Vol. 42 Toronto, July 1, 1922 No. 13

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

MACHINERY

NEW AND USED

H. W. PETRIE, LTD.

TORONTO

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS

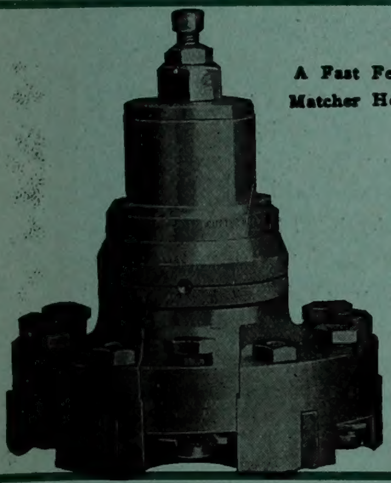
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on

E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks

BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT



A Fast Feed Matcher Hea

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.

These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.

The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.

The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

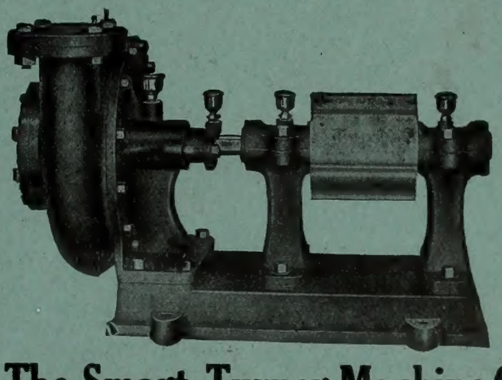
New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto



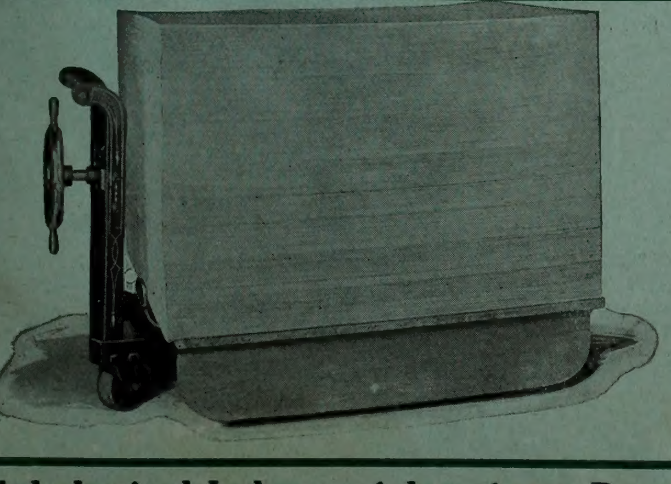
Economise by the use of

Smart-Turner Pumps

They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada



Made in Canada

The Delta Patented Safety Platform Truck

Excels any truck on the market for

Safety, Durability, Easy Handling, Low Cost

Just the truck for

Pulp, Paper and Lumber Mills, Factories, Warehouses, etc.

Any Man Can Raise a One-Ton Load With One Finger

KILBERRY & CORCORAN (Sole Agents

711 DRUMMOND BLDG. - Tel. U.P. 6219 - - MONTREAL

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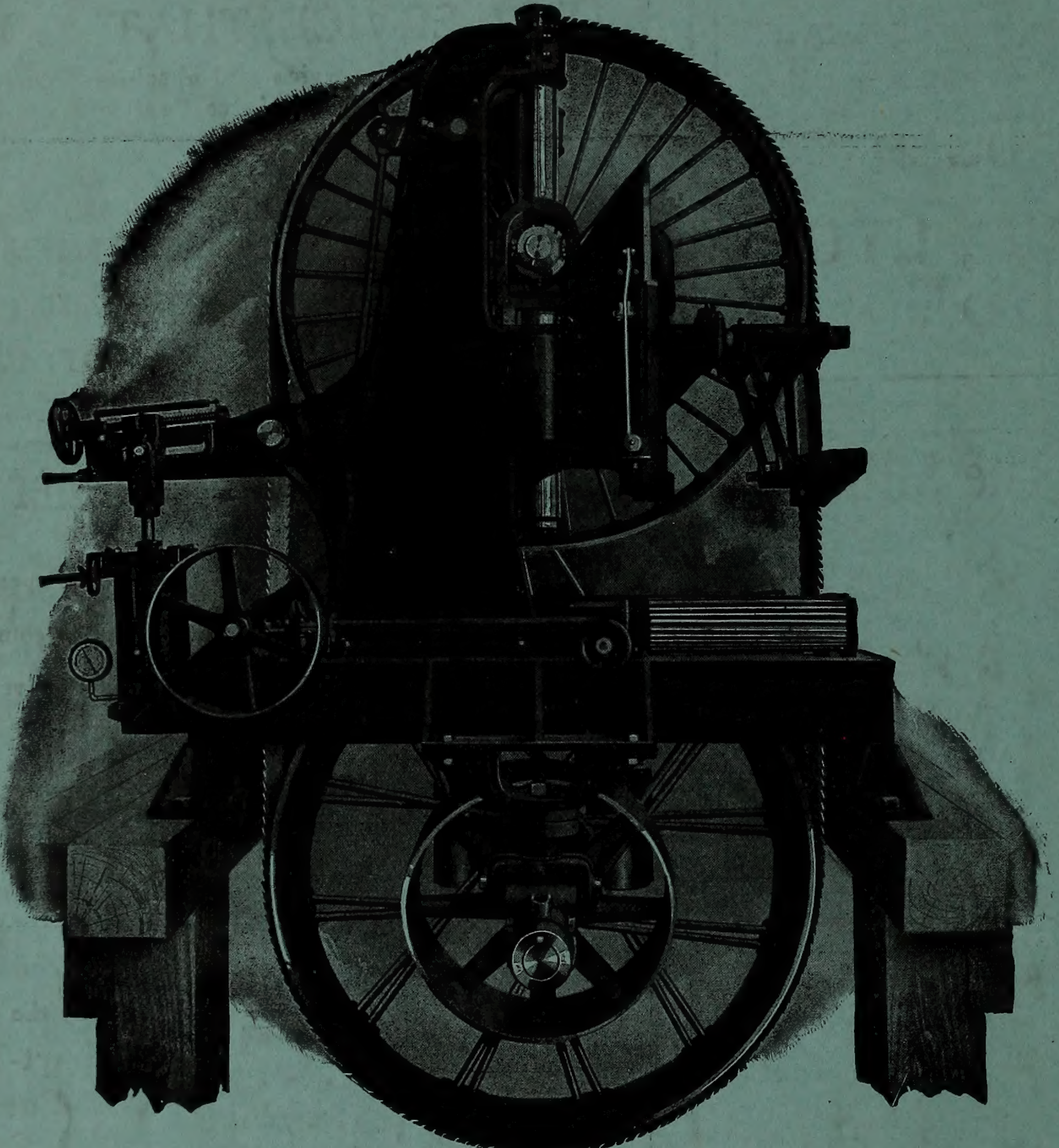
"Hamilton" Steam Tension Band Mill

(Single or Double Cutting)



A few of the users of these Machines

Victoria Harbor Lbr. Co. (2)
Victoria Harbor, Ont.

John B. Smith & Sons (2)
Callander, Ont.

East Kootenay Lbr. Co.,
Jaffray, B.C.

B. C. Mills Timber Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Jas. MacLaren & Co.,
Buckingham, P.Q.

Mageau Lumber Co
Field, Ont.

Colonial Lbr. Co. (2)
Pembroke, Ont.

Keenan Bros., Ltd.,
Owen Sound, Ont.

Jackson & Tindle,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Upper Fraser Lumber Co.,
Dome Creek, B.C.

Wm. Copping, Esq.,
Joliette, P.Q.

Hawkesbury Lbr. Co.,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

Shives Lumber Co.,
Campbellton, N.B.

Beaver Board Co.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Devon Lumber Co.,
Chapleau, Ont.

Wm. Sullivan, Esq.,
Red Bank, N.B.

Fraser Companies, Ltd.,
Campbellton, N.B.

Send for our Bulletin No.100

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS BAND MILL

Tension on saws maintained by steam—quickest and most sensitive form of tension yet devised.
2—Top wheel supported both above and below mandrel.
3—Extra large mandrel bearings top and bottom.
4—Top wheel has 12-inch range of adjustment.
5—Unbreakable upper saw guide raised and lowered by steam—first used on our machine.
6—Both top and bottom wheels instantly aligned by screw adjustment.
7—Operating mechanism is rapid and power driven.
8—Takes saws 12 inches to 14 inches wide.
9—Extra heavy, rigid, strong and accurately built throughout.
10—Built by expert workmen in a plant that has been manufacturing high grade saw-mill machinery for over sixty years.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co. Winnipeg. Man. **Peterboro, Ontario**

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager:
Alfred S. Gravel

Spruce Spruce Spruce

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

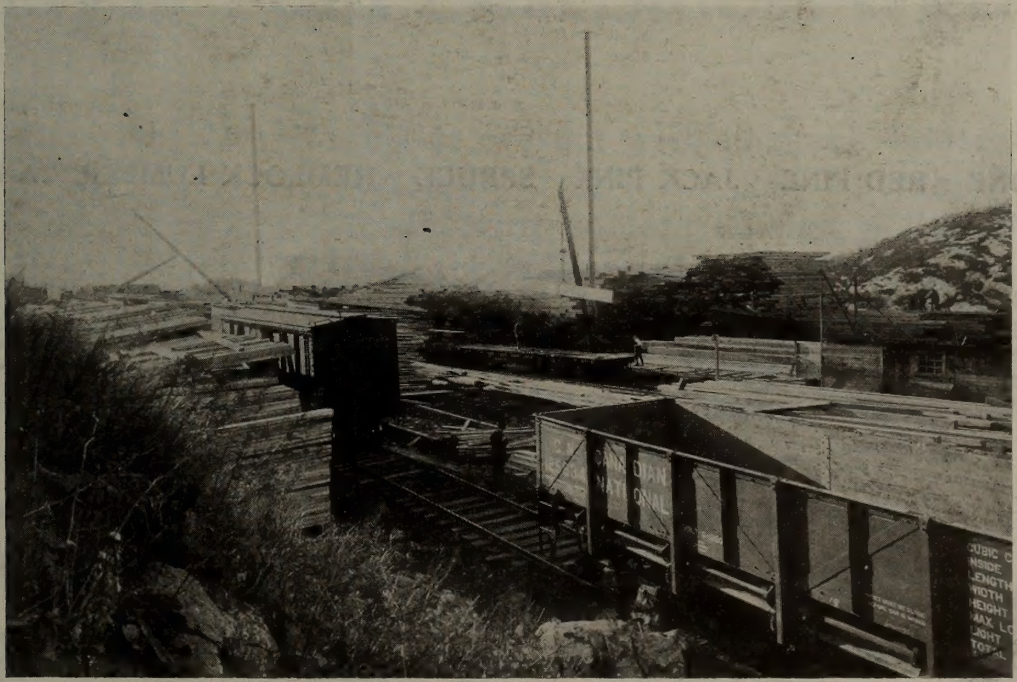
The Gravel Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office:
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Building,
Montreal

Knox Brothers, Limited



Knox Bros. Timber Yard

Eastern Canadian Mill Address
P. O. Box 27
Lauzon Quebec
(opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
512-513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

MASON, GORDON & CO.

80 St. Francois Xavier St. (Wholesale Only) Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors
(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:
Pacific Building
Hubert C. Gordon
Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCKS AND THE UTMOST IN QUALITY AND SERVICE

MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK
1325-6-7-8 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.
TORONTO, CANADA

WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE SPRUCE HEMLOCK LUMBER AND LATH

David Gillies,
President.

J. S. Gillies,
Managing Director.

D. A. Gillies,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GILLIES BROS., LIMITED

BRAESIDE - ONTARIO

WHITE and RED PINE and SPRUCE LUMBER and LATH

DRY STOCK *WELL SAWN* *PROMPT SHIPMENT*

Mills and Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

D. D. Earing,
Morristown, N.Y

Guy E. Robinson,
Aeolian Bldg., 42nd St. W., New York City.

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

We Manufacture

PINE

Lumber, Timber and Lath

If in a hurry for high quality Pine, properly graded, Rough or Dressed, send us your next order.

Quality is Your Best Sales Argument

Just at present with so much house building in progress it is a good time to win new trade with something just a little better than the rest are able to offer.

Why not give it a trial. Whether you need one carload or a dozen we can give you quick service and at prices that make profitable selling.

Pine, Spruce,
Hemlock,
Hardwoods,
Etc.

Quotations gladly given.

B.C. Forest Products.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**
Western Office, Winch Building - Vancouver, B. C.

Different and better than any other wallboard

We'll prove it to you

TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD is better than any other wallboard by actual test—or rather tests for there were ten in all.

One of the most startling of these was the strength test illustrated below in our trademark. This consisted of two men holding a sheet of TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD while a third man weighing 150 lbs., stood directly on the centre of the sheet. The sheet did not break or crack and when the man stepped off, rebounded to its normal shape. This was to prove that TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD even when used for large panels will not sag or crack.

And this board is also waterproof, weatherproof, heatproof, coldproof and soundproof. It is the only wallboard that can be stuccoed. Our booklet explaining the ten tests and also its many uses is yours for the asking. Why not write for a copy to-day?

Manufactured by

MANLEY CHEW

Penetang - Ontario

If it's White Pine You're Looking for---

—why not give "Hocken" White Pine a try out? Not only is it noted for its fine manufacture and rigid gradings but being selected from choice small logs there is no possibility of it containing black knots or other large defects. Many dealers say it is the finest they can obtain.

The extra quality means extra business.

Send in your order for our trial car today and get your share.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 3153

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER

Extensive Timber Lands

All Grades and Sizes

Stocks at

Pakesley

and

Victoria Harbour

Schroeder Mills & Timber Company

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

Room 305, Stair Building : : : : 123 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

SERVICE TG QUALITY

Part of a shipment of 250 M. ft., T. & G. No. 1 Clear Sitka Spruce ship decking, absolutely clear. Recently exported.

VALUES

Forest Products are changing hands to-day at extremely low margins of profit. In many cases actual losses are being sustained. This condition applies to all branches of the business.

Timber is being produced at minimum cost, and lumber stocks are practically all liquidated.

Do you dealers grasp the full significance of this fact? It means that prices must increase if lumber continues to be produced. We predict that a year from now, present prices will look remarkably low. When that time comes there will be regrets if orders are delayed now. To-day is the profitable time to buy lumber.

We are here to serve you

TERRY AND GORDON
LIMITED
CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

BRANCH
MONTREAL

BRANCH
VANCOUVER

EUROPEAN AGENTS
SPENCER LOCK & Co., LONDON, ENG.

Ontario Representatives for
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING CO., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Prompt Shipment **J. L. NEVISON** Dependable Grades

WESTERN SPRUCE—PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

MILLS REPRESENTED

North West Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton, Alta.
Alberta Spruce

Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan Spruce

McElroy Lumber Co. Limited, Victoria, B.C.
Sidney Mills Stock

Complete Stocks on Hand. Modern Planing Mills. All Mills Operating.

302 Brass Building, 7 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, CAN.
Phone Adelaide 7718

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered
T
Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered
T
Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000		4/4	8/4		Hemlock Merchantable grade
5	cars	4/4	8/4	12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars	4/4	8/4	12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars	4/4			Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car Each	4/4	6/4		Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars	8/4	12/4		Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars	4/4			Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	4/4			Butternut Log Run
3	cars	4/4			Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

At Gravenhurst, 1921 Cut

500,000 ft. Merchantable Spruce, and nice sorted stocks of Hemlock, and Pine at other points.

MILLMEN:—
We want to buy cuts of Mill run Hemlock.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler
108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.
TELEPHONE MAIN 6308

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Spruce Jack Pine
LUMBER AT WHOLESALE

We are now sawing. - Special bills cut

We will be pleased to quote prices.

Thirty two years in the wholesale trade

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
ORILLIA, ONT.

THE

Montreal Lumber Co.

Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

DR. BELL'S

Veterinary Wonder Remedies

60,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted Write your address plainly. DR. BELL V S., Kingston, Ont.

Know Your Market

A timely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is $3.00.

Send to

Contract Record
and Engineering Review
347
Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE
705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting Shipped subject to approval, at Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

HICKORY AXE HANDLES

Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled

St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada

High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber,"

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool,
England

Quick Action

You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

Here is a Birch Column

5	cars	4/4"	No. 1	Common	& Better
1	"	5/4"	"	"	"
1	"	6/4"	"	"	"
2	"	8/4"	"	"	"
2	"	10/4"	"	"	"
4	"	12/4"	"	"	"

High Grade
Good Manufacture
Well seasoned

Ask for particulars.

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

TORONTO OFFICE :— 712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building
Montreal Office:—514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

TRANSIT CARS

We have at all times inch and two inch B.C. Stock in transit. Particulars on on application. We are in the market for medium size blocks of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and two inch, Merchantable grade, and No. 1 White Pine mill culls from 6 to 12'. In writing quote your lowest prices.

THE FOLEY LUMBER COMPANY,
18 Toronto Street,
Main 2746 Toronto. Hill. 6939

Manufacturers of
WIRE For TYING, BUNDLING and many other purposes
NAILS
LAIDLAW BALE TIE CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

W. Y. LLOYD
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dealers in Eastern and Western
Canadian Softwoods

Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock
Lath and Shingles.

Soliciting enquiries.

Definite information is worth the price, and has changed many plans based on approximate data. Send for our sample plans which explain all details.

James W. Sewall
Old Town, Maine. Davidson Bldg., Washington, D.C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	2,775	......	2,900	1,800
1 in.	68,300	9,000	37,400	54,700
1¼ in.	66,500	7,000	50,000	......
1½ in.	39,000	500	43,000	27,000
2 in.	76,800	......	94,000	46,000
2½ in.	51,500	......	54,000	40,500
3 in.	71,500	......	29,500	38,500
4 in.	43,000	......	18,000	11,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—68,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	12,500	......	132,900	4,500
1¼ in.	......	......	33,600	12,500
1½ in.	2,000	......	22,700	23,300
2 in.	6,000	......	24,200	62,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S. W. & No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	500	......	53,000	60,000
1 in.	101,000	1,500	33,000	90,000
1¼ in.	71,800	300	77,200	130,200
1½ in.	39,500	1,600	21,000	......
2 in.	6,200	......	12,300	60,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	800	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	25,200	21,000	49,800	6,000
1¼ in.	42,100	21,300	8,000	3,000
1½ in.	37,300	25,500	12,000	1,000
2 in.	42,000	5,000	19,800	2,000
2½ in.	7,000	......	......	......
3 in.	700	5,800	11,000	......
4 in.	......	4,000	1,900	200

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	......	86,300	44,900	7,000
1¼ in.	......	30,000	37,325	1,600
1½ in.	......	37,000	97,300	23,500
2 in.	......	10,000	12,000	11,500

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1 Com.
1 in.	......	......	5,000	2,000
1¼ in.	......	......	5,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	2,000	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	11,000	46,000	6,000
5/4	......	20,400	28,800	......
6/4	......	12,900	36,500	5,600
8/4	......	52,300	12,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	3,000	33,000	......	......
1¼ in.	4,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	6,700	10,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

GUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	22,000	9,000	200
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	2,600	15,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	......	13,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/8 in.	......	......	......	......
3/4 in.	172,000	319,000	50,800	11,500
5/8 in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	151,200	61,000	105,400	108,000
1¼ in.	36,700	47,600	8,100	1,100
1½ in.	97,900	33,200	10,000	......
2 in.	90,500	172,000	70,000	9,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	97,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	30,800	20,500	7,000	16,000
4 in.	11,600	8,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1/2 in.	......	......	......	......
5/8 in.	2,150	3,000	16,900	3,000
3/4 in.	264,800	437,000	108,000	42,000
1 in.	87,300	134,000	45,200	183,000
1¼ in.	9,300	6,100	400	......
1½ in.	35,300	100,000	700	......
2 in.	13,000	95,000	40,000	7,500
2½ in.	138,800	54,500	3,000	1,800
3 in.	24,800	38,800	9,400	......
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	60,000	29,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	2,000	......	300	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1/2 in.	6,100	......	......	......
3/4 in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
5/8 in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	20,300	9,000	7,400	19,000
1¼ in.	10,000	......	11,000	500
1½ in.	12,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	9,000	......	24,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13″ & up	Bright Saps
3/4 in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
5/8 in.	2,000	3,000	......	2,200
1 in.	3,400	67,000	1,200	9,200
1¼ in.	2,300	20,300	......	600
1½ in.	6,300	21,100	......	......
2 in.	500	9,000	......	5,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	......
3 in.	......	3,900	......	1,000
4 in.	......	200	......	......

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
5/8 in.	29,000	6,300	800	......
1 in.	9,000	84,900	......	......
1¼ in.	7,000	21,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	3,700	13,000	9,500	8,000
2 in.	......	3,400	7,500	600
2½ in.	......	......	......	......
3 in.	1,100	......	31,000	9,000
4 in.	200	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	10,500	9,900	7,300	3,000
1¼ in.	2,200	13,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	1,500	200	500	......
2 in.	1,100	......	200	......
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office : BOSTON, MASS
Yards : BUFFALO, N.Y.
Mills : KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

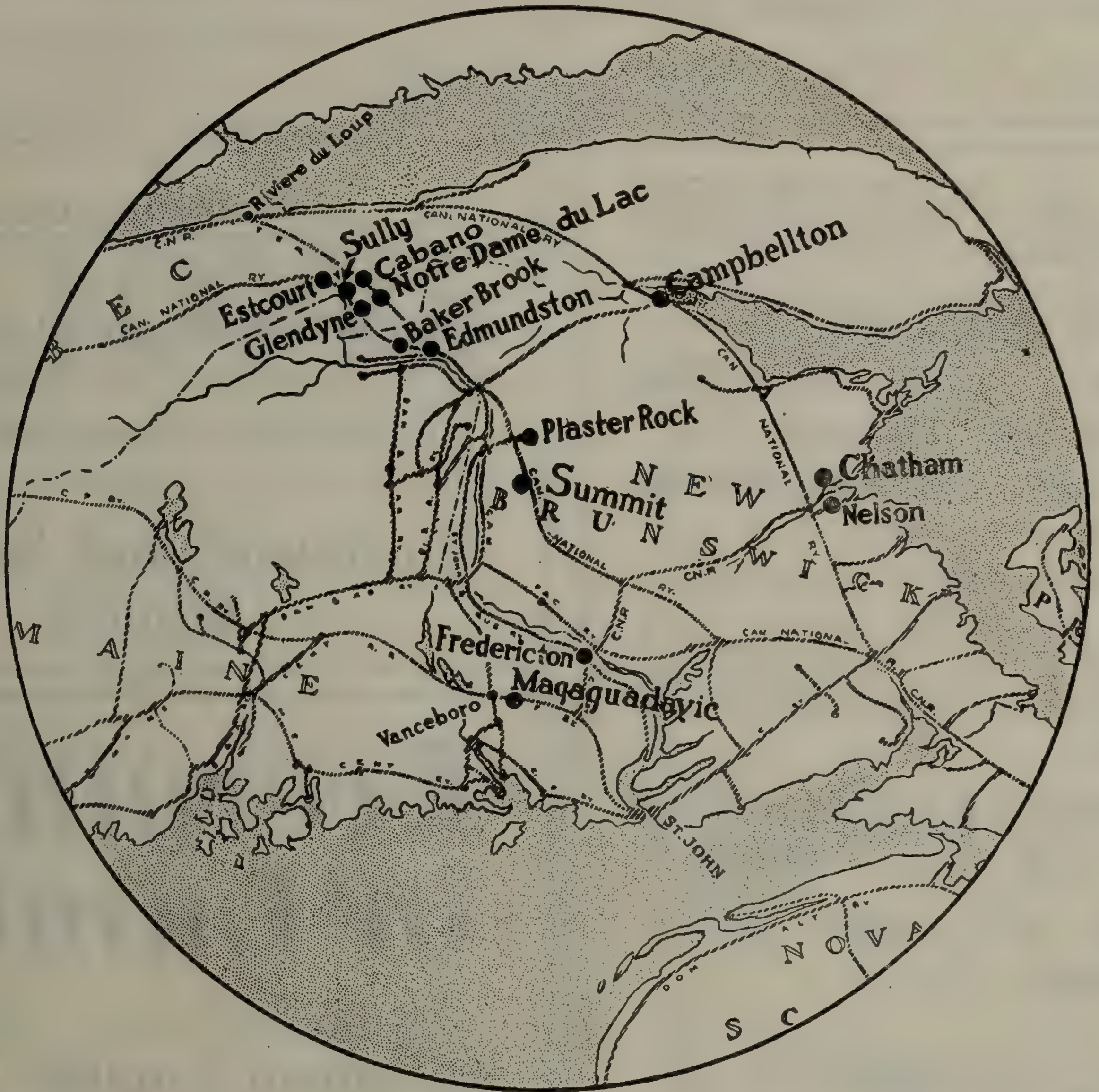
**WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK**

**Shipments
by Rail
or Water**

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. **Rough and Dressed Spruce.** **White Cedar Shingles.** **Railway Ties**

Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

Larkin Lumber Company

Service to the retailer is made a regular feature of our business. We strive to keep the retailer supplied at all times with the class of lumber best suited to his trade and to give him a prompt and efficient service at real prices.

Let us quote on the following: Sized Hemlock, White and Red Pine, Jack Pine, B.C. Products and Spruce.

236 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

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Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

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(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

—Manufacturers of—

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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Coast and Mountain

We ship only from reliable mills.
We sell only wholesale accounts.
Our Vancouver representative follows up shipment of all orders.

Lumber, Timber, Shingles, Doors.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

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Wholesale Lumber
Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce
B.C. Western Soft Pine
B.C. Western White Pine
above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

W. S. LOGGIE
and Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.
Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Home and Export Trade
in Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Lath, Etc.

WE have excellent rail and dock facilities for serving customers in Canada he United States and foreign countriestand are always pleased to submit quota tions and full particulars concerning requirements for these markets. Already we have despatched three cargoes for the British Isles.

With our new mill in operation we are able to supply any quantity of Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, planed one or four sides, T & G, and beaded, shiplap and drop siding.

Milling in Transit

J. B. Snowball Co.
LIMITED
Chatham New Brunswick

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK
FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS
Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes
Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension
ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH.

QUALITY *SERVICE*

In Canadian Hardwoods

K—ind you want
I —mpressive quality
N—o better manufactured
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O—n grades
N—ow is the time to order a sample car

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
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Lumber, Logs, Telephone, Telegraph Poles Railway Ties, Pulpwood

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Codes:
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3,000 M. White Pine Deals for Shipment 1922.

Send us full details of stock sawn and to be manufactured.

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FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
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Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hardwood Lumber and Lath

Dry Lumber for Prompt Shipment

Soft Elm	4/4"	to	12/4",	all grades
Basswood	4/4"	to	6/4",	" "
Hard Maple	4/4"	to	16/4",	" "
Soft Maple	4/4"	to	12/4",	" "
Birch	4/4"	to	12/4",	" "
Beech	4/4"	to	8/4",	" "

Hardwood Hearts, 4x4, 4x6, 5x5.

We Solicit Your Inquiries.

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Charles O. Maus Lumber Co.

South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.

Southern and Northern Hardwood Lumber

Red Gum
(plain or quartered)
Sap Gum
(plain or quartered)
Oak
(plain or quarter cut)
Ash
Maple
Basswood

Southern Elm
Cottonwood
Cypress
Tupelo
Oak Timbers
Birch
Beech

If you want dry stocks and honest grades, we have them.

High Grades Service

Why not give us a trial?

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M. 1 x 4 & 5″ 8/16′ Mill Run Strips
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5″ " " " Crating Stock
200 M. 1 x 6 & Up " " "
200 M. 2 x 4 " " "
50 M. 4 x 4 " " "
200 M. 2 x 5 " " "
400 M. 2 x 6 " " "
350 M. 2 x 8 " " "
250 M. 2 x 4 & Up " " " Sound Wormy
15 M. 4 x 6 10/16 " " Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M. 6 x 6 " " " " "
15 M. 6 x 8 " " " " "
30 M. 8 x 8 " " " " "
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100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
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British Columbia Lumber & Timbers

Straight or Mixed Cars of

FLOORING
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BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

— of —

Pine and Spruce

SAWN LUMBER

Lath and Shingles

FOR SALE

Ontario White Cedar

Shingles XXX C.B.'S. & X.X.

Packed full count.

Write for prices delivered at your station.

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WANT TO BUY

for August, September and October shipment

8 cars 2 x 8 x 8/16 Hemlock
6 " 2 x 10 x 8/16 "
4 " 1 x 4 and wider Basswood
2 " 1 x 4 and wider Ash
1 car 5/4 Maple
1 " 8/4 Birch
1 " 16/4 Birch

BIRCH SPRUCE CYPRESS

Always on Hand

A large quantity of every description

Ready for Shipment

ROCH JULIEN

Morin Building - - 111 Mountain Hill
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DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Nice Line of Dry White Pine
1¼", 1½", and 2".

1" x 4" & up—6/16' Log Run Basswood
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Send us your inquiries

For Personal Service, Close Prices, and Prompt shipments write

J. C. BARTRAM

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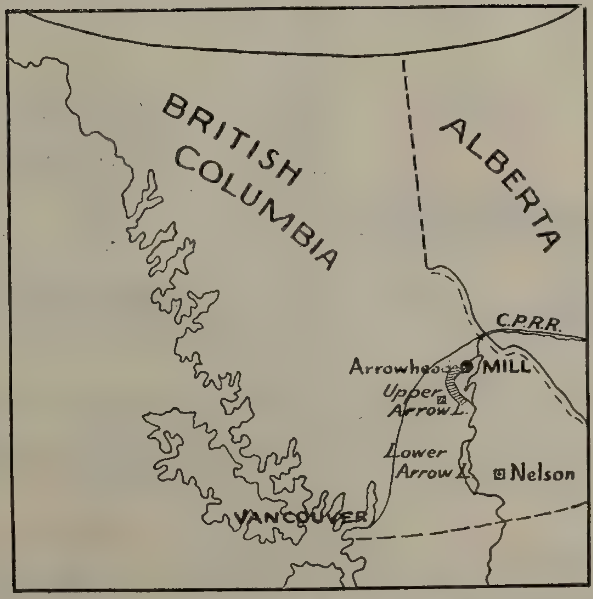
FOR SALE!

Saw Mill and Timber

50 M. capacity Mill located at Pingston Creek, 18 miles south of Arrowhead on the Arrow Lakes. C.P.R. rail service at Arrowhead, B.C.

Water Turbine drives auxiliary steam plant. Double circular 6" edger 2-saw trimmer sorting chains. 3-Machine Planing Mill.



203 Million feet timber. 32% Cedar 34% Hemlock 34% Fir. All located on, or tributary to Arrow Lake. Clark & Lyford, Cruise.

We are not an operating Company, but are the owners of this and other mill and timber holdings.

MAINLAND & ISLAND LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.

711 Dominion Bldg. - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

-BASSWOOD-

400,000 ft. 1″ dry Stock
(Well Manufactured)

600,000 ft. 1″ 1¼″ 1½″ 1922 Sawing
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Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple,
White Pine, Spruce

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Service - Security - Satisfaction
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**White Pine
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Is Perfection to a Degree

Write us for quotations

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car 4/4 x 8″ & up FAS Figured Honduras Mahogany.
Car 4/4 x 20″ & up Fas African Mahogany.
Car 5/8 x 12″ & up 16′ & longer Mahogany Boat Stock.
Car 4/4 x 12″ & up FAS Basswood.
Car 13/16 x 2¼″ Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.

ON WAY IN

Car 6/4 x 10″ & up Red Oak Step Plank
Car 3/8″ Clear Red and Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

715 Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Now Specializing in

B. C. Lumber and Shingles
Red Cedar Poles
Cedar and Fir Piling

Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

RUSH

Shipments is the order of the day

QUICK

Delivery is our aim

A Trial Order Will Convince You Our QUALITY Is Right, You Will Be Satisfied With Our SERVICE.

INTERPROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
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Timms Phillips

DOUGLAS FIR
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RED CEDAR
SHINGLES

We mauufactnre all grades of

RedCedarShingles

Which are inspected by
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We can give Mixed or Straight cars of

Rough K.D. Clear Fir

Manufactured from
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BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK

Ask the Man Who Has Used it

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

Lumber dealers and their customers are getting to like BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK better the more they deal in it or use it.

It is not a hardwood but is possessed of a grain that is externally beautiful. It takes a high polish, is free from pitch and "shakes" and possesses great strength.

Don't wait until all your competitors have established a reputation for handling BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK.

We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill

"APEX"

True To Its Name

Apex lumber—true to its name—is always representative of the highest standards of manufacture and grading. When buying, the dealer is given prompt careful attention and his wishes as to grades, dates of shipping etc. are strictly adhered to. We shall be pleased to give you full particulars concerning any of the following:

Western Soft Pine—all grades dressed any size or pattern, White Pine—Log run 1 in. 1½ in. and 2 in. Culls out. Factory Cedar, Kiln Dried Clears.

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

Apex Lumber Company Limited

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Ontario Representatives:
Elliot & Elliot, Bartlett Bldg. - Windsor, Ont.

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Veterinary Remedies

are the surest, the most economical and the best medicines with which to equip your stables. They have been on the market for thirty years and still retain their superiority over all others.

The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.
Prices in effect at the present time are as follows:

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Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Pints, Per Doz.	10.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Per Gal.	12.50
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy .. Quarts (8 Doses each)	Doz.	30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy ... Pints (4 Doses each)	Doz.	15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb Tins ... ... each 2.25	Doz.	24.00
¼ lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.50
Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	Doz.	3.00
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs. Per Doz.	8.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Cough & Heave Powders	Per Doz.	4.50
Johnson's Antiseptic Dusting Powder (For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)	Per Doz.	8.00
"Kreoline," antiseptic, deodorizing	Per Gal. Tin	1.90

Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:—

- Pine and Tar Cough Syrup
- Purgative Pills
- Little Liver Pills
- Porous Plasters
- Stomach Bitters
- Laxative Cold Tablets
- Big 4 Liniment—Mosquito Oil
- X Ray Liniment
- Cholerine Mixture (Diarrhoea)
- Headache Powders
- Sarsaparilla
- All Healing White Ointment

All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices.
Mail orders solicited — Prompt shipments made.

A. H. JOHNSON WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
Collingwood, Ontario

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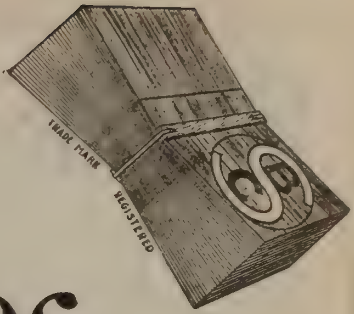
A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE

SIMPLEST and BEST

Wm. B. Mershon & Company

Saginaw, Michigan U.S.A.



BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Kootenay Shingle Co. Ltd.
Salmo, B. C.
Red Cedar Shingles
xxx and xx.
Packed by the thousand

Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE **and HARDWOOD**

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING - - - BUFFALO, N. Y

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

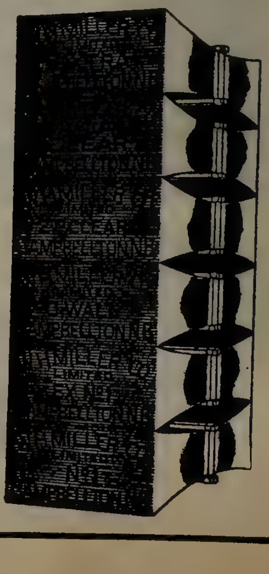
Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

Our Specialty

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

These shingles are very popular especially in Eastern Canada. As manufactured by us they provide an efficient, durable, economical roof. Made in all grades. Quotations gladly forwarded.

We also manufacture Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc. Fast shipments by rail or water.



W. H. MILLER CO. LTD. **Campbellton, N.B.**

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

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MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

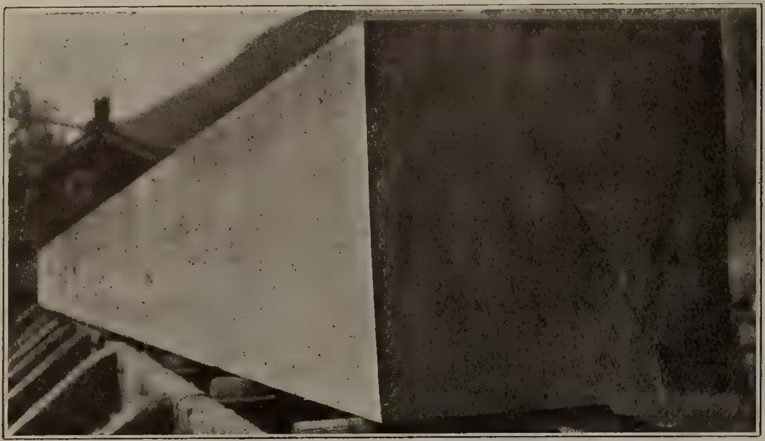
Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address:
Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal
Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

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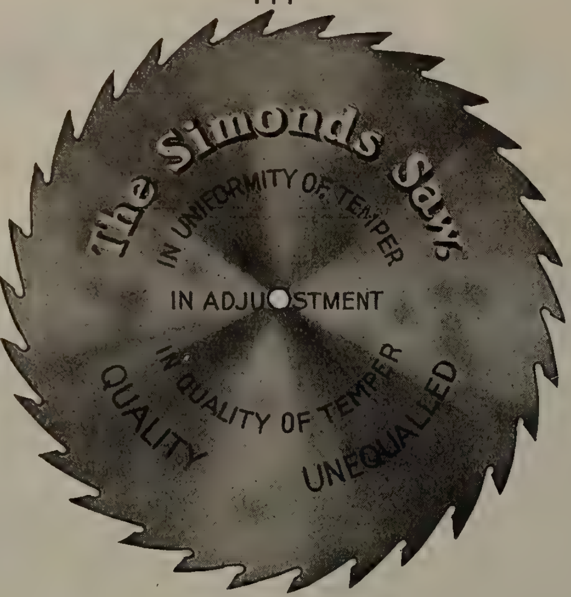

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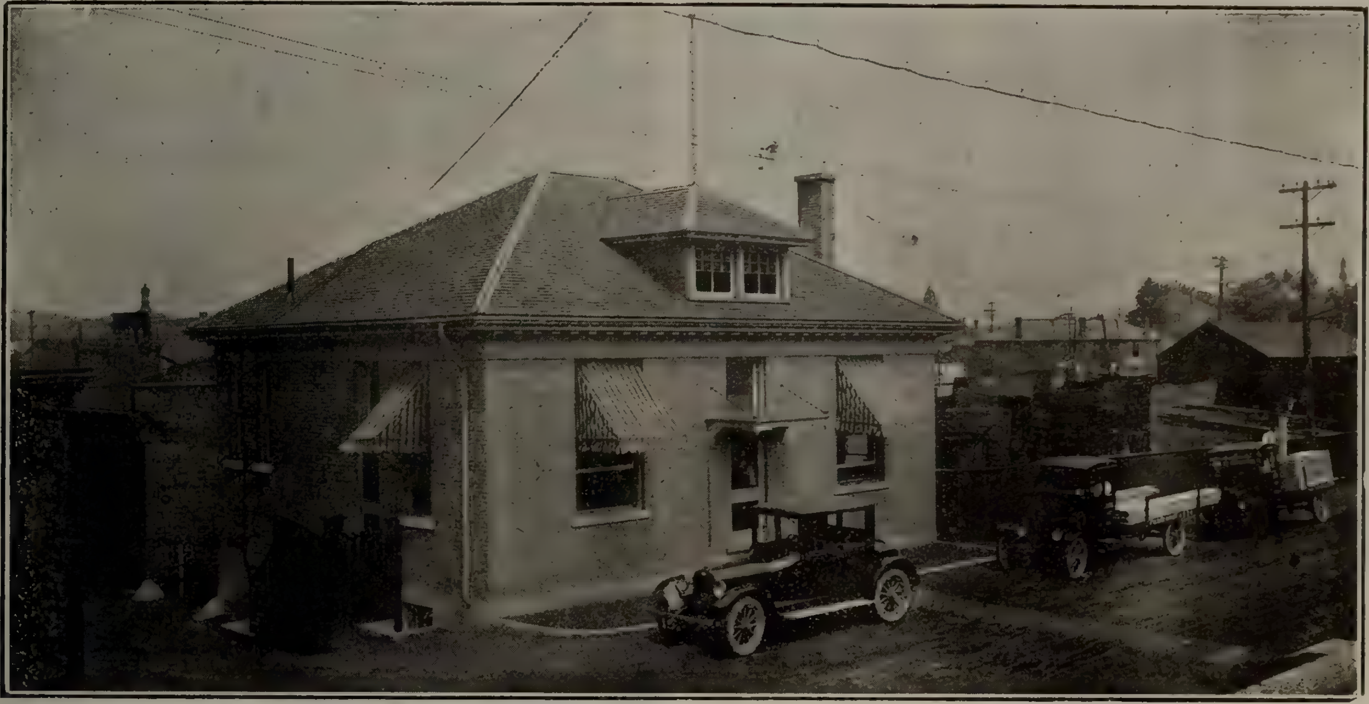
for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, July 1, 1922 No.13



Handsome office building of P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt, Ont.

Attractive Office is Good Investment in Building up Retail Lumber Business

One of the largest railway builders and foremost financial men of Americe, when asked one time what advice he would give young men to help them along the road to success, replied,—"Always present a good front and never let the other fellow know when you're licked." This counsel is both timely and acceptable, whether applied to personal success or the expansion of a business enterprise. Much depends upon appearances, in fact, the ordinary individual is more unconsciously influenced by first impressions than, perhaps, he cares or is willing to admit. Women are especially given to judging everything by how it looms up before or appeals to them. Establishments in the grocery, meat supply, confectionery, catering, dining or other lines, which have trim and inviting fronts and interiors, are the ones which corrall the business. It is the same, too, in connection with home-building in which milady or "the missus" generally directs the final decision.

The retail lumberman who shows that his premises are orderly and well kept, and has an attractively furnished office, adds to prestige and creates a demand for high-class woodwork. In other words, he makes his office advertise his business, and it is a well-established fact that well-kept business quarters and lumber yard go a long way toward stimulating trade and retaining customers.

Why Not Try Out the Plan

Any dealer can prove this by trying out the plan of having artistic fences, well-kept driveways, thoroughly drained ground and good foundation for the lumber piles. One enterprising Western Ontario forest products merchant has even gone so far as to plant rosebushes, shrubbery and other floral growths in front of his office building and finds that it has paid well in favorable comment all over the city.

Much has been said in previous issues of the "Canada Lumberman" on the effect of modern, well-built sheds, dry, clean yards, neatly painted fences, up-to-date delivery equipment, the rendering of efficient service, and other accessories. It is the intention in the present instance to talk about the office. It seems inconsistent, to say the least, for a retail lumberman, who may style himself a material merchant or home exponent, and show plans and specifications of superior structures, seek at the same time to do business in a shack or rough-and-tumble edifice that would not make a respectable lean-to of a delapidated barn in the 19th concession of Stoney Lonesome.

This utterance is axiomatic and leads up to the discussion as to what is an office of a retail lumber dealer anyway. What is it for? Is it merely a spot in which the accounts are handled and the various transactions and details of the business recorded, or is it a place in which the customer and other callers are received and shown samples of doors, mouldings, casements, window frames, hardwood flooring, verandah columns and pilasters, matched ceiling, newel posts, turned balusters, colonnades, etc.? Sales are also closed and the foundation laid for future business if the office is a real one.

If, as stated, the business quarters of a retail lumberman are only to collect accounts and certain ordinary transactions or details of trade carried out, then most any kind of a structure will do, but if the plan, purpose and achievement of the ordinary office is kept in view, then everything must be done to arouse interest and increase sales. This can only be accomplished in a building where the customer finds himself in appropriate and attractive surroundings. What must be the opinion of the prospective purchaser of fine woodwork, who, upon entering the office of a local authority on things pertaining to this line, finds himself in a musty, dusty and dingy office, a contraption in which fine work, represented by attractive trim and imposing furniture is conspicuous by its absence. First impressions are the strongest or most favorable. He would like to think that he had come to the wrong place either to get an opinion or for information and suggestions.

The way in which an office is fitted up and furnished presents an opportunity for creating a favorable impression upon all who enter it. It must not be overlooked that the publicity obtained in the sales producing suggestion embodied in a neat, inviting office and well laid-out display or service room is very great. There is an irresistible fascination about high-grade woodwork. Its design, solidity and permanence create comment and enable the respective customer to form some conception of what he would like his halls, his living room, his den, his sleeping porch or verandah to be furnished in. When the office walls of a retail lumberman are enriched with well-designed panel work and trim, and where the counter and other fixtures represent the highest development of the lumber dealer's or woodworker's art, one can never know how far such suggestions go.

Artistic oak panelling in Watt Milling & Feed Co's., office, Toronto

Many volumes have been written on the power of the will and tremendous impact and impetus of personal influence, but suggestions also have their value and importance. Suggestions create impressions that sink deeply in the mind, and vice versa, and thus on the part of the ordinary caller at a neat lumber office from day to day there is apt to be aroused a desire to possess attractive woodwork of a similar nature for the home, the office, or the church.

In recent years it has been noticed that many progressive firms in Canada are giving more attention to their offices, with the result that this end of their business has undergone a development from which the office emerged transformed and modern in every respect. Some have erected handsome office structures, while others have been content to instal high-class woodwork and thus bring this department in line with their ideals.

Imposing office building of T. H. Hancock, Toronto

As intimated before, first impressions count and these modern buildings can hardly help but create favorable ones. Not only that, but an up-to-date office lends an air of distinctiveness that could be secured in no other way. The psychological side of having a fine office could be dealt with at much greater length, but suffice to say that not only are all who enter influenced, but it has a subtle effect on the management and every member of the organization.

Business premises of Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., Windsor, Ont.

Another phase of this subject that should be considered is in connection with displaying the products of the plant. Not only will the attractive woodwork of the office create a desire for fine interior trim and panel work, but by making a striking display of the finished output of the plant, sales can be made in many unexpected directions, and the volume of business increased. Some woodworkers have fitted up display rooms in connection with their sales department which are veritable stores of attractive wood products, both finished and unfinished. By finishing each side of a door or piece of panel differently, it becomes an easy matter to show a customer what a certain item will look like when stained, painted, or enamelled.

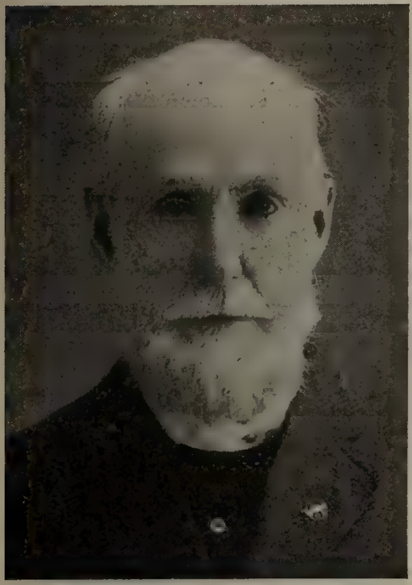
Inviting interior of Windsor Lumber Co's., office, Windsor, Ont.

A large woodworking plant in Toronto, have carried out this idea in finishing their recently completed offices. An interior view, showing one corner of their main office, will be found among the illustrations. The main office is finished with selected oak, panelwork, trim, counters, and other fixtures are of the same material. Each of the private offices, of which there are four, are finished and panelled in a different wood. Thus, if a customer wishes to see what a door or piece of panel work in oak, gum, walnut, mahogany, or chestnut looks like when completed, he can be taken to the part of the office finished in that particular wood, and the many beauties and advantages of it pointed out in a convincing manner. This is merely applying modern sales methods to the selling of woodwork.

If your office could best be described as a hole in the corner or cubby-place in which an accumulation of shavings and dust is visible on all flat surfaces; in which the floor and counters are littered with odds and ends from the shop, and which is anything but attractive, it might be well to take these suggestions to heart. Money spent in sales-building, confidence-creating work of this kind is money well spent. Another point is that the women of the house is taking an ever-increasing interest in the woodwork of her home, and as a result you must make your premises attractive to her.

Mr. Harriman on Work of Loan Societies

Veteran Lumberman of Niagara Falls, Ont., Points Out What Local Association Has Accomplished in Encouraging Building and Enabling People to Own Their Homes


James Harriman, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The work and worth of Building and Loan Associations, their close relationship and mutual advantage to retail lumbermen, their stimulus in inaugurating the building of homes and promoting thrift and prosperity in the community, were fully dwelt upon at the recent annual meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association in Windsor. J. B. Haymaker, secretary-treasurer of the Home Building Savings & Loan Co., Detroit, delivered a splendid address, a report of which appeared in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman." He persuaded the members present that similar Associations could be organized in Ontario towns with a view to using the small savings of the average citizen to finance the construction of dwellings. A committee was appointed to look into this subject and report at a future meeting, and this matter is now under consideration.

There are several Building, Savings and Loan Societies in Canada, particularly in the larger cities. One of the oldest and most progressive is that known as the "Niagara Falls Building, Savings and Loan Association," of which James Harriman, veteran lumber retailer of Niagara Falls, Ont., is a director. In a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman" Mr. Harriman spoke appreciately of the purpose and plan of the Association. He said that the necessity for homes was very much felt in Niagara Falls in 1895 when a number of leading men came together and formed an organization to overcome the pressing need for roofs to cover the people. They applied for a charter and obtained the same, borrowing $15,000. from the bank on their individual responsibility. Mr. Harriman explains that the charter did not give them power to borrow money and does not now. The Association commenced to loan out money right away, according to the by-laws and constitution adopted at that time which have never been changed.

Mr. Harriman says that five hundred homes have been built under the by-laws as the result of the impetus imparted to construction by this Building and Loan organization, and in all its financial undertakings there has not been one foreclosure of a mortgage, and no property has ever come back into its hands. This is a remarkable record considering that the company has now been going for twenty-eight years. It shows what encouragement, sympathy and co-operation can accomplish.

Mr. Harriman is an ardent advocate of Associations, such as the kind outlined, and adds that no easier or simpler means for people with limited means to obtain their own homes, can be furnished than by paying only a small amount every week which includes principal and interest and works itself out in a comparatively few years. "This," declares Mr. Harriman, "is a far stronger incentive than the Government housing scheme which will eventually load up some cities and towns with a debt they will regret that they had incurred. One advantage of the loan company is that the more that a borrower pays on his home, the more anxious he is to protect and own it."

In one of the annual reports of the Association it was pointed out that if the benefits that have been conferred on Niagara Falls by enabling several hundred people to own their own houses, were more generally known, it was felt that many more citizens, having funds would place them with the Association, either as an instalment or paid-up stock, thus eliminating the scarcity of houses, crowded rooms and unsanitary conditions. Payments are little more than rent and a large number of persons owning comfortable, sanitary homes are the best asset for good government and a contended community that it is possible to imagine. It was also pointed out that money invested in a local Building and Loan Association does duty at home and helps to build up that particular community instead of building up other cities. All money deposited is lent on first-class mortgages. The money is paid back in stated weekly payments and that money is lent over and over for fifty-two weeks of the year.

The Niagara Building, Savings and Loan Association has been able to pay about 8% on the investment of its shareholders, and it is gratifying to learn that since the Association started twenty-eight years ago, there has been, as already stated, no mortgage foreclosed nor has any property been thrown back on the hands of the Association. This is a record which speaks for itself.

In a word it may be explained that housebuilding is a vital part of the business of loan associations, and without housebuilding there is not usually a great deal of construction going on in any community that would absorb the product of the ordinary yardman and wood working plant. Comprehensively, it may be stated that the building and loan societies rely on the small savings of the common people. The average person erecting a dwelling desires a long time loan, which can be paid off in weekly or monthly instalments just like rent, but with the added hope and brighter vision of being eventually a freeholder instead of a mere leaseholder.

Persons, who save methodically, systematically and consistently are the best types of citizens, and create in any community public spirit, local pride and a sincere desire to possess their own habitation, and thus influence others along right lines. Building and Loan Associations restrict practically all their investments to house building and the purchasers of homes, and their operations are, therefore, sane, elevating and permanent in results.

The Real Home Owning Citizen

The story is told of the old mother cat who lived on one side of the street and the Airdale dog who lived on the other, says Jack Dionne. Ordinarily, when the dog wandered across the street to where the cat lived, the cat promptly "beat it." But now and then there came to visit the mother cat an accasional batch of kittens. When that happened, and the Airdale dog wandered into the cat's back yard, things were different. There was a tangle of snarls, a bushel of flying claws and teeth, a cyclone of offended rage—and the dog flew for his life, nor paused in the manner of his going.

Why the change? Because with responsibility which those kittens brought, came the vision of her rights as a mother; faith in her ability to defend her young; courage to face the otherwise fearsome intruder; and the energy to go through with the charge that brought victory.

And folks, that's what home does for a man. The responsibility of a home; a home to live in, to work and save and sacrifice to pay for; a home of his own with all the world outside; a citadel where he is King.

It brings to him, also, the proper vision of his citizenship; faith in himself and his opportunities; courage to meet his responsibilities and his problems; energy to go through with his responsibilities as a real home owning citizen. What a grand character builder, is home.

Canadian Woods for Insulator Brackets

The brackets which project from many telephone poles, like short ribs on a backbone, and carry the glass insulators supporting the wires, have been the subject of research at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal. For years these brackets had been of foreign origin, at least so far as the material was concerned. What the laboratories had to find out was what Canadian wood should be used and how it should be treated. As regards strength, oak, elm, ash, birch, beech or maple are all suitable.

In the matter of treatment to preserve the brackets from decay the laboratories recommend a more thorough impregnation with creosote oil than such articles usually receive. The brackets should be subjected to the hot preservative under pressure until they will absorb no more.

Retailers Had Jolly Cruise Up Lakes

Annual Jaunt of the Lumber Merchants Passed Off Successfully—Visitors Hospitably Entertained at Different Points

Successful in every respect was the annual outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which this season took a slightly different form from its predecessors. There were about 200 in the party, including a number of lumber merchants from Detroit and the states of Michigan and Ohio.

The officers of the steamer "Huronic," of the Northern Navigation Co., which was chartered for the occasion, could not do too much for the entertainment and comfort of the excursionists, and from the time the boat left Windsor at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, June 23, until its return on the following Tuesday, June 27 there was not a dull moment. Everything passed off most successfully and the social features were well looked after.

The Boards of Trade at Owen Sound, Sault Ste Marie and Sarnia, extended a warm welcome to the visitors, who were given automobile drives around these cities which were much appreciated. The scenery on the lake cruise was most picturesque and the lumbermen's pilgrimage of 1922 will long be remembered by those, who were fortunate enough to attend, as one of the outstanding events in their careers.

Northern Navigation Company Steamer "Huronic" Chartered by Retail Lumbermen for their trip up the Lakes

J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, L. H. Richards, of Sarnia, the energetic chairman of the Outing Committee, H. Boultbee, Toronto, secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., and others deserve much praise for the way in which they worked to make the event such a signal success. It was a matter of great regret that John B. Reid, of Toronto, honorary president of the Association, was not able to accompany the party. His physician absolutely forbade him to leave his home and has enjoyed several weeks of rest and quietude. Mr. Reid is making good progress and although not present in person was with the "boys" in spirit.

One of the features of the trip was the decidedly humorous lecture on board ship, which was given by Douglas Malloch, of Chicago, the lumberman's poet, on June 26. His theme was "Husbands and Wives," and certainly made a hit with all the tourists.

A much more extended report of the annual outing of the lumbermen will appear in the next edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

Those Who Took in the Cruise

The following Ontario, Michigan and Ohio retail lumber dealers took in the summer outing up the lakes.

M. R. Bogart and Wife	Chatham, Ont.
T. C. Warwick and Wife	Blenheim, Ont.
R. A. Laidlaw and Wife	Toronto.
Thos. Leavitt and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. King	Leamington, Ont.
Miss Regling	Leamington, Ont.
Vilas Daugharty and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
Thos. Patterson	Hamilton, Ont.
Robt. Bennie party of six	Leamington, Ont.
Horace Boultbee and Wife	Toronto.
Miss Marion Boultbee	Toronto.
J. C. Keenan and Wife	Owen Sound, Ont.
R. C. Restrick and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
W. C. Irvin and Wife	Toronto.
Chas. Irvin and Wife	Toronto.
Jas. T. Gilchrist	Toronto.
Thos. Patterson	Toronto.
Marshall H. Eaton	Toronto.
Kingston Road Lumber Co.	Toronto.
W. H. Johnston and Wife	Pefferlaw, Ont.
Frank Kent and Wife	Toronto.
Bruce Pardo	Blenheim, Ont.
Roy Robinson and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
G. B. Van Blaricom	Toronto.
Geo. N. Kernohan and Wife	London, Ont.
Thomson Bros.	Port Credit, Ont.
Louis G. Erb and Wife	Royal Oak, Mich.
T. A. Armstrong and Wife	Toronto.
T. Hastings-Trew	Toronto.
W. Lutz and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
L. H. Richards and Wife	Sarnia, Ont.
Misses Dorothy and Edna Richards	Sarnia, Ont.
Miss Anna Clarke	Glencoe, Ont.
B. F. Clarke party of four	Glencoe, Ont.
K. J. Shirton and Wife	Dunnville, Ont.
Miss Mawhinney	Dunnville, Ont.
F. A. Stickle	Toledo, Ohio.
J. E. McIntosh	Sarnia, Ont.
A. J. Clatworthy party of three	Granton, Ont.
P. L. Canfield	Woodstock, Ont.
L. P. Lewin	Cincinnati, O.
J. A. Mulvihill	Cincinnati, O.
W. L. Henrich	Buffalo, N. Y.
E. F. Stephan and Wife	Upper Sandusky, O.
A. Coates and Wife	Burlington, Ont.
J. S. Allen and Wife	Burlington, Ont.
A. J. Hager party of four	Lansing, Mich.
Col. Simon Ross and Wife	Cincinnati, O.
Thos. Pounder	Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. Margaret Backman	Cincinnati, O.
John Grantham	Brantford, Ont.
Wilson Compton and Wife	Washington, D. C.
Ed. Penwarden	St. Thomas, Ont.
J. C. Scofield party of three	Windsor, Ont.
Jas. Lockie	Canfield, Ont.
Mr. Tourongeau and Wife	Detroit, Mich.
R. L. Nash	Cleveland, O.
A. C. Benson	Mansfield, O.
C. C. F. Sieving	Toledo, O.
J. E. Kreilick	Fremont, O.
F. M. Torrence	Xenia, O.
R. S. Whiting	Seattle, Wash.
J. M. McLaughlin	Middletown, O.
F. M. Duffy	Detroit, Mich.
J. P. Bartelle and Wife	Toledo, O.
Mr. Canfield, Wife and Child	Hamilton, Ont.
C. L. Irwin	Hamilton, Ont.
Jno. Wallace and Wife	London, Ont.
R. Fairful party of three	Leamington, Ont.
H. W. George and Wife	Toronto.
J. T. Todd	Toronto.

Securing List of Home Prospects

A lumber firm that makes a business of building homes complete and then offering them for sale, reports a plan for securing a live list of home building prospects that might well be used by any home building merchant or real estate thinker.

When they complete an attractive home, they advertise liberally the date on which the home will be open for inspection by the public. On that date there is a good glad-hand man or two on the job in the home, and the visitors are asked to register if they are interested in any way in a home. Thus this firm secures by direct effort from the people themselves a fine list of people who are interested in homes, and from such a prospect list there are fine chances for development.

This is a modern way of doing business that appeals to the public, and works fine for the home builder.

Much interest always centres around the home that is built, finished and offered for sale. Advertising a public opening and inspection of such a house always attracts a large number of the better class of people. It affords a fine way of interesting people in a home, furnishing them the place ready to move into, but it is good advertising for the furniture and rug and drapery people, as it gives the visitors to the house new ideas along those lines.

And since all these things work together to sell people on more and better homes, it all helps in the right direction.

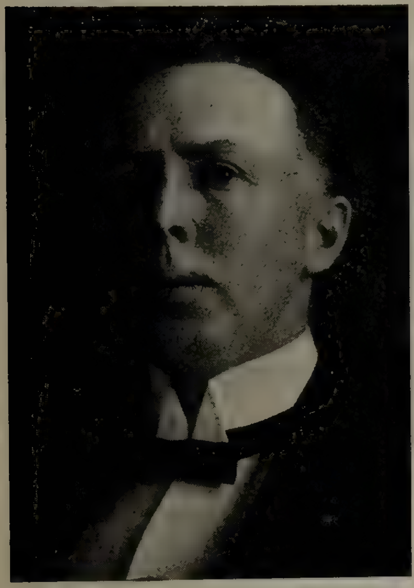
Lumbermen Take Part in Industrial Exhibit

St. Thomas Holds Made-at-Home Demonstration in Which Woodworking Firms Make Splendid Showing—Facilities of the Industry Attract Attention

Local sentiment, civic pride and public spirit are desirable qualities which citizens of all communities should possess. Minus these characteristics, individual and collective, no place ever forged to the front or made permanent progress. A live community is a community of homes, where the wage earner is owner of a plot of ground and a cottage and takes particular delight in seeing that the surroundings are kept neat and clean, the streets in good order and that every municipal convenience is at hand and well managed.

Much more might be said along this line but it is not necessary to point out the obvious advantages, inspiration and example of made-at-home exhibits or demonstrations or community weeks. St. Thomas, Ont., is a hustling city, which through its Chamber of Commerce recently put on a Made-in-St Thomas Week. The event was a signal success. Over seventy booths were occupied and about as many different articles manufactured in St. Thomas were on display. The venture was a big, outstanding one; the manufacturers were put on their mettle and promptly rose to the occasion.

Among those who took an active part in the demonstration of products were the lumber and woodworking firms of the "railroad city." These included Sanders & Bell, Green Lumber Co., J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Canadian Woodenware Co., Canada Wood Products Co., H. C. Newkirk Co. and George A. Oldrieve. The latter, by the way, is a well-known lumberman and is vice-president of the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce. Col. W. J. Green, of the Green Lumber Co., was a member of the Publicity Committee, who also did its work faithfully.



W. J. Green, St. Thomas, Ont.

George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont.

Of the lumber and woodworking firms, which made an exhibit, Sanders & Bell is one of the oldest established. They have a busy plant. R. Sanders, the head of the firm, some months ago celebrated his golden wedding. His son, A. R. Sanders, secretary-treasurer of the organization, is one of the most popular of the younger members of the industry and was a former president of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mr. Sanders, Sr., in his early days worked as a carpenter when he undertook a general contracting and building business for himself. This he conducted and owned for twenty-six years, when he went into partnership with Samuel Howes for a year. In 1900 with the late James A. Powers, he formed the firm of Sanders & Powers, which continued until the death of the latter in 1906. Mr. Sanders kept the business going alone until 1908 when his son, A. R. Sanders, joined him. The following Sanders & Bell, Limited, was organized, F. C. Bell becoming vice-president of the company.

Mr. Sanders carried out several large contracts at St. Thomas in the way of substantial buildings, and was for sixteen years a member of the municipal council. The offices and mill of the organization are located at the corner of Ross & Amelia Sts., and everything in the way of woodwork for offices, stores, houses, etc., is turned out.

The Green Lumber Co., St. Thomas, this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, having been established in 1872 by the late J. M. Green at the corner of Talbot & White Sts., opposite the St. Thomas City Hall. The mill occupies almost the same site as it did then except that a substantial structure was erected further south on White St., when the first plant was destroyed by fire about a quarter of a century ago. One of the largest planing mills in Western Ontario is operated by the Green Lumber Co., which handles large contracts and specializes in house furnishings, such as doors, sash, flooring, mouldings, etc. At the recent exhibit the firm had on display all kinds of lumber used in their work.

Lumber Company's Golden Jubilee

Lieut. Col. W. J. Green, who is highly esteemed throughout Western Ontario, is the president of the company and has been identified with the business from his youth up. E. O. Penwarden, who is a member of the Executive of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is secretary-treasurer of the Green Lumber Co., and is also an exponent of long experience in the lumber and woodworking line.

From its earliest days the Green Lumber Co. has been one of the foremost firms in Elgin county and many factories have been built by them, this class of work being their forte. Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet of lumber are being handled this year in the business of the firm.

H. A. Newkirk, who took over the Shafer business at 156 Curtis St., St. Thomas, a few months ago, is a thriving concern who made a splendid exhibit at the Made-in-St. Thomas Exhibition. The Newkirk Co. makes several lines, not usually covered by cabinet-making firms, and is shipping goods all over Canada. The firm specializes in Tennessee red cedar chests, bathroom cabinets and utility boxes for bedrooms.

Another of the exhibitors was the Canada Wood Products Co., which is conducted by W. F. Thomas, and manufactures mop and broom handles to the extent of 20,000 a week when in full running order. The company also makes baskets, fruit packages, etc., which are sold all over the world.

One of the best-known hardwood lumber operators in South Western Ontario is George A. Oldrieve, of St. Thomas, whose mill is located on Redan St. The plant has a cutting capacity of 30,000 feet a day. A circular saw making 750 revolutions per minute is driven by a 75 h.p. motor. Another line of Mr. Oldrieve's is hardwood fish boxes for which there is a big demand in Port Stanley and other angling districts. Most of the hardwoods sawn by Mr. Oldrieve are used by automobile factories, piano makers, furniture producers and wagon and implement builders. The mill was established in 1908 at Wallacetown, but was removed six years ago to St. Thomas. Mr. Oldrieve buys the standing timber and does his own hauling by motor trucks within a radius of one hundred miles. He also owns some fine timber limits in Northern Ontario. Mr. Oldrieve is a public-spirited citizen and an enthusiastic member of the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, of which as already stated he is one of the vice-presidents.

How Knowledge Effects Real Economies

Because of the breaking of a fan belt in the shook department of a lumber mill, the whole plant was forced to shut down several hours, during a rush season, through stoppage of dry fuel to the power house, costing the company over $500 in unproductive wages and other expenses. This loss was avoidable as it had been foreseen by the foreman and the master mechanic, but no steps had been taken by either of them to speed up delivery of new parts ordered weeks before and for which they had been waiting to install a new belt already on hand. Also, during a period of three months, another sawmill was forced to shut down various intervals through trouble with spliced belts on saws and edgers, costing the company $794 in idle time. Shut-downs occur from a variety of causes, and busy mills suffer losses that run into surprising totals. Many of these stoppages can be avoided with proper care. The reasonable output per machine, per man or per crew can be determined by simple time studies, and a continuous record of operations can be kept.

Hamilton Lumberman Elected President

W. J. Aitchison, who is a well-established lumber merchant of Hamilton, Ont., and head of the firm of Aitchison & Co., was lately re-elected president of the Congregational Union of Canada, which held its annual meeting in Brantford.

Mr. Aitchison, who has long been a prominent member of the Congregational denomination, is also widely known in the forest products arena and is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, as well as one of its pioneer members.

W. J. Aitchison, Hamilton, Ont.

Gathering Maple Seeds in City Streets

It appears that rural Ontario needs more trees and Toronto has been doing what it can to supply the need. Men were recently busy gathering maple seeds in west end streets, the little fluttering butterfly seeds with which children love to play. They have been sorting them out, rejecting the bad ones and putting the perfect ones in bags by the bushel and sending them to Norfolk County.

E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, said that the province was going to grow these seeds in the nurseries at Norfolk and had been making a collection in Toronto because the Forestry Department had men in the city who were capable of handling that sort of work. When grown the trees will be sent all over Ontario, mostly to replenish farmers' woodlands.

Eastern Lumber Business is Better

W. B. Snowball, of J. B. Snowball Co., Chatham, N. B., reports that business is greatly improved of late and that their new planing mill is giving satisfaction, turning out a good quality of stock which is evidently pleasing to customers as the company are getting return orders.

The firm report that while prices have not materially improved, still the demand is heavier, and that a leading Liverpool firm recently placed with them business for over 10,000,000 feet of spruce deals for the British market.

In regard to lath, it is said there is a good demand in Boston, but that not many have been sold of late as the mills have been holding out for $6.00, f.o.b.

Brandon Company Will Cut Own Logs

The Hanbury Mfg. Co., Limited, of Brandon, Man. who are box and shook manufacturers, intend erecting a sawmill near their box plant in Brandon, for cutting their own logs, to be used in their factory in the making of boxes, etc. The Hanbury Co. are installing machinery from the American Sawmill Machinery Co., Hackettstown, N. J., which was purchased through the General Supply Co., of Canada, Winnipeg. The company will cut their own timber from the Riding Mountains. The Hanbury Co. who manufacture boxes of all kinds, crates, shooks, cross-arms and open sash, have one of the largest and best equipped plants west of the Great Lakes.

Mr. Backus Reports Progress at Kenora

E. W. Backus, president of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co., was in Toronto recently and states that work on the company's Hydro-electric power plant at the eastern outlet of the Winnipeg River, is well under way and will be completed, barring unforeseen contingencies, during this year. The plant will give the company approximately 10,000 hydraulic electric horse power.

The first unit of the pulp mill of Mr. Backus, with a capacity of 60 tons a day, is now under construction, and it is expected that the plant will be completed and put in operation during 1922. The installation of paper machines will follow later.

Mr. Backus says that both his sawmills, the one at Keewatin and the other at Kenora, are now in operation. So far as plans for Fort Frances activities are concerned, these are under consideration, and a decision will be reached in the near future.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

W. T. Owens, of the Owens Lumber Co., Montebello, Que., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

Arthur Tuthill, who is well-known in the building and contracting line, has joined the sales staff of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto.

S. H. Hudston, of the Wilkins Wire & Wire Ropes Limited, Eastwood, Notts., England, was in Toronto recently on business.

F. R. Leland, general manager of the Laminated Materials Co., Limited, New Westminster, B.C., was in Toronto lately calling upon the trade.

David Robertson, of Robertson & Hackett, lumber manufacturers, Vancouver, left recently on a trip to Europe after being in Canada for thirty-five years.

J. B. Moncion, of Val Gagne, Ont., who is a well-known lumberman and pulpwood operator at Mileage 215, T. & N. O. Ry., was in Toronto recently on business.

Ed, Barber, of Howard & Barber Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, who are widely-known dealers in hardwoods, spent a few days in Toronto lately, calling upon the trade.

W. W. Humphries, president of Watson & Todd, Limited, Liverpool, England, is on his annual visit to Canada. He has visited the offices of the company in Ottawa and Montreal.

The many friends of R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, who was confined to Wellesley Hospital for some time, where he underwent an operation, are glad to see him around again.

Lorne Cameron, of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., was in Toronto recently calling upon members of the trade. He is a son of the late Sir Douglas Cameron, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Dr. John S. Bates, chemist of the Bathurst Co., Limited, Bathurst, N. B., was recently elected president of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry. He was formerly superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal.

George H. Belton, of the George H. Belton Lumber Co., London, Ont., who with his wife and daughter has been spending several months in a tour of Europe, returned home lately. Mr. Belton visited many historic interests and returns much benefited by the outing.

R. G. Nixon, of Timms, Phillips & Co., Vancouver, B. C., will spend several weeks in Toronto in charge of the local office of the firm. T. N. Phillips, who has been looking after the eastern business for the last two years, is leaving on a trip to the West and will be absent about three months.

F. A. Bowden, of F A. Bowden & Sons, retail lumber dealers, Greenwood Ave., Toronto, and wife, who have been spending the last eight months on a tour of Europe, returned home recently. Mr. Bowden thoroughly enjoyed his outing and is in splendid health. He visited all the principal historic spots in Europe and spent considerable time in Italy, France and other countries.

D. M. Allen, of Stratford, Ont., who represents the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co., Victoria, B. C., accompanied by Mrs. Allen, left recently on an extended business trip to the West. Mr. Allen expects to return in about three months and during his absence the office in Stratford will be closed and all correspondence should be addressed to the headquarters of the firm at Victoria, B. C.

E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, Ont., former president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was among the hundreds of Kiwanians who attended the great international gathering in Toronto. Among the local lumbermen who are Kiwanians and worked industriously for the success of the gathering, were Fred H. Bigwood, chairman of the general committee, C. G. Anderson and Maurice Welsh.

Arthur W. Bowden, who is a member of the firm of Frank A. Bowden & Sons, retail lumber merchants, Toronto, was married recently in Dunn Ave. Presbyterian Church, Toronto, to Mary Wilhelmina Craig. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Logan Geggie. Mr. and Mrs. Bowden spent their honeymoon in New York City and Boston and have taken up their residence in Toronto.

Growing Importance of the Lumber Industry

Selling Forest Products Involves Service and Co-operation—The Four Principal Points in Salesmanship Ably Outlined—Mission of the Traveller

By L. H. Richards, Sarnia, Ont.

L. H. Richards, Sarnia, Ont.

Before we attempt to go too closely into the details of the subject of "Salesmanship," I think it would be well for us to consider whether the business in which we are engaged is of any great importance to the nation as well as to the individual, and in order to do this I would like to direct your attention to the life of an average business man for one day.

The average man sharpens a lead pencil and notes the softness of the wood, the ease with which it cuts and the smoothness of the sharpened surface; he feels the "give" or elasticity of his golf stick as he drives the small ball on its course toward the next hole; he gazes at the beautiful wavy grain of his highly polished desk or table top; but seldom does he stop to consider the source of the raw materials, the means of utilizing the various woods, or how dependent he is upon the forest for the necessities, comforts, and even health of his every-day existence. He takes the pencil, or the golf stick, or the desk as a matter of course, along with the other daily conveniences provided, without stopping to reflect upon what they really represent to him in facilitating his day's work, play, or rest, and how inharmonious his work-a-day world would be without these indispensible articles of wood.

Cannot Lose Contact with Wood

Hardly for a moment from the time in the morning when Mr Citizen rolls out of his walnut four-poster on the second floor of his cozy shingled house, sets foot on the polished hardwood floor, stubs a toe against the rocker of his comfortable armchair and takes his razor from its veneered box on the wooden shelf in the bathroom, until he tumbles into the same four-poster at night, does he lose contact with wood in some form or other. He may rest his elbows on the breakfast table of mahogany from an easy position in his wooden chair, while he glances over the headlines of the morning paper made of wood pulp. Selecting a cigar from the cedar box, which he lights with a match of pine, he closes the wooden door behind him as he goes out and takes the plebeian trolley car of wooden type, or if he is fortunate enough to own one, a motor car, many parts of which are of wood, and so reaches his office. Thus it goes all day long—much that he touches or employs is of wood. In his office he is surrounded by desks and chairs, and filing cabinets, and bookcases made of wood. The surface of the street he crosses, dodging heavily laden wagons in his hurry, may be paved with wooden blocks. And those same heavily laden drays bear merchandise of every sort securely contained in wooden boxes and crates. The very toothpick he may reflectively stick between his lips after luncheon is of wood. All of which brings us down to the point where we can seriously consider the great value of our forests and their economic importance to the wealth, independence and prosperity of our country.

Extensiveness of Wood Industries

The wood using industries in their purchase of raw materials represent 7 per cent of all industry; in the value of their products represent 10 per cent of total manufacturers, and in capital invested represent 13 per cent of all manufacturing plant investments in the country; while their employees represent 19 per cent of the total number employed in manufactures.

Who among us but feels his heart swell up with pride when he thinks of the vast importance of the business in which we hope to spend many happy years together as salesmen.

Having previously announced my subject, you will expect me to go on and tell you what I know about selling lumber and if I were writing to all travelling salesmen, that would very likely be the course I would pursue, but such is not my purpose because only a few of us have been so unfortunate or fortunate, as you may please to consider it to travel around as salesmen.

Linking Up with Prospective Customers

I prefer rather to consider salesmanship in a broader sense, and before I am through I hope to make you all feel that each and everyone is a salesman or saleswoman and with this end in view, I am going to attempt to link up every one of you with our prospective customer and to show you that if one of you fail in the performance of his part of this deal, the service we expect to render our customers and the service he expects to receive, is weakened to that extent.

Every occupation, trade, business and employment has its reason for existence in service to the people, and I am glad to feel beyond a doubt in my own mind that the business in which we are engaged is one of the greatest service to the people, and this is probably the first point in making a sale. Having something to offer the people that they need. Following this there are four principal points in every sale. They are these, first—securing attention, second—arousing interest, third—creating desire, fourth—bringing about action, and doing all this in such a way that satisfaction and continued confidence shall be the result in the mind of the customer.

On the surface all four of these points seem to be the work of the travelling salesman but, on closer examination, I think we will find that he is only the spokesman for the rest of us and we really are the ones who bring about the last sentence of my thought above—that of making the sale one of lasting confidence and good-will on the part of our customer, for after all the one and only function of the traveller is to find someone who needs our service, and having found him, make him feel that he will be happier and more prosperous if he buys our lumber and factory work.

The fact that the travelling salesman in most cases is the only one of the whole organization who comes in personal contact with the customer, suggests two things—first in the eyes of the customer our whole organization is judged by the impression he gets through our traveller, and for this reason the traveller is our ambassador to the public.

Traveller is Public Ambassador

A good salesman knows his goods. He believes them the best on the market. He regards his work as a benefit to his customers and the community. He is proud of his connection with a great concern. To be true to its best traditions is a point of honor with him. Happy is the man and fortunate the firm where personal loyalty to the head of the house forms a living bond and furnishes an added inspiration to the man on the road.

Our customers are entitled to know from our salesmen exactly what they may expect to get from us who are the manufacturing and shipping part of our organization, and we in turn may fairly expect the salesman to sell what will be the most suitable for the customer's requirements.

We cannot make aromatic cedar chests out of white pine scoots, and hemlock is no good for bee boxes because the bees would get slivers in their feet, so let us sell what is suitable for the job and then ship what we sell, and if we do both of these, there will be no after-adjustments to make.

Let me now say a few things that may help those who are doing the invoicing. The salesmen have sold an order. It has been accurately entered in the order book and the shippers have correctly and accurately shipped it out, but, perhaps, the tally is a little obscure or mixed so as to be confusing to the ones who are figuring it out. An error is made in the invoice and the seed of dissatisfaction is sown in the mind of our customer, when we were so near to the end of a perfect transaction and only because the invoice clerks could not interpret what the shipper intended I say this only to remind each and all of us that we should always make it as easy as it is in our power to do for the rest of the organization to do their part perfectly, and by so doing, every succeeding visit of our ambassadors (the travellers) to our best friends (our customers) will be more pleasant and the connection more firmly cemented than ever before.

How Timber Testing is Conducted in India

Good Progress Has Been Made in the New Laboratories at Dehra Dun, Under Direction of Former Canadian

By L. N. Seaman

Major L. N. Seaman, Dehra Dun, India

Some time ago it was the writer's privilege to present in your columns a brief outline of what had been done, and was being done, in the Timber Testing Division of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. In that note it was mentioned that similar work was being seriously taken up in other parts of the British Empire. It may now be of interest to your readers to know how this work is progressing in India.

Previously to 1921 considerable timber testing of a more or less desultory nature has been done in India. It has grown out of the necessity of knowing the strengths of certain timbers, and their suitability for certain uses. But the methods of testing had not been standardized, and little, if any, co-ordination existed among the various investigators. Consequently their results showed a wide variation and the practical value of the work was thereby somewhat vitiated.

In 1921 a new Timber Testing Laboratory was opened at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, U. P., equipped with standard machines. The work was placed under the direction of a former Chief of the Division of Timber Testing of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, and carried out strictly in accordance with modern standardized practice.

This Laboratory is still very small, and housed in temporary quarters, but, though it has been in operation for less than a year it has already much more than justified its expense.

Despised Red Wood Comes to Front

The first research undertaken was a comparison of what are known in India as Spruce Red Wood and Spruce White Wood. These are the same species—**Picea Morinda**—but are distinguished in the trade. White Wood was accepted and Red Wood rejected. Tests at the Laboratory established that the despised Red Wood was not equal to, but better than the White, and established it so conclusively that the Red Wood is now accepted. This in itself is sufficient to pay for the Laboratory many times over.

Other investigations have been equally useful. Tests have been made of Indian woods for tool handles, and for wooden plugs used to receive the spikes in concrete railway sleepers. Tests have also been made to determine the best size of hole to bore before driving the spikes in various species of Indian sleeper woods. These and many other tests fall into the category of what are known as minor investigations. The principle work consists of making routine tests according to standard methods of all commercial, or possible commercial Indian timbers. This work is done in exactly the same way as in Canada and the United States, and when completed, will give a direct comparison of the strength of timbers of these three countries.

Trade Development May Eventuate

At the present time certain Canadian timbers are imported into India, notably Douglas Fir, and if Indian timbers are not to be found more commonly on the Canadian market it can only be from a lack of knowledge of the qualities of those timbers. The results of the tests now being made both in Canada and India will doubtless lead to considerable trade development between these two great timber producing countries, and also between them and other parts of the Empire.

It is very evident, then, that the new Timber Testing Laboratory in India has more than proved its usefulness and value. A new building is in process of erection to house it, and new machines are on order to increase its equipment. In another year's time it will have nearly doubled in size, and it is safe to say will have more than doubled its value and its output of useful information alike for the timber using and timber producing interests.

Mr. Barnjum Endorses Forest Permits

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Montreal, who is widely known in connection with his effective work of preserving and perpetuating the forest supplies of Canada, and more particularly of pulpwood, writes as follows regarding the action of the province of Quebec in closing the forests to the public except by permit to be obtained through the forest department:—

"Next to the prohibiting of the export of crown land wood, this is the wisest and most beneficial legislation ever enacted by any province for the preservation of our forests. This will cause no hardship to anyone and the mere fact that the party travelling in the woods has designated his route and purpose, will insure as far as is possible that no fire will be started along the course of his route.

"We have suffered such appalling losses to our wood supply through bugs, fire and wind that no measures can be too drastic that will in any way help conserve our small remaining wood supply. This is something that newspapers are vitally interested in, as well as the public, as when paper has to be made out of any substitute for wood, the price will be nearer twenty-three cents than three and a half cents, as at present.

"I would suggest that every newspaper heartily commend editorially this recent act of the Government of Quebec, as even Governments like appreciation and the protection of our forests is so vital to our country that it is a matter away and beyond any question of party.

"If the papers and the public do not show their appreciation of such wise, sound legislation as this, it would show that an almost hopeless condition of apathy exists towards our critical forest situation."

Secures Damages in Timber Case

An interesting timber case was heard recently in Woodstock, Ont., before Judge Wallace, when J. N. Miller, of Tillsonburg, claimed a total of $725.00 damages against Frank McSloy, of Dereham Township on three different counts.

There was a claim for $125.00, which was said to be the balance owing on a bargain made by McSloy to pay $200.00 for the dead and down timber owned by Miller. $100.00 was sought as damage to standing timber and for green trees cut, which was not provided for in the contract. The third item was a claim for $500.00 as damages for injuries which Miller alleged he received when McSloy violently assaulted him in March last.

The jury named $200.00 as the price of the timber sold by Miller to McSloy, of which $75.00 had already been paid. Nothing was allowed for the green timber alleged to have been cut, while on account of the personal injuries received by the plaintiff in the assault, the defendant was assessed $150.00, making a verdict of $275.00 in all, in favor of Miller.

C. L. A. is Gaining in Membership

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is conducting an aggressive campaign for membership and the result so far has been very satisfactory. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the C. L. A., recently spent a few weeks in Toronto calling upon members of the industry, and was successful in signing up several firms. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is doing splendid work particularly in the matter of conducting an agitation for lower freight rates on lumber, in its traffic department and in rendering other services which are appreciated by those who belong to this great national body. It is making its influence felt more and more each succeeding year and is now the medium of action, expression and progress of the Canadian lumber industry as a whole.

Canadian Industries Shipping by Water

The barge C. C. Donahue, loaded 200 tons of newsprint paper recently, and W. A. Filion, completed loading another 200 tons, at the Donnacona Paper Company's dock, Quebec, for New York.

This is the first shipment of newsprint to be sent to New York by water since the freight congestion of two years ago, when quite a number of barges were loaded at Three Rivers with pulp and paper for New York. Freight congestion affected trade at that time; now it is high freight rates. European pulps and paper are landing at New York at freight rates of from $3 to $4.50 per gross ton, whereas the rail rate from the Canadian mills averages $8.50, so that many Canadian industries are endeavoring to ship by water to meet this foreign competition.

The retail dealers who bought those automobiles are not going to let up one minute until they are all sold. You can put it down as a warning that the automobile industry, including retail dealers, is not going to let up one week or one month of the summer season in its advertising.

Canadian Lumber Industry Has Come to Front

Some Developments in Methods of Handling and Manufacture Which Have Taken Place Within Recent Years—Improved Installations in Sawmills

By "Observer"

In the Canadian lumber industry there have been many advances during the past ten years in way of equipment, time and labor-saving processes, efficiency of operation, reduction of overhead expenses and facilities in handling, piling, shipping and distributing forest products. It is doubtful, though, if the number of sawmills in the Dominion is greater than in 1910; in fact, according to the returns received from the Federal Bureau of Statistics, there were nearly one hundred fewer plants in operation during the past year than there were in 1910-11.

Owing to the recession of timber supplies, the location of plants are gradually being removed from the frontier of the provinces to the interior. This change of base is rendered necessary in order that driving conditions may be as short as possible and the industry carried on at close range to its raw materials. Many mills, which flourished a few years ago with a cutting capacity of from 100,000 to 200,000 feet a day, are now numbered among the institutions of the past. Such plants may be found at Deseronto, Waubaushene. Midland, Trenton and other towns in Eastern Canada. In many cases the limits have been exhausted and there are no further economically available sources of supply; then, too, the fire hazard in sawmills is something that has to be reckoned with, and during the past decade numerous large enterprises have been flame swept. These have been rebuilt in a number of instances but, in other cases where the supply of logs in sight extended only over a few years, arrangements have been made by the proprietors to have the timber cut up in some adjoining plant.

Wood Products Cut are Reduced

Thus, the pioneer, open door, speculative pursuit of lumbering is constantly changing and shifting operations. The very nature of the calling demands and challenges action and optimism. It requires men of faith, vision and courage to enter upon an industry which, according to the vast capital locked up, yields potentially smaller returns than numerous other undertakings of an industrial character The amount of money invested in sawmills in Canada is, roughly speaking, $231,000,000, whereas a decade ago this sum stood at $146,000,000.

It is a rather strange fact, but nevertheless true, that in 1920, according to a statistical survey of the lumber arena, there were less wood products cut in Canada than ten years ago. Last year, 1920—the returns for 1921, not being yet complete—the number of feet sawn was approximately four billion board measure, while in 1910 the quantity exceeded this by fully half a billion. There has also been a corresponding decrease in lath, but shingles have shown heavy increases principally in the West. Of course, the value of the products turned out has augmented considerably notwithstanding the annual diminishing cut. The uses for lumber are growing all the time in spite of views expressed to the contrary, and as the supply has become scarcer, naturally price levels have ascended.

Building operations, except thoseof an industrial character, were largely deferred during the war, and since the cessation of hostilities there has been a lively evidence of activity in the erection of homes, particularly in the bigger centres of population. The outlook is that the requisition for houses will continue unabated during the coming months.

There have been many changes in the process of manufacturing lumber, until to-day we have the latest expression of sawmill construction in the plant erected recently by Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont. This mill is located in the Otawa Valley and represents the most up-to-date erection in the lumber line in Canada. It is entirely fireproof, being built of brick, and concrete, while all the equipment is electrically driven. A new epoch is thus ushered in in sawmilll construction. There are forty-eight motors, single and in groups, scattered throughout the various departments, ranging from 1 up to 150 h.p. The mill has a cutting capacity of 150,000 feet a day and in dimension is 75 x 190 feet. It is the last word in enterprise, construction and appearance.

When Gillies Bros., were asked what their object was in investing such a huge outlay in a sawmill, they intimated that their limits would provide raw material for many years to come, that they were desirous of eliminating all danger from fire and turning out accurately gauged and well-sawn lumber.

It may be of interest to the manufacturing world to note that by reason of this fireproof mill, the rate of insurance was reduced from $4.50 to 35 cents per $100., per annum.

Thus the era of advancement widens and, while time and labor-saving methods have possibly not been as pronounced in the sawmill line as in some others, yet there have been distinct changes from the old ramshackle, out-at-the-elbows mill structure with its snaky and wavy lumber to the great, modern electrically lighted plant with its huge output and up-to-date installations.

The process of manufacturing lumber has, certainly, made strides, and so has the art of the millwright, and, while it is not likely that many fireproof sawmills will be constructed, owing to the transitory character of the lumber industry in so far as the majority of sites is concerned, still there is about all progressive plants to-day an air of neatness, attractiveness and productivity that is commendable. The yards are well laid out, the shipping facilities are splendidly arranged; all up-to-date structures are painted on the outside and whitewashed on the inside. Everything is provided in the way of sanitation, safety of operation, cheerfulness of surroundings and unity of effort. These outstanding facilities all make for economic operation, augmented capacity and decreased overhead.

The question naturally arising to one looking more at the mechanical end of the industry than, perhaps, to any other, is what constitutes efficiency in the sawmill? The three factors given by a leading manufacturer are—Plan your mill to save labor and eliminate waste; use the most effective and up-to-date equipment and give careful schooling and supervision to employees and operators of the machines.

In the last ten years there have been many changes, and one of the biggest has been the employment of the horizontal resaw instead of the circular resaw. The character of the mechanism has also had to be altered in a number of plants owing to the smaller run of logs. A decade ago 12-inch logs were common at the mill; to-day the general average is below this. The smaller log is due to closer cutting on the limits to eliminate dangers from fire and because of their proximity to the streams.

Some Evidence of Progress

The steam-feed system for the rapidly travelling carriages, the live rolls, transfers, chain conveyors, automatic trips, over-hung slash tables, automatic stamping hammers and other features mark the progress of the last few years, while in the yards heavy lifting has been practically eliminated. In several mills the lumber, as it is carried along in the sorting shed, has a runway considerably higher than where the sorters stand. This eliminates heavy work. The boards are placed in separate piles or bunches on turn-table lorries and hauled out to the yards by oil-burning locomotives. The lumber is then cranked off the roller-top lorries on to the piling frames, between lumber piles. The average mill yard now contains many miles of standard gauge railway.

In the design or layout of many plants consideration has to be given to the character of the timber to be sawn, the use of by-products, etc. So far as efficiency is concerned, much depends on the layout of the mill, and the employment of modern machinery and placing it where it can be most conveniently and economically operated.

It was in 1890 that the first band sawmill in Canada was built by the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford. This mill was especially designed for the eastern trade and went to the Gaspe Peninsula. In the course of the following three or four years the firm built several of these band mills, some of which were placed in Ontario plants. Most of them have disappeared but one is still doing duty in the Knechtel Furniture Company's factory at Hanover, Ont. It is understood that it is in good condition and performing as effectively as it did away back in 1892. This, however, is reverting to a period anterior to the last decade.

Another feature in the improvements that have been made on sawmill resaws, is the spring cushion straining device, wherein a powerful compression spring is made use of with means provided for varying and indicating the strain to suit the different widths and gauge of saw blades.

Savings by Modern Equipment

Other alterations in connection with vertical sawmill resaws are in the shape of set works for positioning the feed rolls. Additional machinery of comparatively recent date constitutes not only vertical band resaws but twin and gang resaws, which are said to have about twice the output of a single band resaw. Their use has naturally resulted in a saving of labor, increased the output and reduced the cost of production.

As already indicated, one of the outstanding features of the sawmill practice within late years has been the introduction of the horizontal band resaw, which many mill men believe has come to stay and will be used more extensively in future. One feature of this machine is its adaptability to all classes of work. The advantages of the resaw over the ordinary log carriage, when producing lumber from small logs, are that the feed is continuous in one direction so that there are no losses of time such as take place on the reverse run of a carriage; neither is there loss of power such as when a heavy carriage has to be reversed. The resaw operator does not have to possess the same skill as the head sawyer in the mill, and no dogging arrangement is required on a resaw since the slabs are handled face down, which automatically tends to production of accurate lumber. Another argument in its favor is the thin saw kerf. As timber becomes more scarce, increasing attention is being given to the enormous waste that takes place in converting logs into lumber, and an important saving can be made by using equipment that will handle thin saws and thereby decrease the large loss that now goes into sawdust.

The fact that the use of the resaw and band saws, gang edgers, etc., has increased rapidly during recent years demonstrates that time and labor-saving methods are ever coming more and more to the front, and one leading operator remarked recently that it would not surprise him to hear of a law being passed compelling lumbermen to use thin blades in the production of lumber, to conserve Canada's diminishing timber supply.

How to Handle Cost Finding in Lumber Production

Frederick H. Oliphant, an industrial engineer contributes to The Lumberman an interesting article on the apportioning of costs in the production of lumber. He writes as follows: With operating problems that are no more difficult than in other lines of production, the lumber industry is far behind in progress toward efficiency and economy in manufacturing. Equipped with modern appliances for converting standing timber into finished lumber ready for use, yet nearly all logging concerns and lumber mills are hampered by obsolete accounting methods that do not provide useful data for executive guidance nor assemble figures that reflect true facts as to operating expenses or actual costs of production. Without exact knowledge of results from day to day, executives cannot effectively control operations, and it is to supply this knowledge that cost-finding methods have been developed.

Producers assert that cost information, so necessary in other lines of industry, is not of importance in the lumber business because selling prices are not determined by costs but are governed by what customers offer to pay, regardless of costs. In steel and iron, textiles, automobiles and other lines of quantity production, it has been found, through experience, that information of this nature is as essential in controlling operations as in determining right selling prices. True, profits are derived from sales made at prices above costs, and the greater the bargain between selling price and production cost the greater the profit, but where prices are governed by a keen competitive market the knowledge of manufacturing costs directs intelligent effort toward economical operation, averting avoidable loss and possibly saving a profit.

Arrangement of Accounts Important

The expense of a logging or lumbering concern are definite and limited. By a logical classification and arrangement of accounts, it is possible to so analyze these elements that each may be exactly known; and then by assembling these results into totals according to complete operations, dependable unit values can be ascertained, either as a basis for determining right selling prices or as a guide for developing operating efficiency and economy.

Costs are only assembled expenses but all expense factors must be included or the results will not be true. Many lumber concerns follow the custom of compiling costs by taking the book record of actual expenditure for labor, repairs, supplies and incidentals, and then mentally adding to them arbitrary amounts to cover invisible factors, such as depreciation and accruals. This is generally done with the idea of adjusting an annual book entry for depreciation to fit the needs for profit showing. Such a practice is unwise. Depreciation and obsolescence are just as sure as payrolls in the course of time, and the rate of depreciation is reasonably definite according to the class of building or equipment. Taxes, although assessed annually and paid semi-annually, accrue monthly and the rates do not vary greatly from year to year. Insurance premiums may be paid on an annual basis, and fall due at irregular periods, but each month that passes consumes its share of the protection. Interest on obligations may be payable at certain stated periods only, but each month must provide its portion. All items such as these are part of the actual cost of production, month by month, and should be so recorded in the books.

The cost of producing logs should be definitely known, with all depreciation and overhead included, and the cost of lumber, shingles, shooks and other products should also be fully recorded. When a practical and economical way to tally lumber passing over the sorting chain has been found, the value of each class, grade, variety and dimension produced can be ascertained. A satisfactory method of tallying on or from the sorting chain can be worked out, but to do so may require intensive study of handling operations.

Apportioning Logging Costs

Logging overhead expenses distributed to crews on the basis of payrolls forms the first step toward the costs of falling, bucking, yarding and loading; then, second, the labor and expense of falling and bucking, added to the stumpage charge, gives the value of logs on the ground; and third, by adding to this value for mill shipments the labor and expenses for yarding and loading, together with transportation charges, is found the cost of logs delivered to the mill. Lumber production figures should be assembled in the same progressive manner, starting with the value of the logs in the pond and adding the operating expenses of the sawmill and sorting chain to find the cost of rough lumber, and then, starting with the rough lumber value of footage passing through dry kilns to the planing mill, box factory or other department for further processing, adding the additional expenses for each step to get the value of machined lumber, box shook and so on. Administration expenses, power, machine shop charges, yard expenses and similar indirect items should be assessed to producing departments on the basis of units of benefit received. Shipping expenses, as well as selling expenses, are not part of manufacturing costs but are chargeable to commercial operations.

Costs become excessive when expenses are extravagant or carelessness causes enforced idleness of crews through shut-downs of machinery. Extravagance can be controlled by planning, combined with executive supervision. Greater efficiency can be developed by bringing home to superintendents and foremen the expense of enforced idleness due to carelessness and to other reprehensible causes. Accounts can easily be arranged to make it possible to value all shut-down time of departments or units based upon daily reports to the management. With definite information of this character, causes of weakness or gross inefficiency can be located and steps taken toward improvement. It is the practice of mill foremen generally to report to the management shut-downs of this character, showing the total time lost; and with some companies a record is kept of all lost time in woods operations, as reported each night by gang bosses, with causes of loss, such as shortage of cars or breakdown when the crew is on full time and producing, but not when equipment is idle without crew.

Saw Should be Properly Guided

To obtain quick and accurate cutting on a plain band saw it is absolutely essential that the saw should be properly guided close to the work, both above and below the saw table.

One of the chief causes of the cracking of narrow band saws is the fact that the back is allowed to run hard up against a guide, thus causing it to get crystallised and burred, and a saw should never be allowed to run "continuously" against any form of back guide.

Whatever form of guide is used, it should be so adjusted that the back edge of the saw when not cutting is just clear of the back guide. The only object of a back guide is to take the thrust of the saw as it enters the cut, or when the timber is being fed faster than the saw will cut.

Wholesale Lumbermen Will Hold Family Picnic

Annual Outing at Lake Shore Country Club Takes Place on July 7th—Attractive Programme

The wholesale lumbermen of Toronto are going to hold a picnic and it will be a big one. The auspicious event will take place at the Lake Shore Country Club at Clarkson, on Friday July 7th at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. L. D. Barclay, chairman of the Entertainment Committee and his associates on the committee have the arrangements in hand and have promised that an interesting programme of sports and events will be provided. There will be baseball, bowling, tennis and other attractions, and for the winners in the various contests, suitable prizes will be given. In the evening there will be an informal dance, and it is expected a large number of ladies will attend the second annual outing of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc.

The first picnic was held at Grimsby two years ago and was a splendid success, and all signs point to the forthcoming episode on July 7th as outrivalling its predecessor. A little over a year ago the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held one of their monthly meetings at the Lake Shore Country Club, and since then many improvements have been made to the grounds. The location is easily accessible by motor from Toronto.

Arrangement for the picnic was about the only business transacted at the monthly meeting of the Association which was held at noonday in the Blue Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, June 16th. There was a good attendance and A. C. Gordon, vice-chairman, presided in the absence of A. J. Terry, chairman, who is spending a holiday in the Southern States. Among the visitors was Frank L. Sweeney, sales-manager of the Canadian Western Cooperage, Limited, Victoria, B. C., who expressed his pleasure at being present and congratulated the members on the success of their Association.

L. D. Barclay, Toronto, Ont.
Chairman of Entertainment Committee, who says "everybody will have a good time."

Only one item of business was brought up and that was by A. E. Eckardt, who referred to the question of minimum car weights of lumber fixed by the railways, and declared that these should be reduced. In many instances cars could not be loaded to the capacity of the minimum weight, and firms were being charged for the carriage of more stock than they received. Mr Eckardt instanced the case of dry shavings. The railways stipulate that the minimum weight of a car of dry shavings in 30,000 lbs., but Mr. Eckardt stated that it was impossible to load more than 25,000 lbs. The present minimum weights might be alright for hardwoods, but in softwoods something should be done. The speaker thought that all the members should keep a record of any troubles they have with the railways on this question and lay the matter before the Transportation Committee, who should take action. It was necessary that something should be done in order to correct a long standing abuse. Shippers from the West decline to send 18-foot lengths as they contend they could not get the minimum in a car as laid down by the transportation companies. There were other phases of the situation which also required adjustment.

It was decided that the next meeting should be called by the chairman. The regular monthly gatherings will be dispensed with during July and August.

Three Rivers is Hive of Industry

Early in July the new newsprint mill of the St. Maurice Lumber Company (a subsidiary of the International Paper Co. of New York) at Three Rivers, Que. will bring its fourth paper machine into operation and will then constitute one of the largest single paper mills on the North American continent, with a newsprint capacity of approximately 340 tons a day. The mill is also equipped with a wrapping machine capable of turning out 30 tons a day

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., successors to the Three Rivers Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd., are breaking ground for a new mill at Three Rivers and have let a contract for two of the largest newsprint machines to the Dominion Engineering Company of Montreal. The first of these machines is expected to be in operation next November.

These developments, coupled with others already established or in contemplation, are destined, in the minds of some authorities, to make the Three Rivers district the greatest paper producing centre in Canada. With the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., the St. Maurice Paper Co., and the International Paper Company already established and the St. Lawrence Paper Co's. plant under construction, the potential output of paper from this district early next year it is estimated will amount to 800 tons a day or 240,000 tons a year in addition to about 130,000 tons of pulp for the market.

The development owes its impetus to the large supply of pulpwood in the St. Maurice valley and to the availability of low cost electrical energy to a practically unlimited extent.

Regulations on Burning Slash

The Quebec Department of Lands and Forests have issued the following circular in connection with slash burning, signed by the Minister Hon Honore Mercier:—

> The law now authorizes the settler to burn, at any time, his slashing, provided he complies with the following conditions:
>
> 1°.—All the slashings which are to be burnt must be piled up in heaps or rows;
>
> 2°.—There must be an area completely cleared of all inflammable matter between the heaps or rows and the forest close by. This area must have a width of at least 50 feet;
>
> 3°.—The settler must obtain a burning permit from the officer authorized to grant same. Wherever there is a Fire Ranger duly appointed by the government, it is his duty to grant the permit, after having visited the slashing and satisfied himself that it has been properly arranged. Where there is no Fire Ranger, this permit may be obtained from the agrarian inspector, after inquiry. The agrarian inspector may exact for granting this permit the fees to which he is entitled in virtue of the municipal code, whereas the permit granted by the Fire Ranger is free;
>
> 4°.—The securing of a permit for the purpose of setting fire to slashing does not relieve the grantee from the ordinary responsibilities arising from the fact that the fire which he has set has caused damage to the adjoining properties;
>
> 5°.—It is the duty of the settlers authorized to burn slashings, stumps, etc., to remain on the ground with the necessary help, from the time he starts the fire until it is completely extinguished
>
> 6°.—The fire must be set at such place and at such time as indicated on the permit. This permit is not valid for more than two days. Consequently, an other permit will have to be secured, if, for some reason or other, one has not succeeded in burning his slash at the specified time and date.
>
> 7°.—The permit so granted does not authorize the grantee to set fire at the date indicated, if a strong wind or other circumstances are liable to cause the fire to break out beyond the boundaries specified..
>
> Those having some slash burning to make should put their slashings in good order, so that they will not be refused a permit to burn same. We suggest that they should burn, as soon as possible, after the melting of the snow, in order to avoid any delay, because, during the period of drought, we are often obliged to refuse permits, thereby lessening the chances of the settlers to make their sowing the same year.

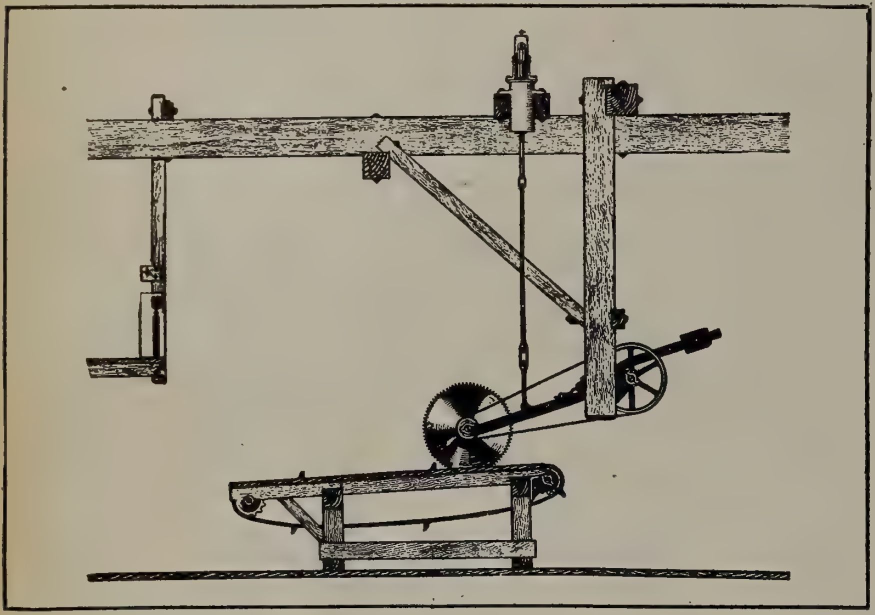
Trimmer Which is Electrically Operated

The Sumner K. Prescott Co., of Seattle, has placed on the market a patented electrically operated trimmer for sawmills. Patents covering this device have been granted to Guy L Rogers, superintendent of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co., Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., and Robert E. Gray, chief electrician for the same company.

The experimental work of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gray was carried on for a period of two years, and the successful outcome has resulted in the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co., now having in operation three separate trimmers, electrically operated.

For Pacific Coast overhead operated trimmer, the construction, installation and position of tables, ladders, methods of driving saws, etc., are identical with such arrangements as now in use.

The application for electrical operation for raising and lowering the saws consist of placing a solenoid over each saw ladder and having a rod connecting between the plunger in the solenoid and ladder, as shown in the illustration. The solenoid consists of a coil of copper wire closely wound, through the centre of which travels a two-inch steel plunger, the unit forming a powerful magnet. The complete unit is enclosed in a cast iron case, size being approximately ten inches in diameter by twelve inches long.



Built as part of the solenoid is a small compression cylinder for providing cushion for the up ond down travel of the plunger. No stuffing boxes, leather cups, or other parts requiring attention or replacement are used in the construction of the compression cylinder.

The operating keyboard consists of a series of key triggers, one for each saw, with a separate key trigger for applying power to every other saw as a unit when desired for use as a slasher.

For operating a 20-saw trimmer, 15 horse-power direct current power is the maximum amount required. Most mills have the necessary power available, and in such cases no auxiliary machinery is necessary in connection with an electric trimmer installation.

The application of electric power causes no wear to moving parts, the action of the plunger in the solenoid being of a magneto nature. This type of trimmer is not affected by climate or temperature conditions. It eliminates the necessity for pull-cards to operating keyboard, does away with all valves, piping and pipe connections, and eliminates the almost constant attention trimmers generally have required.

Newsy Briefs From the Busy East

One million five hundred feet of timber, owned by Cove and Fitzsimmons of Oxford, N. S., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The fire took place at Atkinson's Siding.

A fire, which broke out recently in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, destroyed over a million and a half feet of timber near the village of Westchester. For a time the fire threatened to wipe out the entire village, but was extinguished through the efforts of crews from Amherst and Truro.

Despatches from along the Miramichi say that the water front about Newcastle presents an animated scene. Large steamers were in the river, one the German steamer Mercur of Flemsburg the first in the Miramichi since the outbreak of the war. The Krosfrond, Norweigan, and the Canadian Squatter. The Krosfrond is taking a cargo of laths for the Fraser Companies; while the other ocean liners were loading for the United Kingdom.

The forest fire menace in the province of New Brunswick is very remote at the present time due to frequent and heavy rainfalls. The forests are a magnificent spectacle with their rich verdure, and pride alone should be an incentive to protect them. Warnings are being sent broadcast to fishermen to take extra precautions against fire, while the wardens are keeping a sharp lookout for any offenders against laws governing the protection of the valuable timber lands. The Pejepscot Lumber Company have recently installed a phone from Big Salmon River to be used in case of any outbreak of fires.

The lumber situation in the Province of New Brunswick is beginning to show signs of pre-war activity. Millions of feet are being shipped to the United Kingdom in steamers and schooners, while large quantities are being sent forward to Boston by rail and thence to South America by steamer. This not only means that the manufacturer is finding a market for his goods, but is opening the door for greater activities in all lines of the trade. Mill yards are being cleaned out and ample room will soon be made for new cuts.

As a result of this Stetson, Cutler & Company's large mills at Indiantown and Pleasant Point, St. John, are being put in condition, and sawing operations are expected to be resumed in the near future. This will mean work for some hundreds of men and from that phase alone it will prove a God-send. This firm have over 30,000,000 feet of logs in the South Bay booms ready to be towed to the mills, while they have large quantities stored in the Fredericton booms.

It is estimated at the present time that ten steamers and schooners are loading lumber in various parts of the province, and from indications more will be required to handle the large quantity awaiting shipment.

Says Japan is After Coast Timber

Speaking in the House of Commons recently in the Budget debate A. W. Neill, M.P. for Comox,-Alberni, directed some attention to the lumber situation. He said that the Japanese were likely to take control of a large section of the lumber lands. The Government of that country had forbidden the cutting of timber in its own forests, and with much astuteness was drawing its supply from other countries. This lumber was being cut in British Columbia by Japanese, sawn in mills owned by Japanese and shipped to Japan in Japanese bottoms. All that British Columbia received was the original price.

Mr. Neill went on to point out that British Columbia only wanted one thing and that was a reduction in freight rates. A large number of British Columbia sawmills were practically idle because of the excessive freight charges. The tariff reduction on mill machinery was an irony because all machinery already there was rusting through lack of use.

Live Bulletins on Pulp Equipment

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Limited, of Sherbrooke, Que., have recently issued bulletins covering the latest pulp and paper mill equipment. These describe and illustrate the "Circo" improved barkers, the "Circo" improved pulpwood clipper and the Ryther twin roll chip separator (spring relief type.) The bulletins are admirably arranged and contain much information in condensed form, while the engravings of the different equipment, printed upon a yellow background, arrest attention. Any parties interested in this class of installation, may secure copies by writing the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Canada Leads in per Capita Exports

Canada was in 1902 exporting products to the value of $28 per capita, as compared with $40 per capita for the United Kingdom and $15 per head for the United States. At the beginning of 1914, Canada had increased her ratio to $58 per head, an increase of 130 per cent as compared with $10 per head in the United Kingdom, an increase of 75 per cent, and $24 per head in the United States, or 60 per cent increase.

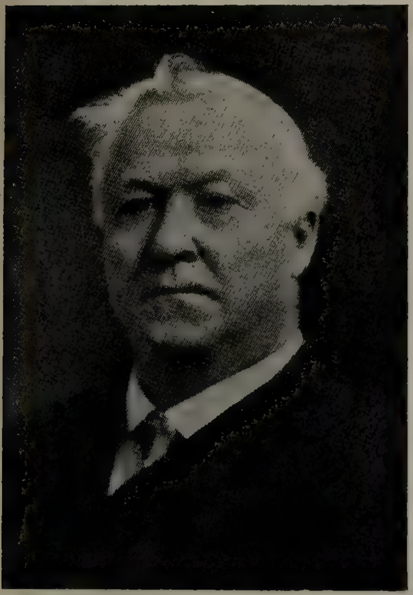
The figures for 1921 show that Canada has not only held this increase but has passed the United Kingdom and now leads the world in value of exports per head of population, with $150 per capita as compared with $98 per head for the United Kingdom and $65 per head for the United States.

Good Motto for the Daily Grind

Count that day lost
Whose low descending sun
Sees prices shot to hell
And business done for fun.
—W. S. Dickson

Lumberman Legislator Fires Some Hot Shots

Declares that Labor Should be Willing to Accept Reduced Wages in Line with Lessened Cost of Living—Is Country in the Grip of Railways?



F. N. McCrea, M.P., Sherbrooke, Que.

F. N. McCrea, M. P., of Sherbrooke, Que., is a gentleman widely known in lumber and pulp and paper circles, being a large shareholder and chief executive in a number of leading companies. Recently he made an outstanding speech on the Budget debate at Ottawa in which he dealt drastic blows at the railways, labor unions and unemployment. Mr. McCrea devoted very little attention to the Budget considering that if the country needed half a billion dollars, there was nothing much to say except that each citizen should bear his share of the burden. He was willing to leave the allotment of that burden to the Finance Minister of Canada.

Mr. McCrea took a whack at the freight rates and said the present excessive charges were paralyzing business which was stagnant largely through that influence, yet under the rates the National Railways showed a deficit of $72,000,000., if there was a proper accounting and auditing. The member for Sherbrooke was surprised to find that there were those in the House who favored government ownership. In his view the time when the people would be proud of the National Railways was about as far off as the millennium. The C. P. R. and the private ownership were able to pay approximately $6,000,000. a year to stockholders, but the Canadian National was turning in deficits. "People who say nationally-owned railways are a good investment," declared Mr. McCrea, "have more courage than judgment." Mr. McCrea then went on to point out that the great railway union had more to do with the financial side of roads than their own presidents. He thought it was time that Canadians had nothing to do with international labor unions.

Mr. McCrea had something effective to say upon the general industrial situation, and took the ground that labor should be willing to accept reduced wages in line with reduced living costs. If Parliament had the power it should tell the railway employees they must accept a reduction in line with reduced living costs. If they objected it should tell them that they must not go on strike. If Parliament had not this power, the best thing to do was to invite the railway leaders to a conference, take off our hats to them and ask them what they would be good enough to allow us to do.

Workmen had no right to demand a six-hour day and a five-day week when the farmers who fed them were working seven days a week and fourteen hours a day. The farmer had to work so hard that he was a lucky man if he found time to go to church. Some persons said that if men were working ten hours a day there would not be sufficient work for all. This was not correct and no sensible man would agree with it.

Men were walking the streets who often refused work offered to them, Mr. McCrea went on. There was no need for any man to be idle in Canada. If so many were idle, why were more immigrants being sought? Canada either had room for more, or the additional immigrants were not wanted.

He would propose a remedy for the situation, but would not advise any Government to adopt his suggestions immediately. A campaign of education was needed.

His first suggestion was that while it was right for laboring men to form unions, the unions should be incorporated. His second suggestion was that the Government should appoint a commission, composed of the best men in Canada, with knowledge of labor, manufacturing and general questions and that a law should be passed to make it a criminal offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, either to walk out or lockout until the dispute had been submitted to the commission, whose finding would be final and binding.

Mr. McCrea asserted that two-thirds of his electors belonged to the labor classes and that he would be willing to defend his proposal before them. In closing, he made some caustic comment regarding certain members of the civil service. There were some good men and women in the service at the capital city who were earning what they got but a large proportion of the employees were "parasites," and by that he meant people who were employed for whom there was no work. This, he believed, was a parasitical condition. The member for Sherbrooke added that he believed in good wages for all people who worked faithfully. But he wished to point out that the civil servant, if he worked full time, worked only six and a half hours a day. Thus, if he or she, got $1,000 a year that was 51½ cents an hour; it was easy to hire labor for much less than that. A salary of $1,200 a year, meant 61½ cents an hour; $1,400 a year, 73 cents an hour; $2,000 a year, $1.03 an hour; $2,400 a year, $1.23 an hour. If the civil servants were not satisfied with their pay, why did they accept a position or why did they not get an other?

How Sap-Stain in Lumber is Caused

The trunk of a tree is, as everyone knows, composed of a number of concentric layers of wood which, when the trunk is sawn, are seen as rings. The fine tubes in those layers which are near the bark act as arteries for the tree and conduct the sap from the roots to the leaves. This outer portion is consequently called sapwood and is usually distinguished from the central portion, called heartwood, by its lighter color.

When logs are sawn in warm damp weather the sapwood is sometimes attacked by a microscopic fungus which penetrates the wood by means of its fine dark-colored filaments. This causes a discoloration of the sapwood which detracts from the appearance of the lumber and is known as "sap-stain."

The Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, have tested wood showing sap-stain and declare that the strength is not appreciably affected by the fungus which is apparently only in search of the food materials, such as starch, to be found in the sapwood. In this respect these fungi differ from wood-destroying fungi which break down the wood-substance.

As sap-stain develops throughout a piece of lumber in only a few hours very prompt measures must be taken to prevent its growth. If the lumber cannot be dried in a kiln immediately after sawing it must be treated chemically. The most practical chemical treatment at present known consists in dipping the boards in a solution of Sodium Carbonate (Sal Soda) and piling the boards so that they may season with the least possible delay.

Financing Good Homes for the People

"How shall we finance all the homes the people are willing to build?" is the question that is being asked on every hand this season, now that the whole nation is pretty well sold on the building of homes, says the" Gulf Coast Lumberman."

Let us remember one thing. Lack of finances is always going to be the biggest obstacle in the way of sheltering this nation.

The Master said: "The poor you have always with you." No building and loan association or any other long time credit organization is going to be able to finance a home for a man who isn't able to meet sufficient obligations to pay for it even in installments.

But there are thousands of families in every state in this union who are able to meet reasonable monthly payments on a home, and who are anxious to have a home of their own, but who must find long time credits at reasonable interest if they are to have such homes.

And the answer to this sort of question in the large majority of cases, is the intensification of the building and loan association activity in each community. The building and loan money stays in the community. The theory is simply the grouping of the resources of the community in a single pot, to loan to home builders. That money is loaned to the home builder, but it goes right into the local banks again, and again starts its round into the various pockets of the community, and is used over and over again.

The building and loan association does not claim or aim to furnish homes for everyone in a community who may desire them, but it does furnish homes for many, many people who could not finance them otherwise.

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Standardization Movement is on the Way

The subject of the standardization of lumber is one which has for years received attention of a more or less desultory character. Spasmodic attempts have been made in the direction of standardization, but outside certain sections of the trade there has not been much material advancement. Recently, however, an important conference was held in Washington and good progress was made in fundamentals. While all lumber Associations did not fall in line, it was felt that the movement will gather strength as time goes on and sufficient endorsation has been given this great undertaking, both in official circles at Washington and through the mediums of various trade organizations, to carry it forward to completion.

Like all outstanding achievements, the standardization of lumber grades either across the line or in Canada, (if a similar movement is made here) will not be accomplished in a few weeks, but there is no reason to doubt that the issue will in the end be successful and satisfactory to all concerned. Nationalization of rules for grading, measurement and inspection has been established for a number of years by the National Hardwood Lumber Assoiation, of Chicago, who recently held a most successful convention in Chicago, and there is no apparent difficulty in the same service being extended to other lines of forest products.

John W. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Mich., president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who attended the recent standardization conference in Washington, gave unqualified endorsation to the object in hand. He pointed out that all members of the industry,—producer, distributor and consumer—would be benefited by the adoption of uniform trade practices, by the elimination of waste and by such identification of grades as would protect alike the manufacturer, distributor and the consuming public. He asserted that there were no illusions as to the magnitude of the past before them, but the Association was glad to pledge such energy and ability as it possessed to the solution of the entire programme.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who was prtsent at the conference, said that the purpose of his department was to assist in bringing the different trades together so far as it was possible, and to give such expert assistance as they possessed, and in that the members of the department hade mental reservations because they all knew that the real expert is the producer himself. As indicative of the fair-minded view and breadth of vision taken by Mr. Hoover, the following excerpts from his address convey some conception of the work in hand:—

My understanding is that we are going to discuss three phases of this question. The first is the question of grading lumber. When we come to questions of grading, the first thing that runs against is the nomenclature—of the actual names that are in use for different commodities, and different qualities or standards of that commodity. So that a primary necessity is to have some agreement on the terms that are going to be applied. Now, I realize that this is a trade that has an enormous variety of materials, so that a designation of terms must start with some common acceptance of the designation of a particular type of wood; it is either pine or hemlock, or it is something else. And the primary custom of the trade is a definition ot lumber on the basis of species, in which there is some variance that needs to be corrected by agreement, as to what species the lumber really is by way of trade name. We are not involved here in discussing trees and their origin; it is purely a question of terms in the trade—trade terms.

And then we come to the quality of any particular species or any general variety that we have determined upon. And there is a wide variation there. Some lumbers are designated by clears, and other qualities, whilst others have other nomenclatures, and we ought to have the same terms, if that is possible. So that those are questions of terms, of nomenclatures.

Then we come to the questions of guarantees. As to how, after lumber has been divided on any such basis as we may determine as to its nomenclatures, how the public is to have assurance as to what it gets. And there we have to enter into the problems of inspection, and certification, and markings, or other devices that might be developed to give some assurance to the consumer. And I do believe it is infinitely in the interest of the industry as a whole that we should set up, if it is possible, some sort of a system that will result in a practical guarantee. I confess that is a matter that you will have to find a solution for, if it can be found, as I have but little useful suggestion to make. But those guarantees are fundamentally one of the greatest eliminations of wastes that could be made in the industry; in the elimination of litigation and dispute, and in the better education of the public which follow as to the best grade adapted to certain purposes, etc., etc. But it is hopeless to get through with that end of the program, unless there is some pretty well defined assurance to the public that the grades, qualities, and so forth, are going to be as represented. Indeed, one of the difficulties in the industry has three or four per cent, or perhaps even less per cent than that, of people trading directly in lumber who have definitely shifted the grades in transactions, and that has consequently led to a great deal of feeling that the trade lacks certain basic honesty that I know it does possess. In any event, if we could arrive at some method ot guarantee as to grades and qualities, we would eliminate the crook who casts a general reflection over the whole trade; because if you find one crooked transaction in lumber, it will reflect over 100,000 honest transactions; it is the one thing that stands out.

Now, the third branch of the discussion is that of simplification; simplification of dimensions and other items that make for economy in both production and transportation and distribution. The difficulties, of course are very large, more especially as there are some forty thousand saw mills in the country, and hitherto, in our examination of these questions and in the actual processes of securing simplified practice, we have found that the first thing fundamental to it is some kind of a survey to know how many varieties of dimensions, and sizes, and so on, there are in the different breeds of the commodity, and we have made the most successful approach to that problem hitherto, not by setting up positive sizes so much as the elimination of a great number of sizes for which there is but comparatively little call, or of comparatively little importance. However, that is a matter that has to develop in the trade, as to the method by which the problem can be approached.

I would like to make this general observation, that there has been agitation in the lumber trade, or amongst the public, for the last twenty-five years for some kind of Government inspection, Government grade and Government control of that type. Some of the branches of the lumber trade themselves have recommended courses of that order.

My own feeling is that if we can develop these things through the internal machinery of the trade itself, as a matter of self-government in the trade, that we will have secured infinitely better results, and we will have secured something even more fundamental than that, and that is the sense of self preservation in the American people.

Playing the Lumber Game Properly

It is an effete exclamation to say that "all is not gold that glitters." We are too prone to see the trappings and outward semblances of prosperity, contentment and delight that, apparently, characterize the other fellow's business. We imagine that his troubles are few, his anxieties meagre, his pleasures unalloyed and his outlook reassuring. The casual and unthinking observer frequently hesitates and wonders why he did not get into such and such a line. It would, he is certain, have been much more profitable and satisfactory. It is a quaint philosophy with which we at times solace ourselves and soliloquize that we never had a chance; opportunity never came to us as it it did our neighbors, others had advantages we do not possess and were fortunate in striking the right thing at the proper time.

Much more might be said along this line, but if people were only honest, they would admit that there is no class of individuals, trade or calling, no community, and no organization which is free from disappointment, uncertainty, care and other burdens.

In the lumber arena the carpenter not infrequently wishes he was a retail lumberman. The yardman thinks the only quick and certain means of making money is as a wholesaler. The latter declares that the foundation or bed rock of prosperity is in converting the raw material into the finished product. Sometimes this progression of thought is reversed and the manufacturer would like to be free from the toil and turmoil connected with a big plant its huge investment and its varied intricacies, and have only the finished stock to think of. The wholesaler wishes he had been a retailer where the risk and expenditures are not so heavy and the profits correspondingly large. Then the retailer may pine that he would have been better off as a contractor or an architect, and thus up and down the highway of life we see men usually pursuing the path that someone else is treading. If they had only selected some other route, etc., they woul have done so much better and arrived at the pinnacle of their aspirations or dreams years before.

It is all fine fiction, a mental marvel or romantic rumination. The main thing in life is to play the game, take the bitter with the sweet, keep a cool head, a steady hand and a stout heart.

Here is how one Western lumberman, who thought there was a mint of money in going into the forest products line in a wholesale way, sizes up the situation after several years' insight,—"We are still plugging along in this business, sometimes up and sometimes down. We had rather a heavy reverse recently owing to prices jumping without notice, but we filled our orders at a stiff loss. However, such is the game, and as long as we are in it, we are going to play it fairly, squarely and aggressively."

Quebec's Strong Action Against Fires

According to appraisement made and reported by the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, fires in the woods in 1921 destroyed 800,000 acres of woodlands, and in money values entailed a loss of $10,000,000. The fires which broke out in the Lake St. John forests, the St. Maurice district and the river Lievre, north-west of Quebec in May last, and continued to burn for six weeks, destroyed 600,000 acres of woodlands and occasioned a loss of over $6,000,000. in value. These vast devastations by fires caused by careless fishermen, hunters and explorers, have caused the Quebec Government to take drastic means for the protection of the provincial forest resources before they are all wiped out of existence through the agencies of careless forest prowlers in search of sport, who seem to have no conception of responsibility or thought of future.

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, and the chief forester G. C. Piche, evidently had a premonition early last spring to have prompted them to have adopted the means and the organization they perfected for the protection of the forest resources of the province this summer. They had in mind the destruction of the woodlands last year to serve as an object lesson, and the indifference of the fishermen, the hunter and the explorer which called for unlimited practical protection, and if it had not been for their wisdom in this respect, the devastation from forest fires this spring would have, no doubt, been greater than that of last year.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, and chief forester Piche, taking into consideration the early spring, the unusually mild weather and quick disappearance of snow in the woods, dry land and dry tree branches in the early part of March last, conferred with and entered into co-operation with the Provincial Limit Holders Association to organize on a larger scale than usual, to protect the Quebec forests from the danger of fire with the result that 1,500 fire rangers were named by the Government to protect the woods in co-operation with the limit holders organized forces of fire rangers.

The department looked to the Abitibi district on the line of the Transcontinental Railway as the most dangerous centre, and concentrated a large force of fire rangers in that location. It is always the unexpected that happens for the worst fire broke out this year and destroyed 200,000 acres of woodland.

The fire rangers in the employ of the Government and those of the Limit Holders Association, with their fire apparatus, worked incessantly to subdue the flames and confine them to small areas, but the trees were so dry that their task was, indeed, difficult and hopeless, and if it were not for the fortunate downpour of recent rain there is no knowing what might have been the extent of the devastation.

In the meantime the Quebec Government held a combined meeting and decided to take drastic action to put a stop to the causes which were the origin of forest fires. The origin of the fires in 1921 were thoroughly investigated and reported to the government, which went to show that the responsibility rested with the fishermen, the hunter, the explorer and the new settler by his careless clearing. It has been conclusively proved that 60 per cent. of the fires were due to the negligence and imprudence of persons entering and circulating the forests, namely, the fishermen, hunters, trappers, forest workers, campers and drivers, in the regions where the greater disasters happened they were due to careless settlers given land for colonization on the line of the various railways, and it was necessary in order to discover the guilty parties for punishment, for the government to exercise control of all Crown lands and exact that persons wishing to enter and circulate through the woods, no matter for what purpose, must have a government permit. The system to be put into effect in this regard has been under study by the Quebec Government for some time and will be analogous to the system carried out in the province of New Brunswick and the State of Pennsylvania.

At the last session of the Legislature, the following article was inserted in the Revised Statistics 1909 after Article 1647, which is now in active force:—

"1647a. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it necessary for the protection of the forests in territory declared to be "fire-districts", require that everyone wishing to enter and travel about in such forests between the 1st of April and the 15th of November, shall previously obtain a permit.

"Such permit, called "travel permit," may be obtained, gratuitously, from the fire-ranger of the place or from any other authorized person.

"The holders of a hunting or fishing license or mining prospectors shall be exempt from such formality, but they shall be bound, when so required by any fire-ranger, to show him their license, and to inform him about their goings and comings.

"The Minister may, with the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, when the weather conditions require it, designate the camping-places and exact all other measures calculated to decrease the danger of fire.

"1654a. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make all regulations necessary to give effect to the provisions of this subsection."

Decay of Building Timbers Investigated

Fungi that attacks timbers in buildings cause enormous losses every year, particularly in textile mills, paper mills, and canning factories, where moisture and temperature conditions are unusually favorable to their growth. The problem has became more serious with the increasing use of woods of poorer quality, and the United States Department of Agriculture has taken it up with a view of reducing the losses. Department Bulletin 1053, Studies of Certain Fungi of Economic Importance in the Decay of Building Timbers, by Walter H. Snell, has just been issued.

The timber formerly used in mill construction consisted in many instances of white pine and white oak, both of which are highly durable woods. In more recent years, however, these timbers have been supplanted largely by southern yellow pine, spruce, and hemlock. High-grade resinous long-leaf pine has given good service under exacting conditions, but the inferior grades of pine, often of more rapid growth and frequently containing a high percentage of sapwood, have not proved satisfactory in parts of buildings where the conditions are favorable for decay. Spruce and hemlock have given poor service also under similar conditions. In one Massachusetts cotton mill built in 1900, 85 per cent. of the roof planking and a large number of the floor supports had rotted and had been replaced by hemlock, in some instances twice, between 1908 and 1914. The same investor says that hemlock, put in green, lasted about two years. The bulletin cites a number of examples of large losses owing to rapid decay. The main purpose of the bulletin, however, is to report a technical and scientific study of the fungi causing all this damage made with a view to gaining a better understanding of the life processes of these plants and to determine under what conditions they thrive and are spread within buildings. Considerable attention is paid to the spores, or "seeds," of these plants, the kind that may be found within structures such as cotton mills, their abundance, their lengths of life under mill conditions and their possibilities of starting new centres of rot in the same or nearby buildings.

Does not Believe in Spontaneous Fires

G. C. Piche, of Quebec, chief forester of the province does not believe in spontaneoue fires. He stated recently that the conflagrations which have been raging in various parts of the province, were now under control and that recent rains had helped preventing further outbreak. He said that campers should be prudent and prevent starting new fires, and that imprudence is shown by the fact that the fires reported this season occurred on lands far from the railway and from habitations, showing that the usual causes of such outbreaks were not to be taken into consideration in the present instance.

"I do not believe in spontaneous fires," declared Mr. Piche, "How can you explain those reported to have originated from the usual route followed by people, or from the railways which admittedly often cause trouble in the forests. The only answer is that these fires result from the imprudence, thoughtlessness and indifference of campers and others who visit the woods."

One Goes Up While the Other Goes Down

Why Some Lumbermen Rise Superior to Obstacles and Steadily Make Their Way to the Front

It is difficult to analyze some problems accurately. Two fellows of about the same age, with practically the same experience and insight into business, possessing good character and wide acquaintanceship, will start out for themselves. In five years time one man will have gone ahead by leaps and bounds while it is possible the other will merely have marked time, suffered a financial loss or be forced to sell out. Superficially, both men had an equal chance; both were equipped to about the same degree in point of stock on hand, eligibility of location, yard facilities and conveniences, possibilities of expansion, etc. Yet the tragedy is being recorded on all sides of more individuals failing in business than those who succeed.

The lumber business itself, particularly in the manufacturing line, is of a speculative character. Its open air nature, free and easy methods in the sense of being unrestricted as to room or space, appeal to many. They like to get out close to nature, and the very elements challenge the fighting spirit of such men. A real blooded, live wire fellow believes that he can conquer and he starts in to do so. Frequently he succeeds, either through his own efforts or getting around him good men who help to solve his problems and push things ahead in the race for supremacy. He sells his lumber at the right time, gauges the future correctly, and with each succeeding year builds a bigger business. He recognizes that Rome was not built in a day and that all great outstanding enterprises have not been a growth of a mushroom character but have been evolved through the tardy process of time and the building up little by little.

Take any of the large lumbering operations in Canada to-day, and they have attained their present status and strength from small beginnings. But it is not of the manufacturing business that we intend to talk nor of the wholesale end, (much as we would like to discuss this necessary but often unjustly condemned phase of the merchandising and distribution problem,) but of the retail end. It has been declared by some that the retailer like the soldier in the war bears the brunt of battle; that he is the man on the firing line and has to lead in every campaign for higher or lower prices. Educating or influencing the public is a difficult task and is certainly not a pleasant position in times of varying quotations. The retailer is a buffer between producer and consumer. This is the unhappy lot of the retailer when things are not normal and the trend of business affairs is markedly up or down. The retailer has to take big risks and be ever on the job. To-day much more is expected of the retail lumberman than a few years ago. Then he kept a reasonable sized stock of boards, shingles, posts, lath, etc. It was a rather rough and ready business but now the enterprising dealer who wants to keep to the forefront in the race for leadership, must be able to provide plans, take off quantities and figure on same. He must if possible have a showroom in which to display samples of what he carries in stock in the way of interior and exterior trim, doors, window frames, railings, mouldings, newel posts, built in features, casement windows, sleeping porches, pergolas, porticos, and many other adjuncts.

It has been demonstrated time and time again that people buy more through sense of sight than through any other medium. Seeing is believing and when one has seen, he is often convinced. Therefore, the retailer who is able to visualize a home, its surroundings, furnishings or appointments, either by furnishing an excellent plan service — in colors if possible or by showing some of the modern conveniences of a house, even on a miniature scale, is one who is travelling a long way toward a desire on the part of enquirers to own the roof which covers them. The home instinct is strong in every normal minded, peace loving citizen. A city of home owners is generally more prosperous, contented, and attractive than one where its dwellers live in apartment blocks or long rows of rented dwellings.

And coming down to salesmanship, it is a well known fact that while the lord of the house may provide the sinews of war, or, in other words, the capital with which to build, it is the woman who declares the kind of house she would like. She furnishes most of the ideas in regard to the interior arrangement, the location of the bedrooms, the linen closet, the pantry, the sleeping porch, and other features. The man may have something to say about the site and design of the garage but that is about all. His wife has the final pronouncement when it comes to planning and building the house. She has to live in it twenty-four hours a day while many men are at home only to sleep or partake of their meals.

It is, reasonably presumed that the average citizen wants to please and gratify his wife and give her the best in hardwood floors, hardwood trim and little conceits in the way of built-in buffets, bookcases, cupboards, wall-pockets and other conveniences.

Supposing a contractor or property owner is building for speculative purposes and placing his houses on the market. The dwelling that has the most talking points, is the one which is bound to command the readiest sale. Women largely base their estimate or conception of a place upon some unimportant details and thus the bargain is closed. The house building boom is on in earnest in the larger cities and retail lumber dealers are already disposing of a large quantity of hemlock, white pine, chestnut, oak and maple flooring. The retailer, who has a stock to meet these needs and advertises the fact in a way to arrest attention, is the one who will corral the business. He does not wait until the need for these things develops; he sees the call before it arises and is in a position to take care of all requisitions that come his way.

Thus by foresight, initiative, and well directed publicity coupled with good service, and a square deal, the retailer widens his connection and strengthens his hold upon the community. His trade becomes of a permanent character and the recurrent orders which come his way season after season, increase until he is a leader in his line. He has so firmly entrenched himself in the favor and esteem of those in the community who require anything in constructional materials that involuntarily or unconsciously they go to him who, by his record of achievement and years of success, merits their patronage. The old aphorism that "nothing succeeds like success" is as true to-day as ever.

Does Your Lower Jaw Sag?

By William Maxwell

Are you in the habit of falling into reveries during business hours? If so, how often do your meditations relate to your work? You can find this out by making a test that is very simple but infallible. The next time you detect yourself in a reverie, put your hand to your lips to ascertain whether they are apart or firmly in contact. It can be taken as an axiom that the normal person is not doing any worth while thinking while his lower jaw is sagging.

Do you quit your desk or the station at which you work more frequently than is absolutely necessary? Test yourself in the following manner for a few days.

Every time you leave the place where you are supposed to do your work or pause in going from one place to another note how frequently it was for relaxation and unnecessary for the proper accomplishment of your work.

Are you easily distracted by occurences that do not concern you.

Do you at frequent intervals experience a desire to talk to fellow employees? Note how frequently this happens during the day and how many times such conversations were really necessary to the proper performance of your work.

Do you have frequent impulse to look frequently at the clock or your watch?

Do you frequently have difficulty in comprehending instructions that are given you. If so ask yourself frankly whether this wasn't because your attention was wandering while said instructions were being handed out.

Is your memory as reliable in regard to matters involved in your daily work as it is in respect to subjects that engage your attention outside of business hours?

All of the above questions and tests are suggested as a thoroughly practical way of assaying your present average habit of Concentration—a quality that stands at the head of the line in analyzing the underlying causes which keep so many salaried employees in the business rut.

In order to concentrate we must be thoroughly in earnest, and we must have a definite object in contemplation that absorbs all our interests and occupies all our thoughts. In the case of the average person the periods of complete concentration are usually quite brief, but if your absorption in a subject is great enough your mind may remain in a state of practically complete concentration on a single subject, or a series of related subjects, during which period of time you will be unconscious of what is going on around you, and even unconscious of your own minor physical acts, such as changing pencils, shifting your position, brushing away a fly, etc.

Concentration is a mental habit you can form, and if you succeed in acquiring it, the chances are that it will be worth thousands of dollars to you before you end your business career.

Solving the Log Hauling Problem

There are many phases in the hauling problem which are receiving attention at the present day. In connection with the movement of lumber, logs and other forest products, the efficiency and economy of trailers attached to trucks is being recognized. It is known that there are different kinds of trailers, and the accompanying illustration shows pole and logging trailers manufactured by the Dominion Truck Equipment Co., Limited, of Kitchener, Ont.

It is pointed out that pole and logging trailers must be properly constructed in order to render efficient service. The connection between the truck and trailer is by means of hook and eye. It allows a perfectly free movement of 90 degrees in all directions from centre. These two-wheeled trailers are sturdily built to withstand hard service. The bolster is carried directly over the axles, pivoting on a king bolt, so constructed that a sharp turn in the road can be taken successfully. The bolster is also equipped with rollers allowing the load freedom of movement in longitudinal direction. This is an important feature where the roads are rough and uneven.

Some "big ones" on log hauling trailer

The Dominion Truck Co., Limited, report that there has been an increasing demand for their pole and logging trailers which are meeting every requirement in log-hauling operations. They point out that, under average conditions, a truck will pull double its rated capacity by using a trailer, thus reducing hauling costs approximately 45%, besides allowing a much smaller investment in equipment.

The slogan of the firm, who turn out trailers for every hauling problem is "Truck by trailer and reduce hauling costs."

Erecting New Pulp Plant at Kenora

The Backus-Brooks Co. have started work on the erection of a large pulp and paper plant at Kenora. Excavation on the site of the first unit is now underway. It is said that the work now going on is but the commencement of a seven-years' programme of construction outlined by the company till the complement of a 1,000-ton pulp and paper industry is completed. It will be seen that the undertaking is a large one. The first unit of the pulp mill will be in operation this fall and work will be prosecuted on further pulp and paper units later on. The buildings now in course of construction are the wood preparing room, slasher room, barking room, wet room and press room, and the output will be 60 tons per day. The next unit will be a sulphite pulp plant, to be followed by a paper mill of 150 tons capacity.

Mr. Lyford Sounds Timely Warning

The importance of reforestation, emphasized by the depleted areas and the comparatively small amount of available timber, is brought to the notice of those interested by P. L. Lyford of Clark & Lyford, forest engineers, Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Lyford says cutting will doubtless increase and that greater demand is being made on the last great stand of timber on the Pacific coast. In taking up the matter in the public press, his object is not to scare anyone, but to enjoin a policy of conservation, protecting young growth and a systematic plan of reforestation. Regardless of the fact that the forestry department gives out the information, when the subject comes up publicly, that the growth is four or five times the cut, it is none too soon to look forward to get action on the reforestation scheme As Mr. Lyford points out, as the more available areas are cut off, the cost of good timber will increase.

Western Company is Being Reorganized

Reorganization is taking place at the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co., of Prince Rupert B. C,, caused by change in market demand, fall in prices and other considerations. At the time the company was formed sulphite pulp was worth $125. per ton, f.o.b. New York and 15% premium on American funds. The premium would have practically paid the freight rate from Prince Rupert to New York. Now sulphite pulp is selling at not much over half this figure and the American exchange is back to normal. Those changed conditions meant that the company can not manufacture pulp at the present selling price, and for newsprint manufacturing purposes can buy the pulp cheaper in Prince Rupert than they can make it. It was estimated a million dollars would have built the mill. For a fully-equipped papermaking plant to-day the cost would be five or six millions, and this was not contemplated by the company when it was formed.

The Champion Wood Experts of Canada

Where woodsmen do congregate there is often much conversation heard with regard to the feats of wood choppers and those who have pulled off remarkable stunts in this direction.

A few months ago there appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" an illustration of Mr Jackson and Mr. Maclaren, of Australia, felling oaks and poplars on the estate of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield, Eng. The question was asked,—"Can Canadian woodsmen equal this record?" James McLean, superintendent of the Tree Nursery Station, Department of Interior, Sutherland, Sask., contributes an interesting reminiscence. He states that Stewart Happer, who now resides at Parkhill, Ont., and John D. McColl, who passed away some fifteen years ago, held the championship of Canada for woodcutting. Their official records, Mr. McLean says, are considerably lower than the Australians made at Hatfield, Eng., the latter claiming to be the champion wood choppers of the present day.

Happer and McColl won seven silver and gold medals and four silver cups during their successful career, among them being 1882 medals for the Championship of Ontario, and 1883 medals for the championship of Canada.

Sawing hard maple log 17 inches in diameter, time 13½ seconds.
Sawing hard maple log 22 inches in diameter, time 26¾ seconds.
Sawing one cord of wood, without resting, from hard maple tree, time 8 (eight) minutes and 47 seconds.

Cutting down basswood tree 3 feet in diameter, time 2 minutes and 17 seconds. Cutting this tree into 5 logs, time 1 minute, 1¼ seconds or 12¼ seconds per log.

Dates and places of competition can be furnished.

The record of these Canadian woodsmen still remain unbeaten and it is probable that they will remain unbeaten as forestry conditions have altered greatly since the early '80's.

Newsy Happenings of the Industry

Laberge Lumber Co., Sudbury, Ont., are erecting an office building at a cost of $22,000.

The sawmill at Brockway, York County, belonging to Ernest Vail, was recently destroyed by fire. It is said there was no insurance on the plant.

Depot Harbour Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated to take over the Canadian National Lumber Co. and conduct a general lumber business. Capital $50,000.

The Vancouver Cedar Mills at Roche's Point, B. C., a subsidiary company of the Vancouver Lumber Co., recently resumed operations and are now turning out large quantities of red cedar shingles of the " Big Chief" brand.

Work will be started immediately upon an addition to the plant of the Fort William Paper Co., at Fort William, for the erection of a newsprint mill of 100-ton capacity. It is expected that the plant will be completed in a year's time.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, of Brantford, Ont., report they have recently installed pulpwood machinery in the plants of the Continental Wood Products, Elsas, Ont.; Rimouski Lumber Co., Rimouski P. Q., and Mount Royal Meter Co., Montreal.

The Poupore Lumber Co., Gogama, Ont., are now busy cutting jack pine. Their plant, which was overhauled this spring and equipped with a new 7-foot band mill, heavy duty carriage and heavy duty edger, is working admirably. The equipment was supplied by the E. Long Mfg. Co., of Orillia, Ont., and D. C. Patmore, chief engineer of that company, who recently spent a few days at Gogama, says the band mill is operating very smoothly.

Owing to extensive floods and the breaking of booms on the Chaudiere and other rivers of Quebec, holding thousands of cords of pulpwood, much loss was caused lately. The rush of pulpwood could not be checked and the material was swept into the St. Lawrence River and flowed down past Quebec city. Tug boats were busily engaged and managed to salvage about 800 cords, but considerable wood was carried down stream by the current.

New Forest Products Market Bureau

Move Made by British Columbia Interests to Increase Sale and Distribution of Wood Goods

An aggressive movement has been made for the purpose of increasing the sale distribution and consumption of British Columbia forest products. Millmen, loggers and timber holders recently met in Vancouver and took the initial step by the formation of the Forest Products Market Extension Bureau, which is in charge of a strong board of eleven trustees appointed by the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Association; the Loggers' Association; the Shingle Manufacturers' Association and the Timberholders' Association. P. A. Wilson, of the Wilson-Brady Lumber Co., is the chairman, and W. W. Harvey, of the Dominion Creosoting Co., is the vice-chairman of the new federation. The bureau has outlined a large programme and is being warmly supported.

The objects of the bureau are as follows:—

Investigation of new markets which are now opening up for British Columbia products, such as the Japan market.

Assistance to salesmen and manufacturers by practical work in existing markets, such as the four-billion-foot market for shop-grade lumber in the wood-using industries of the east and middle west, in which British Columbia material as yet has hardly gained a footing.

Making the value of British Columbia products known through general publicity, exhibits, phamplets and personal work of field men among buyers, contractors, architects, railroad and other large users of wood.

Combatting propaganda aimed by steel, concrete and roofing substitutes against wood products; opposing anti-shingle legislation and securing just treatment of western woods in city building codes.

Advising manufacturers regarding desirable changes in character of output to take advantage of new lines of market demand, and regarding possible improvements in selling methods. Assisting the movement for better standardization.

Compiling practical information for both producer and consumer, and maintaining a prompt news service regarding trade openings.

Assisting timberholders by studying market possibilities so as to make closer utilization of stumpage practicable, as, for instance, by strengthening the demand for West Coast hemlock.

Educational work around logging operations to promote the most profitable cutting of logs for grade and length.

There is, of course, a steady shifting westward going on in all the timber industries as eastern and southern forests are gradually used up. For instance, British Columbia nowadays produces 37 per cent of Canada's lumber cut, which is double the percentage of twelve years ago; and among the four billion feet of lumber used around Greater New York this year, there will be some 600 million feet of western woods as against 211 million last year and 50 million the year before. In pushing their products more and more into eastern markets, western lumbermen thus have the tide flowing with them.

While the law of supply and demand and the enterprise of individual manufacturers and salesmen is the main factor in increasing the markets for western lumber, there are many obstacles which the salesmen continually run up against which can only be done away with by work carried on in a broad way by a market extension organization. It was for this reason that the millmen, loggers and timberholders of Washington and Oregon have already formed the West Coast Forest Products Bureau and supported it by a substantial fund to which they contribute jointly. Another instance of commercial work along these lines is familiar in the striking service-to-consumer advertisements of the Weyerhauser group of lumber companies. The timber industries of the west are, in fact, engaging in the same lines of co-operative work that have proved so successful in increasing sales of steel, concrete, fruit and other products.

Although half the timber of this continent stands to-day in the immense forests that extend from northern British Columbia and Alaska down through the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, and although the past fifteen years have seen great development of sawmill, shingle-mill and logging capacity throughout the West, it is contended that the share which western lumbering industries have as yet secured in the great markets for wood products on this continent and overseas is small in proportion to this wealth of natural resources. Distance from the main consuming markets has handicapped the West with high cost of transportation as well as ignorance or prejudice among eastern consumers who have always been accustomed to buy other soft woods from nearer regions.

Strength of Joists Important to Builders

The strength of floors and the permanency of ceilings depend chiefly upon the strength and stiffness of the wooden joists employed. The joists are cut to certain regular sizes and are made from several kinds of Canadian timber. The choice of timber for this purpose usually rests with the architect or builder. Now that Canadian white pine and red pine are so scarce it becomes imperative to consider other native timbers for joists and many architects must feel the need of some guidance in selecting from these other timbers that are offered, particularly when they are comparatively new to the market.

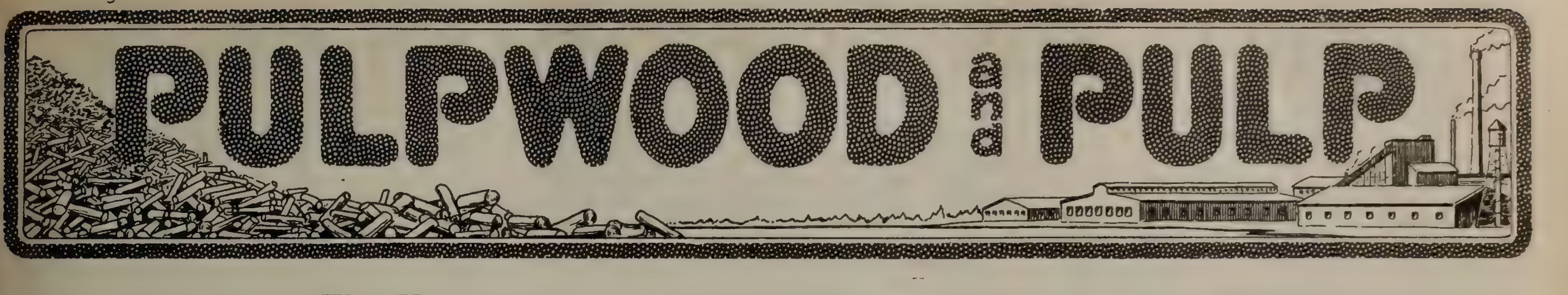
In order to provide figures which will assist in determining the relative qualities of timber to be used for joists the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada are conducting a series of tests to show how full sized joists will behave under various loads up to those sufficient to break completely. The kinds of timber being tested are Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western yellow pine, Western red cedar, Eastern hemlock, Jack pine and Eastern spruce. Tests are also being made on undersized timbers of certain Western woods to see whether a saving of freight can be effected without reducing the strength below that usually obtained.

L. L. Reid is training some of his carrier pigeons for use with the 10-passenger aeroplane which is to make a survey of the forest in the Michipicoten area this summer for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Already six of them have made the flight from Searchmont to the Soo, a distance of about 30 miles, in a little better than half an hour.

E. Fleischauer, Stratford, Ont.
Newly-elected Sec.-Treas. of Retail District No. 7

A. W. Osborne, Sandwich, Ont.
Newly-elected Director of South Western Association

W. Warren, Toronto, Ont.
Man.-Dir., of newly organized Myers Lumber & Mfg. Co.



New Company Will Handle Pulpwood

Shackleton Forest Products, Limited, which was recently granted a charter, has opened an office at 409 Manning Chambers, Toronto, and will deal extensively in pulpwood in both buying and selling. A. M. Moffat, a Bruce County boy, is president of the organization and has associated with him F. E. Frantz, of Niagara Falls, Ont., who has been with some of the biggest mills in the United States, and Joseph Myers, of New Liskeard, who has had a long and successful experience in the pulpwood line.

Mr. Moffat is a former newspaper man who did splendid work on some of the southern American dailies and was also overseas during the war. For the last few years he has been at the head of the establishment of a soldiers' colony at Shackleton, forty-five miles west of Cochrane on the Canadian Transcontinental. This colony was originally founded by Bruce County and has proved to be a contented and prosperous one, some of the finest vegetables being raised in that district.

Mr. Moffat and those associated with him are thoroughly familiar with pulpwood, and the new organization of Shackelton Forest Products, Limited, is one that is likely to be heard of considerably in the future.

Have Postponed Work on New Mill

Hon. N. M. Jones, president and general manager of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, St. John, N. B., has announced that the company's plan to construct the pulp and paper mill in South Devon, at the mouth of the Nashwaak river, has been postponed in order that further investigation may be made as to the real extent of damage to the standing timber by the spruce budworm. It is said that the company was about ready to proceed with the project but that the ravages of the spruce budworm in the woods on the upper waters of the Nashwaak have been such that the executives of the organization have decided it would not be wise to go on with the construction of an extensive plant involving the expenditure of several hundreds of thousands of dollars for a matter of five or possibly eight years.

Not Much Pulpwood Changing Hands

A representative of a large pulpwood concern in Fredericton, N. B., says there is still a big supply of pulpwood in that province but nothing like the immense stock there is in Quebec. For this reason very little new wood was made last winter, and there is and will be comparatively little peeling this season. The demand is weak, and any prices that have been offered are ridiculously low and, consequently, not much wood is changing hands or moving out. So far the mills do not seem at all interested. They all claim to carry heavy stocks which must be reduced before they will come into the market. It is felt, however, that by fall there will be a better demand, "and," declared the dealer, "this is devoutly hoped for to clear away the old surplus and thereby start again the production of new wood.

"These are the conditions which prevail in the Fredericton district, and they will be found to apply generally all over the province of New Brunswick," he concluded.

Pulpwood Contractors Granted Extensions

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1921 two pulpwood concessions were disposed of by the Ontario Government. These consisted of the Nagagami river pulp and timber limit and the Long Lake Pulp Concession. The former was awarded to the Transcontinental Development Co., Limited, 85 Bay St., Toronto, and the letter to J. H. Black, 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

Under the conditions of the sale of the Nagagami river berth an agreement was entered into by which the purchasers were to commence construction work on a pulp mill and carry out certain other obligations by October 1921. Owing, however, to conditions that exist at present in the pulp and paper industry, the company has been granted an extension of time until October 1922 in which to comply.

With respect to the Long lake pulp and timber limit an agreement was entered into whereby in April 1922 the grantee was to purchase a pulp mill situated at some point in the district of Thunder Bay, satisfactory to the Minister, and expend a stated sum in the equipment and machinery thereof. Due to certain negotiations with the Hydro Power Commission for the supply of power, an extension of several months for the performance of the obligation set forth in the agreement has been granted.

Outlook for Pulpwood May be Fair

J. L. White, of Grand Falls, N. B., states that the demand for pulpwood in that section is very small indeed and this is particularly so with regard to poplar. He adds that there is enough of both kinds, spruce and poplar, peeled from last year in the territory which he covers, to supply all the mills willing to take from him during the coming year unless the demand from New York and Canadian mills is very active. He believes there will be very little peeled wood in and around Grand Falls this season. The contract price for the coming year is about 30% less than last.

Auger & Son, of Quebec, say that there is still a very small demand for pulpwood. Over 80% of the mills have large stocks of wood. During the last few weeks a few concerns have come into the market and the price has stiffened from 50 cents to $1.00. The firm believe this demand is due to better business in the paper arena. As a general proposition, they think that owing to the shortage in the production, prices will go up towards the fall or next winter.

Pulp Men Call for Freight Reduction

The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal, is in favor of a general reduction in freight rates. Recently a statement was filed by them with the special committee of the House of Commons now dealing with the problem and favoring a reversion to the rates that were prevalent prior to September 13th 1920, which it is declared would still allow the railways to charge approximately 42% above those in effect before the war. The association is also strongly opposed to limiting any reduction in carrying charges to the so-called "basic commodities," holding that this would be inadequate to meet the situation. It declares further that the present transportation charges are driving manufacturers wherever possible to ship paper by rail instead of water, and points out that they are forced to this alternative owing to the fact that their European competitors can lay down shipments at Eastern United States points at a differential of from $4. to $5. a ton as compared with all-rail charges at Canadian mills to the same points.

Several Sales of Timber Limits Made

Reports on the affairs of the Riordon Co., Montreal, are encouraging. Both the Kipawa and Hawkesbury mills are operating full and have orders on hand and in sight sufficient to run at capacity until the end of June. The company is getting $90 per ton for the highest grade bleached pulp, and $80 per ton for book quality bleached. Since November 1, 1921, the date of opening of Kipawa mill, bank loans and prior lien charges have been reduced by over $1,400,000 through operation of mills and sales of pulp.

Several sales of extraneous timber limits have been made by the Gatineau Company at satisfactory prices. All but one of the limits sold are located outside of the Gatineau River. The company now owns over 6,500 miles of limits, 5,700 of which are located on the river, and, in addition, four sawmills.

Abitibi Company Builds Logging Railway

The Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, will build a logging railway, about 16 miles long, with the necessary spur lines, from Iroquois Falls to connect with the Transcontinental Railway. The line will run due north. The idea is to use the line during the winter principally and the rivers in the summer, thus giving the company facilities for an uninterrupted supply of pulpwood, and reducing the cost of transporting the wood from the limits to the mill.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	53.00	55.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	63.00	65.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	25.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls.	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls.	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	35.00	36.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	44.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	46.00	47.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	34.00	35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	35.00	36.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	48.00	50.00
Mill Culls	25.00	27.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft	$26.00	$27.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft	32.00	33.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft	33.00	34.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft	37.00	39.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft	40.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft	23.00	25.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$74.75
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	51.75
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough	81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in Fir Casing	78.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	85.00
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping	94.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping	84.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	77.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	80.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.	3.40
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.	5.60
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2″, per M.	6.10

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods are payable in U. S. funds.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	$105.00	$ 55.00	$ 35.00
1¼ and 1½″	110.00	65.00	40.00
2″	120.00	70.00	40.00
2½ and 3″	140.00	90.00	50.00
4″	155.00	110.00	60.00

Ash, Brown

1″	$110.00	$ 50.00	30.00
1¼ and 1½″	120.00	55.00	35.00
2″	140.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3″	150.00	75.00	45.00
4″	165.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 27.00
5/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	30.00
6/4	110.00	85.00	55.00	33.00
8/4	115.00	95.00	60.00	37.00
12/4	120.00	100.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	125.00	105.00	75.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	80.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1″	$135 00	85.00	38.00
1¼ to 1½″	140.00	93.00	41.00
2″	153.00	103.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 90.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00	$ 33.00
5/4	$ 90.00	65.00	50.00	38.00
6/4	$ 90.00	70.00	55.00	45.00
8/4	95.00	70.00	55.00	45.00
12/4	100.00	70.00	60.00	55.00
16/4	120.00	95.00	65.00	60.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 75.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
4/4	$ 85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	100.00	70.00	40.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$115.00	$ 73.00	$130.00	$ 75.00
1¼″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
1½″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
2″	125.00	85.00	145.00	85.00

Figured Gum, $30 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	60.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½″	60.00	45.00
2″	65.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$125.00	$ 70.00
1¼″	145.00	70.00
1½″	145.00	75.00
2″	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	80.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$95.00
5/4 and 6/4	170	100.00
8/4	185.00	105.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$140.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		165.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		165.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		80.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$100.00	$105.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		120.00
2 in.		125.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in .and up		110.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.	85.00	90.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		110.00
2 in.		125.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	51.00	64.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	50.00	55.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	34.00	36.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		36.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		42.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		48.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		34.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	35.00	37.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill culls out, 1 in.	32.00	34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.	32.00	34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.	32.00	34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.	32.00	34.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up		20.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00
1″ x 9″-10″ and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼″ x 7, 8 and 9″ up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½″ x 12″ x 12″ and up, 12′-16′.		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft..		10.00
No. 2 White Pine		9.00
Mill run White Pine		.9.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.		7.00
Red Pine, mill run		7.00
Hemlock, mill run		6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	9.00	10.00
Clear butt, 18 in.	6.00	7.00
18 in. XX		5.00

QUEBEC

White Pine
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa wancy, 18 in. average according to lineal....	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals
(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide ....$	20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm
(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks
(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft........$	30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4. Rgh Merch Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	$40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.....	18.00	20.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.00
Cedar, Clears	5.00
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.00
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.50
Spruce	3.50

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180.00
2 in. and up wide	180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long ....$	75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft....	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E.			
	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	41.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	43.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	46.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in. ....$	75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	80.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	85.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	100.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"			$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.			78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.			75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.			75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.			76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.			34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.			36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.			38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.			41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.			45.00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension			46.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension			44.00
Spruce 9 in. dimension			43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension			42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up			41.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths			43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	31.00	32.00	30.00
2 x 9			38.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	30.00		34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	30.00		32.00
1 x 2			32.00
1 x 3			31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath			9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75		8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras		5.75
Clears	4.25	4.50
Second Clear	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted to Buy

A few cars 8/4" No 1 and 2 Common Hard Maple. Box 949, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Wanted to Buy

Peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood. 50% cash, balance on arrival. Write P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 9-14

We Will Buy

A block of Hemlock, Spruce, Red or White Pine that is sawn or will be sawn before the 15th of March. Box 770, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2 T.f.

Wanted Lath

4' Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White Pine No. 1 No. 2 Spruce.

The George N. Comfort Lumber Co.,
11-14 1506 Kirby Bldg., Cleveland, O

Wanted

Cargo Norway Lumber. Quote price on cargo about 500,000—1 inch, 2 inch and timbers.

Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 508-509
Linclon Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
13

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½" x 4' also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.
11-14 Island Pond, Vt.

Lath Wanted

IN WHITE PINE, JACK PINE, SPRUCE OR HEMLOCK.

3/8 x 1-1/2" x 4'

Write giving full particulars of quantity you can supply, Season's cut. State lowest prices.

C. A. Larkin Company,
229 Confederation Life Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont. 13

We Want for Immediate Shipment

25,000'—1" FAS Unselectel Birch.
25,000'—1¼" FAS Unselected Birch.
15,000'—1" FAS Brown Ash.
15,000'—1½" FAS Brown Ash.
10,000'—2" FAS Brown Ash.

This must be well manufactured, of good widths and lengths. Please quote delivered Buffalo. Box No. 943 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Pulpwood

Wanted by old and reliabe firm in Northern Ontario a contract to represent either Canadian or American Paper Interests for the purchase of Pulpwood on a commission basis. We have Saw Mill and Retail Stores whereby we can supply jobbers throughout. For references apply, Royal Bank of Canada and Bradstreets.

PELLOW & McMEEKIN,
11-14 Hearst, Ont.

Lumber For Sale

Sawdust

For sale, in car lots.
The London Box Mfg. &
9 T.f. Lumber Co., Limited.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale in Carload Lots

Telegraph Poles, Cedar and Hardwood Ties, Spruce Balsam and Poplar Pulpwood. Jas. Thos. Clair, Clair, N. B. 9-14

For Sale

Forty thousand feet of two and four inch plank, hard maple. If interested communicate with Joseph Lorimer, Ladore, Ont. 13-16

For Sale

At Blind River, Ontario, Pine and Spruce Lath, also some Cedar and Hemlock Lath. Grades, four foot mill run, 32" mill run, and four foot No. 3.

F. P. Potvin,
2 T.f. Blind River, Ont.

Sawmill Open for Inquiriss Fir and Hemlock

2,000,000 ft. per month. Sells direct, cheap & P.O.Q. Canadian Producers Corporation Ltd. Board of Trade Bldg., Vancouver. 13-14

For Sale

3 Carload No. 1 C&B. 8/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 1 C&B. 10/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

For Sale

Chair Stock:
Bone Air Dried.
30 M. ft. 1" x 1" square 20" long.
20 M. ft. 1½" x 1½" square 20" long.
BIRCH—Clear Stock.

Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que
11 T.f.

Ties for Sale

15,000 ties, Cedar and Tamarack, No. 1, 2 & 3, on the Grand Trunk Near Scotia Junction.
Will sell block or car lots.
Also 500,000 ft. Dry Hemlock Mill run, 1" x 4" & up and 2" x 4" and up, in three separate blocks.
400,000 ft. 1" x 8'—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
200,000 ft. 1" x 7", 9 and 11,—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
300,000 ft. 1" x 1¼" No. 1 & 2 White & Red Pine mill culls.
500,000 Mill run, White Pine Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 1 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 2 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
500,000 Spruce & Pine Lath mill run 32".
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 3 Common Birch.
All for immediate shipment.
Short rail fregiht Toronto.

Big Bear Lumber Co.
13-14 208 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

1—matcher, 1—re-saw, 1—lath bolter, 1—lath machine, 1—slab re-saw, 1—basket bottom machine. Apply F. W. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 13-16

Machinery For Sale

Used Machinery

Boilers, Generator Sets, belted and direct drive, pumps, concrete mixers, pipe and sawmill machinery. Specialty Equipment Co., 66 Ottawa Street, Montreal. 9-14-E.o.I.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROOKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t. f. Pembrooke, Onr.

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6" x 6".
One Upright Engine 5" x 6".
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72" x 14'—3¼" tube—⅜" shell.
One "Polson" 64" x 14'—3¼" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 14½"—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Inglis" 60" x 16'—3" tube—½" shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire pump, 6" suction, 5" discharge, 14" steam cylinder, 8" water cylinder, 13" stroke, Capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7" stroke, Capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass Mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound. Ontario.
13-E.o.I.-T.f.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band Re-saw, Connell & Dengler, 54" and 60".
Band Rip Saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular Re-saw, 44".
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Standard Power Door Clamp Jointers, 16" and 24".
Matcher and Sizer, 30" x 12". American.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, 14" Woods.
Matcher, 26" x 8" Connell & Dengler
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Hermance 10" wide open side.
Moulder, Berlin 10" No. 118 inside.
Moulder, Woods 12" 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes, single and double.
Sanders, 3 drum, 30", 42", 48" and 60".
Saws, circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber Sizers, Yates and American.

Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
13-E.o.I.-T.f. Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Wanted Position as Salesman—Would consider propositions on Commission basis for City. Experienced—references. Box 925 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

Position wanted—As head shipper, have had over twenty years' experience in lumber trade, in different parts of Eastern Canada; have served in various capacities—Shipper and Yard Foreman, Saleman (both wholesale and retail) Scaler and Walking Boss. Hold Quebec Scaling License. Can furnish A1 references. Apply Box 920 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHMAN (32) wishes position in sawmill or pulp-mill office as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man. Ontario preferred. Has following experience—six years banking, two years in London, England, office of large colonial pulp and paper company as assistant Bookkeeper and Stenographer, nine years Canadian sawmill office experience, including shipping, tallies, log scales, cashier work, payrolls, insurance, general routine, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. Would come on three months' trial. Terms $100.00 month salary and expenses up to $50.00 or $100.00 payable on arrival at destination. Am taking course at present in Higher Accountancy with International Correspondence Schools. Strictly sober. Available at once. Address Box 952, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

Situations Vacant

Millmen wanted—Band Sawyer, Setter, Planer man used to Yates Fast feed No. 91. J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd., Chatham, N. B.
13-14

Lumber Traveller wanted for Toronto wholesale firm good opportunity for man with sales ability and initiative. Box 945, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Lumber Salesman for wholesale lumber firm selling yard trade. Must be experienced lumberman, applications strictly confidential. Box 944, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 13-14

Wanted—Sales Manager. For new Spruce operations in British Columbia. Only experienced party will be considered. Do not call but write. Geo. C. Robson, Manager, B. C. Spruce Mills, Ltd., Lumberton, B. C.
13

Wanted: Hardwood Lumber Buyer and Inspector for United States Wholesale Concern. Must have had experience in shipping and inspecting Birch and Maple under National Rules and have ability to speak French. In replying please state what former employment has been, and salary expected. Apply Box 946, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

Superintendent Wanted

A capable, reliable and experienced man to take charge of Planing-Mill, Box Factory and Steam Cooperage. Address, with references and full particulars, including age and condition of health.

A. W. EAKINS, Secretary,
Canadian Wood-Working Co., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N. S., June 16th, 1922. 13

Business Chances

Wanted

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER LIMITS for a client of mine. Send maps, estimates, price, terms and commission to Dwight J. Turner, Attorney at Law, 1937-9 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. 10-13

Timber Limit Wanted

We want a freehold timber limit near Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, and North Bay, accessible to a river, about one million cords of pulpwood, destination of that wood will be Niagara Falls, Michigan and Illinois. Full particulars will be appreciated. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 140 St. Peter St., Quebec. 12-13

Sawing Contract Wanted

for a term of years by a Company of expert sawmill men who are willing to go anywhere and understand manufacturing from ground floor up and who own a mill of 30-35 M. ft. daily capacity. Same can be viewed in operation until August, 1922, when our present contract will be completed. For full particulars and present location of plant, address Box 909, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

For Sale in Medora Township

½ million feet Birch and Maple, also some Hemlock and Softwoods, small portable saw mill, good camps, stables and full equipment, also teams, harness, sleighs, wagons and full camping equipment. This is ready for an energetic person to make money with siding on premises and only 120 miles from Toronto. Several million feet of hardwood all within two miles of this location. Half cash, balance terms to suit purchaser. Investigate address Box 908 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.

Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

For Sale

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12-13

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One injector.
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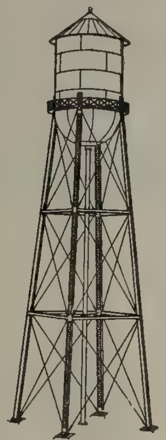

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Export from Quebec Shows Improvement

The export of timber and deals from the port of Quebec to the United Kingdom shows a slight improvement over the shipments of this period in comparison to the season of navigation of 1921. The only hindrance to an increase in shipments is due to the continued high rate of freight charges, especially by the ocean liners occasioned by the combination of the big steamship companies who are maintaining the freight rate of 85 shillings per standard, 20 shillings too high, to enable the Quebec exporting firms to compete with the lumber sold in England from the Sweden, Finland, Poland, etc. lumber interests. There is, however, an indication that these prices must come down if the big line steamers desire to obtain any lumber carrying business which is now going to the tramp steamers. The freight rates on grain have fallen to 1-6, and the shippers are looking forward to an appreciable come-down by the regular liners. In the meantime the Quebec exporters are not worrying. They all report a better business than last year and look forward with a spirit of optimism to a change for the better towards the last months of the summer. A feature in shipments that has given them encouragement is the fact that the tramp steamers have entered into competition with the ocean liners to carry timber and deals from Quebec to the United Kingdom ports at ten, fifteen and even twenty shillings, less the freight rates at present demanded by the ocean liners.

In proof of this the firm of W. & J. Sharples has been making shipments to the United Kingdom by tramp vessels and paying the rate of 75 shillings and less per standard. The firm of Price Bros., Limited, has even done better and recently shipped a cargo of deals by a tramp steamer on which they secured a freight rate of 67-6 shillings. The firm of R. R. Goodday report that they have secured a rate of 72 shillings, and say they expect a lower rate in the near future as quite a number of ships are offering to come into the St. Lawrence for cargos.

Your correspondent has been unable to obtain the exact quantity of lumber so far shipped from the port of Quebec and the sawn lumber shipped from the mills east of Quebec by Quebec firms. This lack of information is due to the fact that no record is kept at the Quebec custom house as when the shipment statements are turned into the customs, They are immediately forwarded to Ottawa without the officials here keeping a record. This increditable state of affairs is due to orders received from the Ottawa Customs Department some years ago, and should a Quebec shipper or merchant desire information on this head, he is compelled to apply to Ottawa.

Up to June 1st approximately 2,000,000 feet of wood was shipped from the port of Quebec, and since that date an approximate additional 4,000,000 feet have been shipped from Quebec and the mill ports east of Quebec by the Quebec exporting firms.

The steamer "Norborn," with a full cargo of spruce for the United Kingdom, was loaded at Quebec June 16th by the firm of Price Bros., Limited, and the steamer "Corrigan Head," loaded with spruce deals by the firms of R. R. Goodday & Co. and W. & J. Sharples, Reg., and sailed June 16th for Cork, Ireland. The steamer "Ulla," will arrive at Quebec to load with a full cargo of spruce deals by W. & J. Sharples, Limited, for Bristol, England, and the steamer "Thyra," loaded with a full cargo of wood by the firm of Price Bros., Limited, destined for Cork, Ireland. The firm of R. R. Goodday & Co. loaded two steamers at Miramichi, P. Q. with some lumber and two others at Campbellton, N. B. for the United Kingdom, and the freight rate paid was 70 shillings per standard. The firm of Price Bros., Limited, also shipped two full cargos from their eastern Quebec mills, one at Matane and the other Rimouski, for the United Kingdom.

The British Admiralty cabled inquiries in regard to a needed supply of high-class elm, wany pine, etc., but up to the time of writing no selected order was given.

The firm of Price Bros. Limited, recently closed an order with the London, England, "Express" publication for 15,000 tons of newsprint, part of which will be shipped out of the port of Quebec, and the greater part from the port of Chicoutimi.

The Quebec mills are now doing a thriving business with the United States lumber markets. The demand of late has been so marked by increase that the mills are deluged with orders. Price Bros., Limited, are shipping from their mills daily as fast as cars can be secured and loaded, and the St. Pacome mills around by the Power Company, of which Mr. W. G. Power is president, is also deluged with orders and shipping to the United States market an average of seventy-five cars per week.

The pulpwood market in Quebec is still dull. There are signs, however, of a recovery and buyers from the United States mills have come to Quebec to make inquiries.

The Quebec local lumber market has greatly improved. The dealers having practically sold out their stocks due to building activities. There are at present over three hundred new dwellings in course of construction, and if the labor market was easier in wages, this number would be doubled, on account of the scarcity of houses and high rents, which is inducing people with some means to build and own their own dwellings.

Lumber Trade in Ottawa is Reviving

The Ottawa lumber market, during June, showed an improvement over May in regard to both the domestic and foreign demand. Prices continued firm in regard to lumber and showed an increase in the price of lath. Labor conditions both with the sawmills and other plants continued good, and the drives of companies to the mills, were reported to be proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

During the early part of the month business picked up considerably, but did not carry through to previous expectations in regard to the domestic demand. The dropping off of sales in this direction was attributed by the retail and wholesale trade to be due to the big army of new home builders having got their homes under way and having in the majority of instances, their foundation forms in place.

May building permits were very favorable, and the continuation of building already under way at Ottawa proceeded at a satisfactory rate. The chief export trade was to the United States, South American countries, and Europe. The stocks mostly in requisition for the American market were the mill run grades. The call in the domestic market was for a fair sprinkling of culls and better with the spruce and hemlock grades showing increased activity.

There was little local or export demand for the higher grade stocks. The trade is of the opinion that the slow movement in the high priced stuff was due largely to its scarcity and the top prices asked. "People who are building are taking seconds and cheaper stock," said one of the big wholesalers—"in preference to buying what they would like to have at the present high prices."

While quotations in the soft wood lines remained practically stationary, notification was received by retailers of hardwood stocks, that there was to be an advance on hardwood flooring.

The advance in the wholesale prices of these stocks was not looked upon with favor by local retailers.

Mr. Grant P. Davidson, of James Davidson's Sons, which firm handles considerable stocks of hardwood flooring said that there had been no reason given for the advance, and so far as he knew there was no cause to warrant it. He had not heard that the cost of rough hardwoods suitable for flooring stock, had generally advanced.

Conditions with the sash and door factories continued to become more favorable and indications where shown that the situation with these plants was approaching pre-war normal, so far as volume of operation was concerned. The margin of profit, however, it was stated, was not large.

The sawmill of Shepard and Morse was forced to close down for four days during the third week of June, owing to the breaking of a main drive belt. The cost of the belt was about $2,500, and 165 men were temporarily thrown out of employment. The mill resumed operations on June 20th. In addition to the regular log cut, this mill is also to handle and saw several thousands of logs, for James Davidson's Sons. Early in the year, the high water took thousands of the Davidson logs into the Ottawa river through the High Falls slide. On June 18th, it was announced that the Upper Ottawa Improvement Commission had completed repairs to the slide and that the remainder of the Davidson logs would soon be approaching the mill.

Montreal Market Conditions Continue Unchanged

Conditions in the Montreal market are much about the same as outlined in the last report. The volume of business which recently considerably broadened, is still good, especially in spruce. While wholesalers are maintaining prices as far as they can, there is a tendency on the part of certain retailers to undersell one another. This policy is more incomprehensible in view of the fact that the demand for building purposes is very satisfactory. The idea, apparently, is to secure as large a turnover as possible, although it is asserted that some of the business is being done on a basis which involves losses. There is the usual "passing the buck" as to the responsibility for such competition. It is always the other fellow. The elimination of competition is neither possible nor desirable,

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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but there is a wide difference between such a condition and the cutting of prices to such an extent that business is unprofitable.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the lumber trade in Montreal has no organization, with the exception of the Montreal Lumber Association—(a section of the Board of Trade)—which deals principally with questions relating to railway rates, harbor tariffs, and like matters. There is need of a strong association or associations which could handle local subjects especially, and could also take such action as would make for a better understanding between the different branches.

If any reliance can be placed on general trade reports, the corner has been passed, and the Dominion will witness a sure but gradual improvement in almost every line of business. The rise in the price of bonds, the influx of capital, especially from the States, and the ready sale of Government, Municipal, and industrial issues are indications of a return of confidence, which has been absent for such a long period. This would naturally benefit the lumber industry, and result in a better demand and stronger values, not necessarily of an extravagant character, but sufficient to yield fair margins to all sections of the trade.

The firms interested in the American market are feeling the effect of the quickened demand. The call for lath is insistent, with the result that prices have stiffened. One wholesaler states that he cannot fill all the orders received.

B. C. forest products are also selling more freely, and in some instances the mills have turned down business on account of the trade in hand.

The hardwood market is a little more brisk. Birch is moving in great volume, especially to the States. There is a scarcity of some thicknesses.

The revival in building continues. Reports from all parts of the Province show that the increase in construction is general, and while it is mainly in the direction of residences, several projects involving large sums are going forward. For instance, there is the new mill of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Three Rivers, and the extension to the news print plant of the Belgian Industrial Company, Limited, Shawinigan Falls.

The end of the sale of the British Government stocks is in sight. Within the last fortnight further large blocks have been disposed of, the destinations being the United States, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces. Only a comparatively small amount is now in hand.

Exports to the U. K. continue on a moderate basis, the shipments of birch logs and boards figuring prominently in all shipments. Other woods sent are maple, pine, spruce and splints.

The chemical pulp market has taken an upward turn, most mills being well suppled with orders. Prices are firm, showing a medium profit to producers. The newsprint mills are running at capacity, with sufficient business to keep them busy until the end of the year.

Sir John Says Trade is Recovering Steadily

The market for spruce still remains unchanged. No further weakness has developed. The demand is equally as good as any time during the last sixty days in St. John.

In the American market the New England demand is especially good for 2 x 3, and 2 x 8, also boards, prices running about $22.00 for 2 x 3, 2 x 4 and board with 2 x 8, $30.00 all on cars this section of the country. Cull lumber demand is also improving about $16.00 being netted for 2 x 3, 2 x 4 D 1 edge on cars St. John and vicinity. Goodly quantities of stock are moving each day, and no large accumulations of lumber unsold are to be found anywhere in New Brunswick. Buyers are very prominent each day, looking for what they term "bargains," but no more bargains are to be had as the lumber trade has passed over the unsafe position it was in and is now on the road to recovery.

The English market is still absorbing old Government stocks, which are holding prices down below a fair value, and until this material is well out of the road, very little change can take place in the British market. The Irish situation is, no doubt, holding up anything except so-called liner purchases. But by fall when the buyers find very little new good stock for sale, no doubt a new feeling will arise which will bring spruce back into a fair market price. Certainly there will only be a limited amount of good 7 x 3 and up deals for export this fall, probably a much lighter stock than for many years. Evidently the buyers do not believe this condition but nevertheless it is very true.

The lath market continues to strengthen and to-day laths will net from $6.00 to $6.50 on cars St. John. Shingles are also firmer.

Local and interior New Brunswick business in lumber for repair work and summer cottages is good, and the factories are all quite busy.

It is said that Stetson, Cutler & Co. will start one of their mills at St. John about July 1st. At the present writing only Murray & Gregory Ltd. and Randolph & Baker, Ltd., are moving.

Rafting operations have just begun at Mitchell boom, below Fredericton, where from two to three million logs will be put through the booms. The river drive is now within fifty miles of the booms and with a fair run of water.

Business in Ontario Shows Steady Gain

The market situation continues about the same. As each week passes the feeling grows more hopeful that things are slowly but surely heading in the right direction. The volume of business is increasing particularly in soft woods and few firms have any complaints to make in this respect. It is maintained that prices are too low in many cases owing to competition in landing the orders.

The building trade has been most active but is showing signs of subsidence. Speculative builders are certainly, not proceeding on the gigantic scale they were a few months ago, and are adopting a measure of caution owing largely to the monetary situation and the curtailment of credit by retail lumbermen who find that collections are rather difficult at the present time.

The boom in housebuilding in Toronto has caused a number of new firms to enter the lumber arena and these have undersold some of the older concerns, but the latter say they are quite content to let newcomers rush in and pay for their experience.

However, with all the ups and downs quotations are becoming more stabilized and mill stocks generally have been appreciably reduced. The 1922 cut of those saw mills which got an early start, is now coming on the market in a dry state as May and June have been excellent months for air-drying lumber.

It is expected that July and August will show a considerable falling off in both the wholesale and retail trade as these months are generally quiet periods. Fall business is being anticipated with satisfaction. While there will be no boom and no runaway market, still it is believed that the turnover will show increases with each succeeding month.

There is still a strong demand for lath and prices hold firm. B. C. shingles are weakening some and the shortage in the East which has been acute for weeks, is now being relieved. Retail firms which were clamoring for XXX and XXXXX shingles, can now get all that they require.

In the hardwood line there is a pretty good planing mill trade, chestnut having a strong call. A larger number of woodworking firms have contracts for renovating stores, banks and other buildings which have made the demand quite active. Industrially, however, there are very few requisitions for Canadian hardwoods outside of those consumed by the automobile trade in the production of car bodies. It is stated that Ontario's industrial recovery is many months behind American business in its upward climb so far as the buying of hardwoods for industrial purposes would indicate. Holders of hardwood stocks are pretty firm in the matter of price, and unless they get their figure, do not care to dispose of their maple, birch or elm. They believe that there is money to be gained in the retention of what they possess, as indications point to a much stiffer demand for hardwoods during the coming autumn and even a shortage in the thicker and better ends.

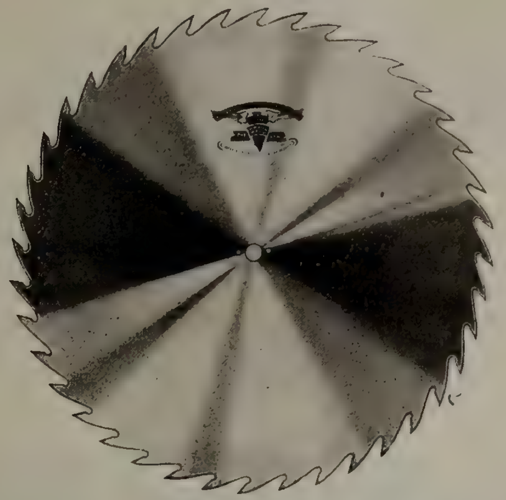
Summing up the situation, a leading exponent of the trade stated recently that industrial improvement in various industries was bound to arrive in Canada in the near future, although furniture, gramophone, piano and other factories were not showing the volume of purchases that had been expected. He believed that things would come around alright, and there is gradually being brought forth increasing orders of actual business, definitely placed, and on a basis ensuring more and more real satisfaction to the seller.

Eastern representative of B. C., mills report that trade on the Coast is very good both from the United States points and the Atlantic seaboard. The report to hand for the last two weeks in May shows that orders exceeded the cut by 18.7%, shipments exceeded the cut by 6.92% and orders exceeded shipment by 10.86%.

A representative of leading Coast mills stated that the demand from the Atlantic seaboard and the United States has caused the recent advances in the price of fir. The base on dimension (quarter scant) lately jumped $4.00, and on dimension (coast or 3/8 scant) $2.00. This has resulted in the demand falling off considerably in the East. No. 1 boards and shiplap recently jumped about $1.50, and there is not much call for them at present. No. 2 in these lines is selling very well. Orders that are now being placed for B. C. fir are principally for the upper grades, including clears, flooring, casing, base, etc. There is a fair requisition for timbers and long joisting.

In regard to American hardwoods, advices received from across the border state that there has been an increase in production in the upper Mississippi Valley following better weather conditions and quick drying of the lowlands. Shipments, however, are heavily in excess of production and the stock shortage is becoming acute.

What will happen during the summer, before ample new stocks



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become ready for market, is a matter receiving much consideration by both seller and buyer, the latter agreeing that the outlook is decidedly for a famine. In order to protect their interests, buyers consequently are very active on the market, and do not hesitate to pick up everything they can locate which meets their requirements Stocks of No. 1 common and better in practically all lines are being heavily depleted. This is especially true of red gum, some thicknesses of sap gum, plain oak and ash. In the case of both red and white ash the shortage extends to Nos. 2 and 3 common on account of very heavy recent takings by flooring manufacturers. Prices on the popular higher grades have moved up $5 to $10 during the last few days, and, among the northern hardwoods, birch and basswood have moved up $2 to $5. The automobile and body makers have been buying heavily for some time, so a few of them have laid in considerable stock and consequently have withdrawn from the market, though the industry remains an important factor. There has been a decrease in buying by the furniture interests, but this has been strictly seasonal.

A Toronto wholesaler stated recently that business was being held up, so far as western products are concerned, by the present high freight rates, but as soon as there was a reduction in carrying charges, he expected that there would be a great inrush of orders.

Another wholesaler stated that B. C. shingles were now coming down in price but during the past month many New Brunswick white cedar shingles had been brought in, principally extras, but also clears and second clears. He himself had disposed of over 25 cars within the past few weeks and other firme had brought in even larger amounts to relieve the shortage.

No General Advance on Hardwood Flooring

In regard to rumors circulated in Eastern Ontario that oak flooring had advanced $20.00 per M, Frank Kent, of the Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto, stated that such a report was news to him and was without foundation. There have been no general increases in price on hardwood flooring beyond a few adjustments on certain lines made at the beginning of June. On standard grades and thicknesses quotations were practically the same as had prevailed for a long time. Mr. Kent added that he was not aware that any idea was abroad to augment present prices. Much, of course depended upon the state of the hardwood market, but, certainly, there was nothing whatever to justify the rather alarming story from the East.

Export is Real Factor in Lumber Trade

It is interesting to learn of conditions in the West, and how they are viewed by some of the lumbermen on the Coast. Writing under date of June 17th from Vancouver, a leading representative of the market and its trend has the following sane observations to make:—

Lumber conditions here are improving in a way. Prices have been increased over $4.00 on dimensions but the mills claim that this increase is more than absorbed in the extra weight on account of the lumber being shipped green, whereas two months ago they had a lot of fairly dry stocks on hand and were able to make several dollars a thousand on under-weights. Prairie business has been fairly active until the last week or so but they seem to be holding off now partly because of the increase in prices, and partly because they expect a decrease in freight rates. We think the buyers are going to be disappointed as it is altogether probable that the $1.00 or $2.00 decrease in freights will be more than absorbed by further increase on the part of the mills. The buyers, and especially the Prairie dealers must come to a realization that export, both Overseas and Atlantic Coast shipments, are now a real factor in the lumber business here, and in a large measure decide the price of all Commons.

No. XXX Shingles increased recently in price to as high as $4.10 at the mills, with the result that many manufacturers of XXXXX turned their attention to XXX for the time being and supply has been rapidly overtaking the demand. Just as soon as the consequent slipping off in price goes far enough, these manufacturers will turn their attention to XXXXX, and XXX prices will hold firm. They are at the time of writing quoting at $3.85 mill.

All the mills are quite busy now and stocks of lumber and shingles are very low. At a recent meeting of the Lumbermen's Association, a census was taken and only one mill had any quantity to speak of, of boards, shiplap or dimension.

I don't know how Ontario lumbermen view the situation but I really cannot see any good reason for them holding off in expectation of further decrease in price.

Some Observations on Shingle Situation

It has been stated that owing to the scarsity of B. C. edge grain red cedar shingles and the delay in getting supplies from the mills which arose from a number of causes, principally owing to the American demand, the closing down of some Coast plants during the past winter, etc., white cedar shingles from New Brunswick have been coming into Ontario and Quebec on a much larger scale than formerly. Some of these rumors gained rather wide credence and a number of eastern firms were interviewed. One of the largest concerns in New Brunswick says that as far as they are concerned, they cannot say that the inquiry or demand for New Brunswick cedar shingles has been as good this season as in former years. In 1918-19 12% of their sales went into Quebec and Ontario, while last year this fell away to about half. For the six months of the present year this particular company reports that they have only sold about 2% in the same market. They add that the bulk of their business in the two higher grades is absorbed in the New England States, with second clears and down in the Maritime Provinces. The demand in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick so far this season has been very heavy. It is said that the prices obtainable today are less than the cost of the stock and manufacture.

Another large concern report they have sold a few cars lately in Ontario, and the demand is improving a little all over, due, they believe, to the increase in business generally. The grades sold in Ontario were mixed cars, clears, second clears and walls, with a few extra No. 1's.

Another eastern concern declares,—"We have not noticed any particular strength developed in the demand for New Brunswick shingles in the east, and so far as we are personally concerned, cannot find that there is any foundation for the assumption that New Brunswick shingles are finding demand in Ontario."

Word received from an authority in the West states that the report has reached there that New Brunswick shingles have been coming into Ontario, but Ontario dealers hold off buying B. C. shingles when prices are below normal, then all of a sudden start a demand for XXX, which is not a standard shingle, and expect immediate deliveries. "We believe," he continues, "that the shingle manufacturers on the Coast endeavor to provide the Ontario market at all times but it should be made known that the whole Canadian field does not absorb more than 10% of the entire output of the Pacific Coast province."

Another large eastern firm says:—

"We have not been shipping many shingles to Ontario and Quebec for some time, but what we are sending are principally second clears."

Expect Ocean Freight Rates Will Drop

The general opinion of Quebec lumber exporters is that the export of Canadian lumber to the United Kingdom market will not assume large proportions until the ocean steamship companies reduce their freight.

Col. R. M. Beckett, of the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co., discussing the situation on June 7th, said he expected the ocean liners to reduce their rates in the near future and added that the present levy of 85 shillings per standard was altogether too high to permit the Canadian trade to compete with the lumber sold in the United Kingdom from continental European countries. He pointed out that taking into consideration a pre-war basis of freight rates by ocean liners when grain was carried at 2 shillings by liners, the rate charged for the conveyance of deals, etc., was 40 shillings. In the present month of June the liners were charging 2 shillings for grain, 85 shillings per standard on lumber and from 110 to 114 shillings per head for cattle.

Taking into comparison the pre-war basis, and the present June reductions for grain, the rate on lumber should be reduced pro ratio, the same as in the pre-war days when grain was 2 shillings as now and lumber was carried for 40 shillings.

Of course, Col. Beckett appreciated the fact that the wages and general overhead expenses on ocean liners were much higher than previous to the war, and did not expect to see a 40 shilling rate per standard on deals, but in consideration of the reduction on grain, there was no reason why the rates on lumber should be maintained at their present figure.

He referred to the Canadian Government's situation, to put out of commission and lay up 27 Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers, and the fact that the C.G.M.M. steamers were operating at a loss, and added that the C.G.M.M. had no business to enter into the steamship combine to elevate and keep up steamship freight rates. If these Canadian Government steamers, built with the Canadian people's money were to act as they should, as independent lines, they could very materially aid the Canadian shipping trade by the lowering of freight rates, and at the same time be assured of sufficient business to enable them to operate with a profit instead of a deficit.

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- Biscuits
- Coffee
- Evaporated Fruits
- Cereals
- Rolled Oats
- Canned Vegetables
- Canned Meats
- Canned Fish
- Cheese
- Condensed Milk
- Flour
- Jams & Jellies
- Lard
- Molasses & Syrup
- Pickles
- Rice
- Soap
- Spices
- Sugar
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Vinegar

Quotations on request

Hudon, Hebert & Co., Limited

Wholesale Grocers

18 Bresoles St. Montreal Canada

Summer Meeting of Woodlands Section

Arrangements for the summer meeting of the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association are now complete. The meeting will be held on July 17-20, and will consist of an automobile tour of the Adirondacks region with visits to the Delaware and Hudson plantations, the State plantations en route to Saranac Lake, the State nurseries at Lake Clear, the plant and hardwood operations of the Ovalwood Dish Company, the State Lookout Tower near Chestertown and the New York State Nurseries at Saratoga Springs.

The trip will start from Montreal on Monday, July 17th, at 8 A.M. and arrive in Montreal on the return journey on Friday, July 21st. It is expected that enough members will drive their own cars so that accommodation will be provided for all who desire to make the trip.

While the main object of the excursion is to provide the Section with an opportunity to inspect the many interesting woodlands developments along the route chosen, the Committee of arrangements has also had in mind the recreative features and have arranged their programme with a view of making the outing thoroughly enjoyable in all respects. The expenses will be defrayed by the Secretary and pro-rated amongst those participating at the end of the trip.

The attendance is not confined to members of Association; those who are interested in the work of the section are invited, as the accommodation must be arranged for in advance, those who intend going should notify the Secretary, 701 Drummond Building, Montreal, as soon as possible, stating whether they will be driving their own cars or desire provision to be made for them.

The following is the programme in detail:—

Monday, July 17th:

Leave Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal at 8 A.M. by motor car to Plattsburg, blue book route No. 911, 71-9/10 miles, arriving about 11.30, lunch at Witherell Hotel.

2. P.M. Visit Delaware & Hudson plantations under direction of Mr. Bristol.

6. P.M. Supper at Plattsburg, Hotel Witherell, leaving afterward via route 441 to Jay, and 431 to Lake Placid, 50-8/10 miles. Spend the night at Stevens House, Lake Placid.

Tuesday, July 18th:

Visit State plantations en route to Saranac Lake, 10 miles, State Nursery at Lake Clear, lunching at Wawbeek Hotel, 21-7/10 miles route 484, proceed to Tupper Lake 7-8/10 miles via route 484 and visit the plant and hardwood operations of the Ovalwood Dish Company. Proceed to Newcomb, 40 miles via route 484, where we will sleep.

Wednesday, July 19th:

Visit hardwood operations on lands of Mr. Pruyn. Proceed to Chestertown via route 484 41-3/10 miles, and visit the New York State lookout tower near that point, lunch at Chestertown, Hotel Chester, proceed to Saratoga 46 miles by route 421, or 51 miles by route 422, staying the night at the Congress Hotel.

Thursday, July 20th:

Visit New York State nursery and plantations afternoon spend in recreation. Congress Hotel for the night.

Friday, July 21st:

Leave for Montreal routes 421, 441, 991.

War Upon Wood Waste Waged By Government

"Only 30 per cent of the wood in a forest now gets into the form of seasoned, unplaned lumber. Of this an additional 10 to 25 per cent is lost in the process of manufacture. In extreme cases as little as three per cent of the wood in the forest may reach the finished product."

This statement is made in a booklet just issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled Forest Products Laboratory, describing the work and aims of the experimental laboratory maintained by the Forest Service, in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.

The booklet outlines how, through investigation and experiment, the laboratory is devising and broadcasting practical commercial methods by which this enormous waste of the country's timber supply can be reduced. By reducing this waste, it is pointed out, the life of our present forests will be prolonged and the problem of growing new forests made simpler, because by preventing the waste of timber less timber will have to be grown.

Among the various methods studied at the laboratory for decreasing waste of forest products is the treatment of woods with preservatives resisting decay. Through such treatment an annual saving of 1 1/2 billion board feet is estimated to be possible in the case of railroad ties alone, and the preservation of other classes of timber would, in the aggregate, greatly relieve the drain on our forests.

Making Sawmills Safe from Fires

One of the brightest publications which reaches the "Canada Lumberman" is that issued by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance of Kansas City, Mo. In the May Bulletin special attention is given to fire prevention and fire control, and the urgent necessity of being assured that everything in the way of flame-fighting equipment around a plant is in first-class working order. It is strongly advocated that frequent tests should be made, particularly during the months of torrid temperature. Any defects should be remedied; in fact the Bulletin declares that regular inspection by fire crews should be insisted upon as there are many imperfections which may delay or obstruct fire-fighting.

On the subject of losses during recent months on lumber properties, the following will be read with appreciation and profit:—

There has not been the hoped for decrease in the number or extent of fires during the rainy season. While a part of the southern territory has been under water, warm winds have prevailed in other sections, with that peculiar drying quality which all who have made a close study of fire conditions recognize as a warning. Fire losses last season during April, May and June were greatly in excess of those of July and August. This year the fires of April and May to date exceed those of 1921. The winds of the balmy spring months are more to be feared than the intense, but quiet, heat of midsummer.

When these warm, powerful breezes carry dust and grit into every nook and cranny of the mill; when they sweep papers and light rubbish under platforms and buildings and blow sawdust into corners and window ledges; when they force sparks onward from stacks and burner with a speed that lands them at their journey's end still full of life and latent power—heed the warning that will be brewing if they fall on or into anything inflammable. Take action in time. On windy days lay several hose lines ready for service. It is much easier to put them away again if the emergency passes than to prepare and use them successfully after fire has the start. See that no outside fires remain unquenched; that unscreened windows are closed, especially if facing stacks, burner or railroad tracks are in path of the wind. Broadcast throughout the plant a warning as to the existence of fire danger and instruct extreme caution and watchfulness. If the wind increases to a gale and persists into the night , detail additional temporary watchmen for patrol duty. It is far better to voluntarily extinguish the boiler fires, drench the slab pile and temporarily close down operations than to have the mill put permanently out of business or laid up for months for repairs. Sprinkle platforms adn premises often and thoroughly.

The burning of trash on premises on dry, windy days should be strictly prohibited and foremen required to see that the rule is not disobeyed. The French Mills Lumber Company's plant at Richfield, N. S., was totally destroyed on May 8 from sparks originating in a pile of burning edgings and other waste a short distance from saw mill. A $65,000 lumber loss at Homestead, Fla., late in April followed the burning of refuse lumber and sawdust during the day. It is difficult enough during windy weather, even with the aid of extra watchmen, to prevent sparks form the legitimate sources necessary to operation doing the sneak act. Every avoidable spark producing feature should be eliminated, every possible mill ingress protected against their entrance and interior surfaces should be kept so free of combustible deposits as to nullify their power.

Damage to Finished Lumber in Transit

Claims are frequently sought by retailers and allowed by railroads for damage to dressed lumber and manufactured articles, such as sash, doors, blinds, etc., caused by the sifting of cinders into the car.

Secretary Frank M. Curtis, of the Lumber Trade Club of Boston, Mass., says the members of his club are seeking to minimize the damage and necessity of such claims against the railroad by asking shippers to batten the car doors with paper or other material to keep out the cinders. The club recently adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the lumber dealers of Boston and vicinity realize it is for the best interests of the dealers as well as the railroads to receive finished lumber undamaged, and looking toward all possible conditions to remedy all causes of damage to finished lumber in transit.

"Resolved: That the lumber dealers when ordering dressed lumber, request the shippers of same to either paper or batten all doors of cars to keep out all cinders and dirt."

Good Demand for Mechanical Pulp

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Commercial Agent for Norway and Denmark, writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, states that the resumption of pulp and paper production in Sweden, following upon a settlement of the strike in that country, has had its effect on the pulp and paper market in Norway. Prices are rather irregular but there is a steady demand, particularly for mechanical pulp. The requisitions for chemical pulp are small.

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This may seem a tall statement, but our long list of steady customers bears it out.

Try GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding. Our GRADES are DEPENDABLE and SERVICE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

OUR SPECIALTIES—1½ x 6 Well Curbing and
6″ No. 3 Siding and Flooring

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

And, don't forget that our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily ten-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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EDGINGS

A stable belonging to the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, at L'Annonciation, Que., was recently burned, but, fortunately, there were no horses in the building. The loss is about $2,000.

Canadian Elixman Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont., were recently granted a federal charter, with a capital of $50,000 to manufacture and market pulpwood, timber and all kinds of lumber products.

Canadian Trade Commissioner E. H. S. Flood, writing from Barbadoes lately, describes the supplies of lumber in West Indian ports as maple for the present demand, but reports a limited stock of shingles in the market.

The Bainbridge Lumber Company of Bainbridge, B. C., recently shipped ten silos to Ireland to be used in agricultural exhibitions. The company expects to develop an extensive market on the Prairies and in the United States.

It is alleged that Montreal children have been very careless with matches and fire crackers. A blaze was recently started on the premises of the Canadian Paper Board Co., Limited, 2 Seigneurs St., doing damage to the extent of $3,000. or $4,000.

A contract has been awarded to the Thompson Starrett Co., Limited, 910 Drummond Building, Montreal, for the erection of a large $4,000,000. paper mill by the St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Co. at Three Rivers, Que., on which work is now proceeding.

A. L. Clark, president of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., was recently elected first vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the premier lumber organization of America. The election is a tribute to the esteem in which Mr. Clark is held in the industry.

The Western Abrasive Paper Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with headquarters at Victoria, B. C., for the purpose of manufacturing sandpaper. The company is using as abrasive material a hard crytalline quartz from the Prince Rupert district, which has proven to be of hardest quality.

Gill & Fortune Lumber Co., Limited, Trenton, Ont., was recently incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000, to conduct a general lumber business manufacturing and dealing in timber, lumber and wood products of all kinds. Among the incorporators are W. H. Gill and O. E. Fortune lumbermen, both of Trenton.

The Provincial Cabinet of Quebec at a session held recently, took drastic action to check the forest fire menace by passing an Order-in-Council whereby they have a right to close the forest lands to anyone who has not a permit. Provision for the issuance of the necessary permits, may be set in motion at once.

Westminster Paper Co. Limited, is preparing a site for its new plant on the north arm of the Fraser River near New Westminster, B. C. Part of the equipment has already been ordered. J. J. Herb, A. M. Onkles and H. M. Lord, all of whom hail from Peshtigo, Wis., have now located permanently in New Westminster.

The Ontario Handle Co., which recently acquired the Toronto Handle Co., Mount Dennis, Ont., has doubled the capacity of the factory, in which new equipment is being installed. The company manufacture broom handles, mop handles, dowels and other lines, and report business as being good. Alex. Greig, of Toronto, is largely interested in the new organization.

Speaking before the Vancouver Island Association Boards of Trade, E. W. Neel estimated the standing timber of Vancouver Island at 116,000,000,000 feet. In that portion of the Island which includes the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt, the Renfrew district and Barkley Sound drainage basin, there are estimated to be 30 billion feet of Douglas fir and 13 billion b.m. feet of red cedar.

The Toronto and Ontario sales staff of the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, will be entertained by the company to an outing on Friday and Saturday July 7th and 8th. Members of the party will motor from Toronto on July 7th and the 8th will be spent visiting the company's plants in Meaford. In the afternoon the Bowling Club of Meaford has arranged a tournament and other entertainment for the visitors.

The Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited, will build a logging railway about sixteen miles long with the necessary spur lines from Iroquois Falls to connect with the Transcontinental Railway. The line will run due north. The idea is to use the line during the winter principally and the rivers in the summer, thus giving the company facilities for an uninterrupted supply of pulpwood, and reducing the cost of transporting the wood from the limits to the mill.

The St. Maurice Fire Protection Association recently had over 300 men combating three big forest fires. Aeroplanes were at work locating and tracing the progress of the flames and directing the workers.

Shackleton Forest Products, Limited, Toronto, were recently incorporated to manufacture and market forest products of all kinds. Capital $175,000. Among the incorporators are A. M. Moffat and J. B. Hill, both of Toronto, and Franklin E. Frantz of Niagara Falls, Ont.

G. H. Prince, provincial forester of New Brunswick, states that the amendments made to the Forest Act and Forest Fires Act, including the Westmoreland County Act, is working out very well. County councils have taken a great interest in dealing with fires in settlement lands. The look-outs of the Department of Lands and Mines worked well, and the number of fires this season is much less than last year especially those caused by fishermen, campers, railroads and settlers.

Shepherding a million and a quarter feet of spruce logs the raft "Wannegan" clumsily brought her cruise to a finish recently when the logs for the Fraser Mills were duly run into the pocket room at the high level bridge, says a recent despatch from Edmonton. Up the river 125 miles are located the rollways belonging to the Fraser Company, from which the logs were tumbled into the water, and just a month was consumed by the crew from the time they left Edmonton until the logs reached their destination.

To Simcoe county, Ontario, goes the honor of being the first to actually break the soil and start the work of reforestation. The event, which will no doubt prove a memorable one in future years, took place recently ten miles north of Barrie, where a large block of waste land about 1,000 acres was secured by the county. The average cost per acre was $7.50 or $7,500 in all. These lands, before the first settlement began were covered by magnificent pine, of which those of the present generation are reminded by the gigantic stamps formed into fences on part of the border line.

The plant of the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Co., located at Port Mellon, B. C., which has a capacity of 40 tons of kraft paper daily, has been sold to the Manufacturers' Holding & Investment Corporation, Limited, of Toronto. The bid works out to nearly 70 cents on the dollar on the outstanding first mortgage bonds, with a face value of $1,000,000. The plant has been idle for many months owing to financial difficulties. Everly M. Davis, of New York, is president of the company, into whose hands the assets of the Western Canada organization have just passed.

A. Vickers, (London, Eng.) "Viking-Mark V" amphibian recently purchased by the Laurentide Aerial Services, Ltd., is on contract with the Ontario Government. The machine will be used for Government survey work, aerial photography and forestry purposes. It will be fitted with a high power radio receiving and broadcasting set. The machine will take off from smooth waters in 5 seconds and in rough 9 seconds. The tail skid is fitted with a pneumatic tank which when needed can be fitted with air and will keep the tail end of the machine afloat. The engine is a Napier "Lion" of 450 h.p.

Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, recently announced that two settlers in the county of Montmagny had been arrested for violation of the Forest Fire Protection Act. Mr. Mercier said he was very loath to undertake any such drastic measure, but said that energetic means had to be adopted to protect the natural resources of the province. One fire started recently, it is alleged by the defendants, endangered the lives of several people and destroyed the timber on an area of forty miles. Other similar cases had been reported, and it is understood that more warrants for the arrest of careless people will be issued.

Extensive alterations are going on in the display quarters of L. L. Brown, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, 51 Yonge St., Toronto. Two artistic rooms of a modern dwelling are being fitted up with all up-to-date accessories. The interior trim and finish is varied but will have pleasing effect in the elaborate woodwork. All kinds of B. C. forest products are represented. The display of western woods in exterior and interior fittings will be one of the most attractive ever presented, and the permanent presentation of the splendid sylvan resources of the West will be an educational and outstanding one in every respect.

Hollingsworth & Whitney, Limited, of Boston, Mass., who recently bought the timber limits of the Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., of Bridgewater, N. S., and the lands of Chas. T. White & Sons, Limited, of Sussex, N. B., are well-known paper manufacturers. It has been stated that the company who own and operate pulp and paper mills in Maine would put up several pulp mills in the Maritime provinces. H. C. Thayer, manager of manufacturing, states that while there have been many reports regarding the plans of Hollingsworth & Whitney, Limited, in Canada, all these have been circulated without authority, and the company have no matured plans for mill construction.

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50 M. 4 x 4-10/18 Norway.
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5 10/18 Norway.
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No. 3 Common and Btr. Birch
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85,000 M 12/4"
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1 New No. 112 Fay and Egan "Lightning" Flooring Planer, to plane and match 6″ wide, 4″ thick, 8 feed rolls, A1 first class machine.
1 used 15 x 6 McGregor Gourlay, Type QY, Planer and Matcher, (for soft wood) like C.M.C. No. 104, feed 75 to 100 ft. per minute. Variable feed A1 condition.
1 used No. 7 McGregor Gourlay 54″ Band Re-Saw, cuts 6″ on one side of the saw, and 3½″ on the other, resaws 20″ wide, 5″ blade.
Used 30″ and 36″ Circular resaws. 1st class shape.
1 used 26″ Cowan Double Surfacer.
New and used lath mills and Bolters.
1 New Cochran 2 saw edger with tables.
1 used No. 177 30″ Berlin Double Surfacer with divided rolls, a heavy powerful machine.
1 used 26″ x 10″ McGregor Gourlay Double Surfacer, like C.M.C. No. 216.
1 used Yates No. 108 Moulder, with slip on heads. Size 10″ x 8″ a first-class machine.
1 used No. 107 C.M.C. Planer and Matcher.
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1 No. 129 used Preston Self Feed Rip Saw.
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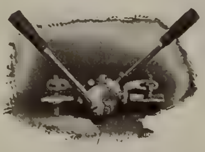

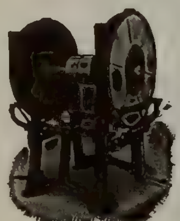

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Price with 1 saw blade, Bosch Magneto Ignition and Zenith Carburetor	225.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	11.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot, saws, each.	12.00

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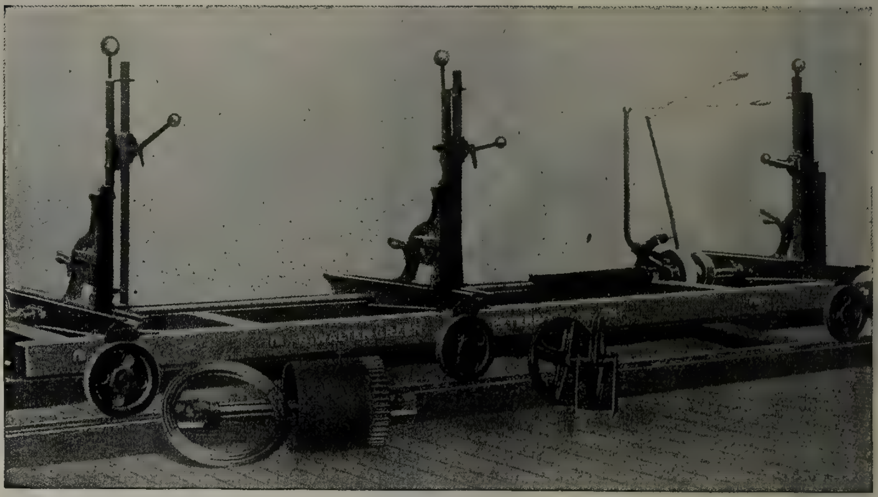

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1¾ in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.

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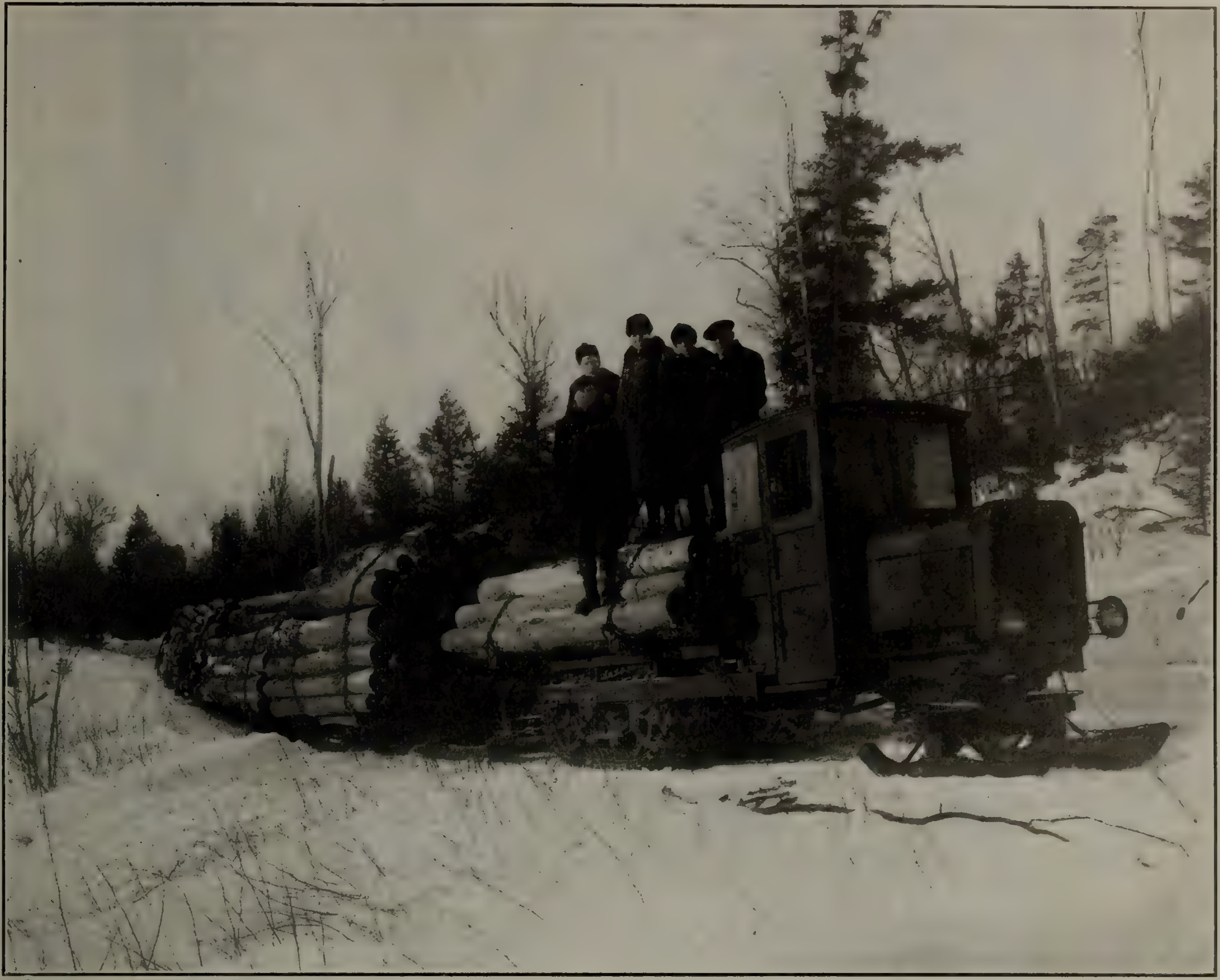

This Linn Logging Tractor, this past season, on a twelve mile haul— encountering en route steep down grades and long stiff up grades moved 2896 cords of mixed spruce and hemlock. The approximate equivalent in pine would be 1,423,000 feet Doyle's Rule.

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The Canadian Lumberman of today is finding increasing difficult woods problems confronting him.

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During the past season, we had a very comprehensive motion picture taken—showing Linn Logging Tractors in operation over various limits.—If you have not already seen this film, we will gladly arrange to show it to you, in your own office—it is a revelation of logging methods—and not a set and arranged picture—it was taken over different operations, under ordinary working conditions.

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DON'T neglect to drown out your fire with lots of water.

DON'T build your camp fire against a rotten log or stump — nor on windy points; nor near moss patches; nor at the base of a tree. Build it in a former fireplace, or on a flat rock, or on a spot cleared down to the true soil below, or by the edge of the water.

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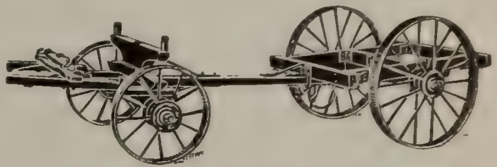

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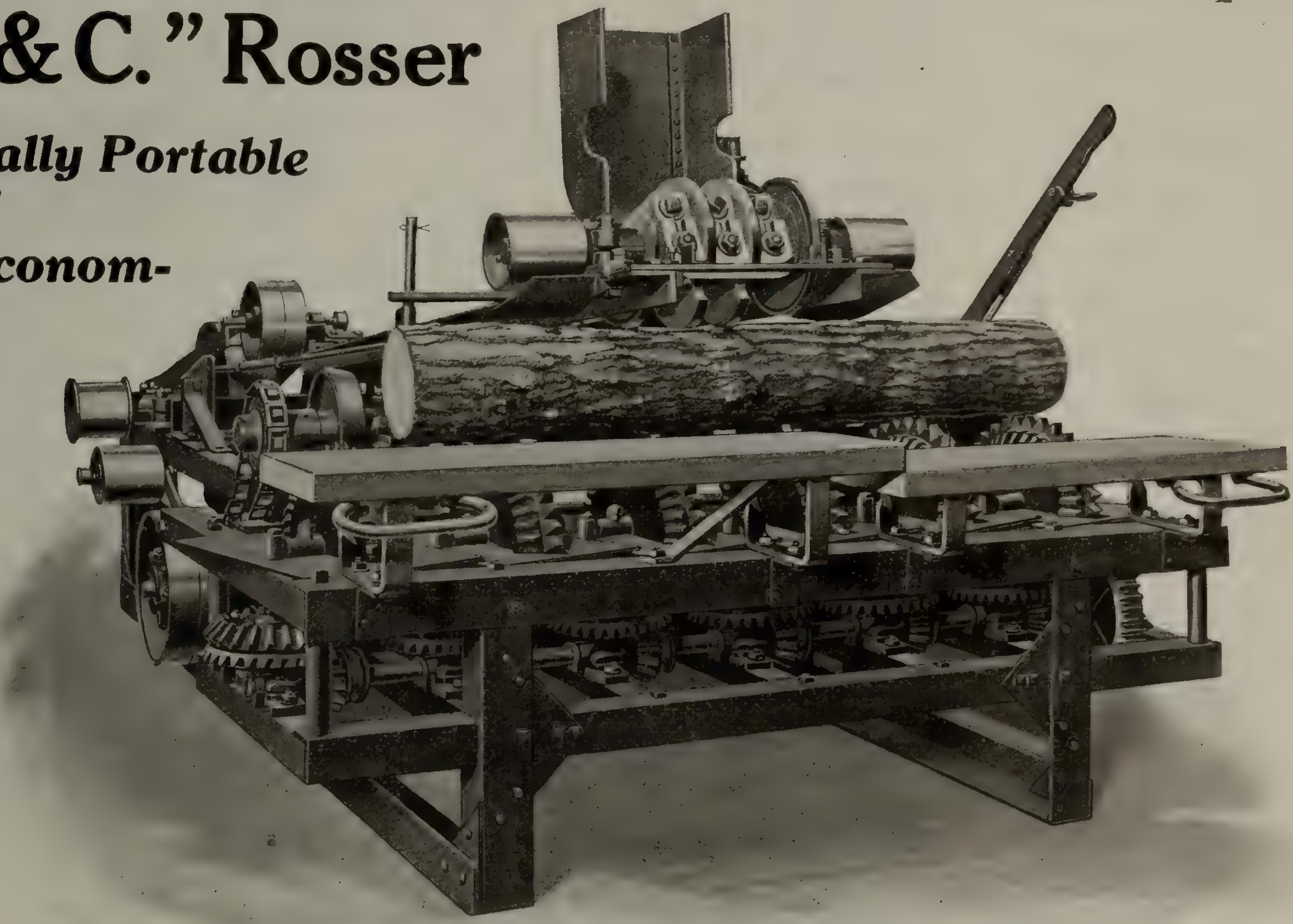

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Many letters reach us from subscribers enquiring where a certain machine, a certain kind of lumber or veneer, or some other class of goods, can be obtained. We can usually supply the information. We want to be of service to our subscribers in this way, and we desire to encourage requests for such information. Make use of this form for the purpose.

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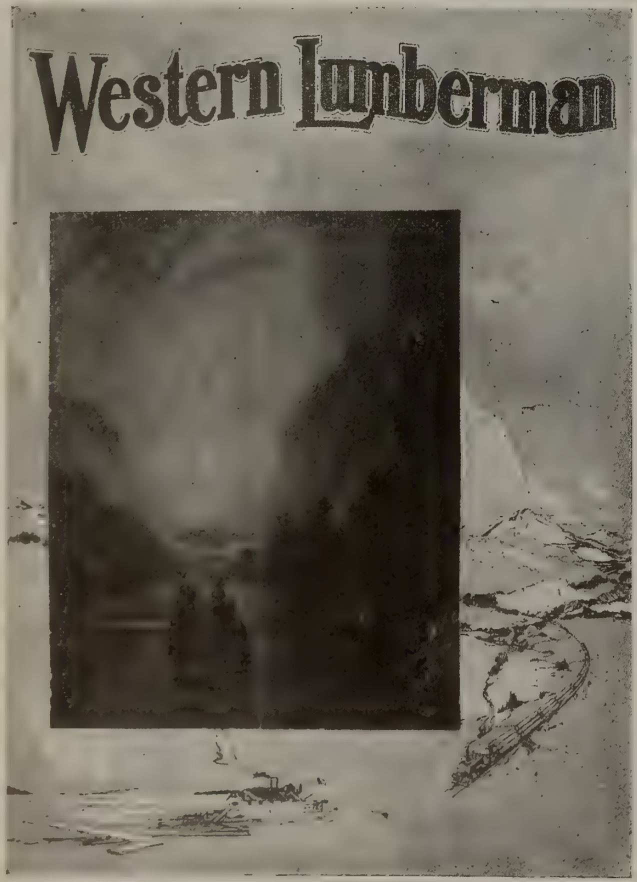

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It circulates in ever growing numbers to all engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumbering in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

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CAMP HEATER

No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

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Ovens, width	Depth	Height	Fire Boxes, Wood
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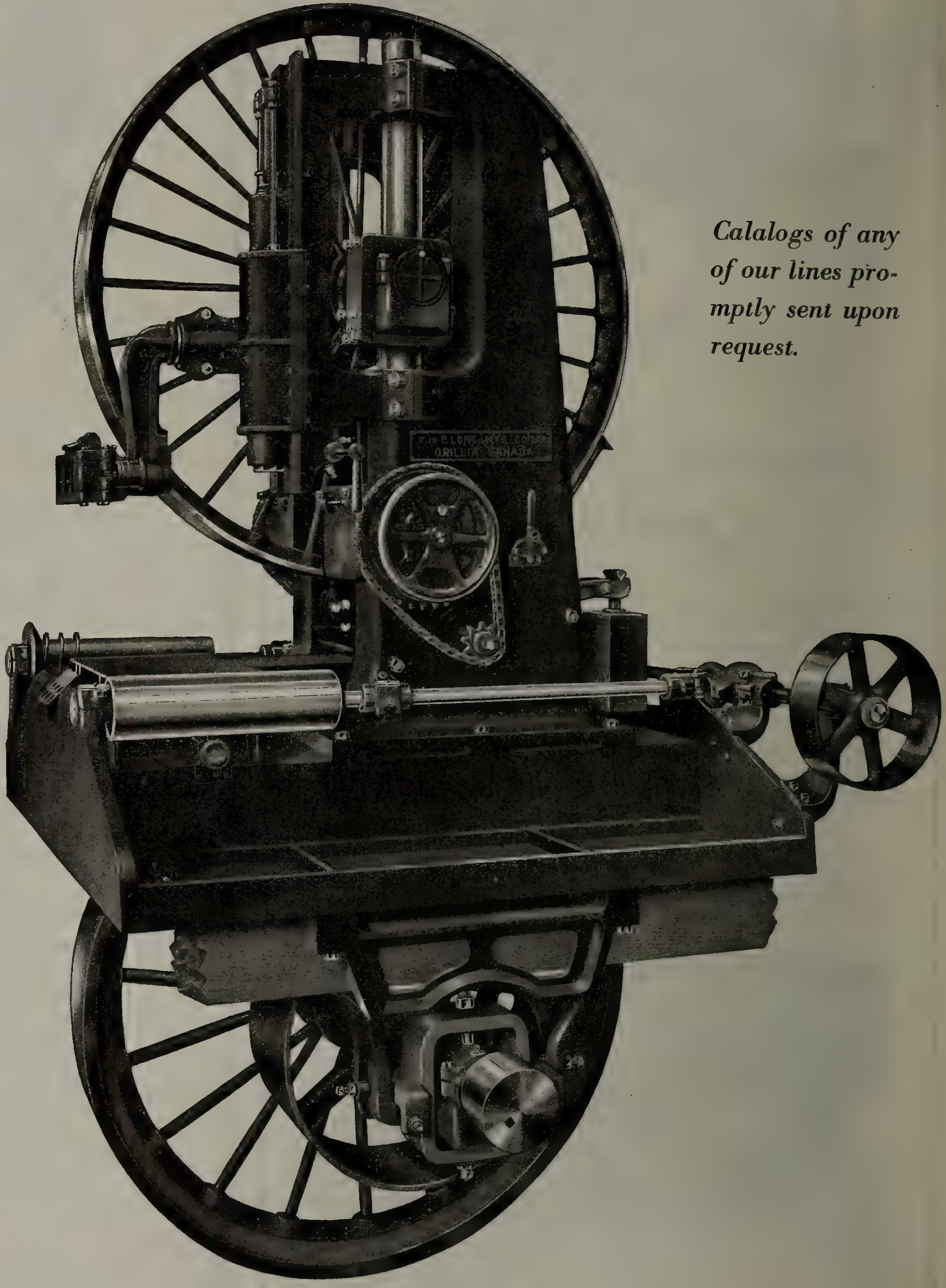
On this machine the bed is made in one solid well designed casting entirely surrounding the machine. Not only is it heavier than the beds of other band mills but it is proportioned to give the greatest possible strength for its weight. It is accurately planed on the bottom, which makes it an easy machine to install in a mill.

The lower wheel hangers are very heavy and of hollow construction to permit of the supporting timbers passing through. Each hanger supports a heavy adjustable cast iron yoke so arranged that each bearing may be adjusted longitudinally, laterally and vertically.

The columns are mounted directly on the base casting on accurately planed surfaces, and are held in place by heavy bolts and dowel pins. They are of extremely heavy hollow box section, and entirely enclose the lifting screws with their operating gears, which, however, are very readily accessible through the hinged covers in front, as shown.



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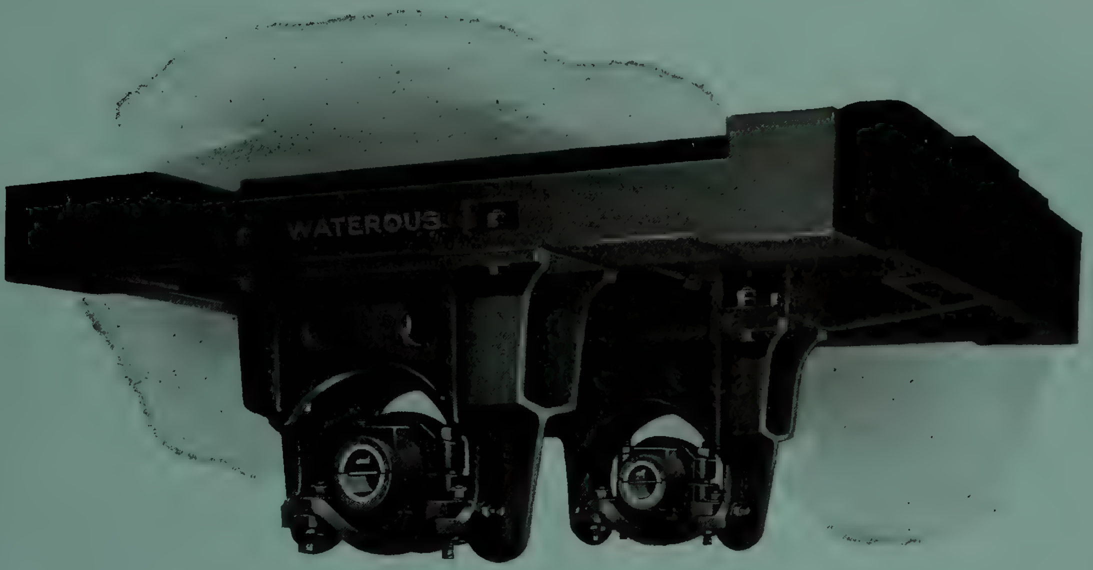
Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 1

BED



The sturdy, carefully planned construction of the bed of the "New Model" Mill is typical of every part that goes to make the complete machine. For that reason we have illustrated it here in a separate cut. Note the depth and thickness of the casting, the strength of the internal ribbing, and the extreme width of the bearing surfaces which rest on the foundation.

The Bed extends completely about the mill and carries all parts self-contained upon it. Its ample size spreads the weight of the mill over a large area. This, and the care exercised in the proper distribution of metal within it, are the secrets of the rigidity and stability which distinguish the machine.

The Bed is symmetrical in design, as are all parts of the mill, thus permitting the change from right to left and vice versa with little trouble or expense.

Firmly bolted to the bottom of the bed are the hangers which carry the lower mandrel bearings. Both are of open box section, a specially sturdy form of construction that has the particular advantage that it permits the cross timber supporting the bed at the back of the mill to be inserted through it. This overcomes the necessity of cutting the foundation timbers, and allows the use of solid framing beneath the while bed. The bearings themselves are of the ball and socket type and adjust readily, vertically and horizontally. A heavy yoke holds the cap in place and at the same time provides a positive take-up for wear. The Bearing surfaces are long, carefully babbitted with the best bearing metal, and are well lubricated from covered oil and grease chambers of ample dimensions. The caps are also provided for water connections so they can be water cooled in case the tension carried on the saw is great enough to make this desirable. We have found these bearings exceptionally cool running, easy to millwright, and easy to keep in perfect condition.

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

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AS a manufacturer your profit and loss is bound up in those three factors.

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Suppose you employ 100 men in your mill. The hours you buy from them and the work hours you get from them should balance—exactly. Otherwise it is a direct loss to you. That'ssi mple enough. Even if the loss per man is only 2 or 3 minutes a day it would very quickly reach a figure that would pay for an International Time Recording System. We have records of manufacturers saving hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars a year by this method.

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Vol. 42 Toronto, July 15, 1922 No. 14

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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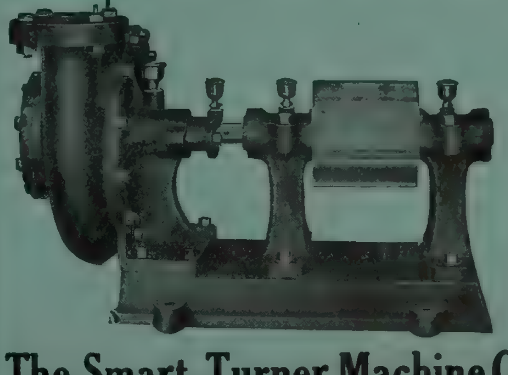

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They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited

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No other matches are "just as good"

The name "Eddy" on the box is a guarantee that every Match in it is safe, sure and dependable.

"Eddys" light when you want them to light and go out *completely* when blown or shaken out.

No after-glow. No fire menace.

East or West, Eddy's Best—Canada's Standard since 1851

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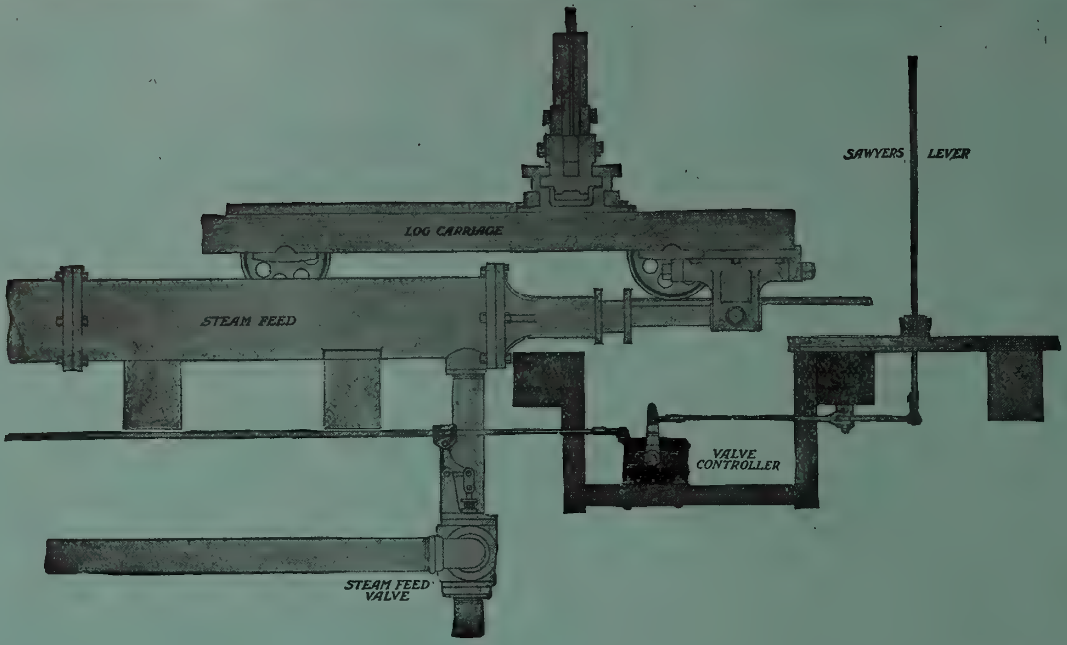

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Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.

2—Hand lever stays put, making them safe against any jerk or kick of valve.

3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.

4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.

5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.

6—This relief from all troubles of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

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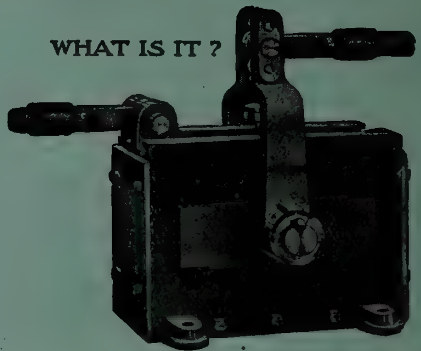

PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubaushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.

Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel **through nearly three hundred lineal feet of** pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is **not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt,** no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,
(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer,
The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	2,775	......	2,900	1,800
1 in.	68,300	9,000	37,400	54,700
1¼ in.	66,500	7,000	50,000	......
1½ in.	39,000	500	43,000	27,000
2 in.	76,800	......	94,000	46,000
2½ in.	51,500	......	54,000	40,500
3 in.	71,500	......	29,500	38,500
4 in.	43,000	......	18,000	11,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—68,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	12,500	......	132,900	4,500
1¼ in.	......	......	33,600	12,500
1½ in.	2,000	......	22,700	23,300
2 in.	6,000	......	24,200	62,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S. W. & No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	500	......	53,000	60,000
1 in.	101,000	1,500	33,000	90,000
1¼ in.	71,800	300	77,200	130,200
1½ in.	39,500	1,600	21,000	......
2 in.	6,200	......	12,300	60,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	800	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	25,200	21,000	49,800	6,000
1¼ in.	42,100	21,300	8,000	3,000
1½ in.	37,300	25,500	12,000	1,000
2 in.	42,000	5,000	19,800	2,000
2½ in.	7,000	......	......	......
3 in.	700	5,800	11,000	......
4 in.	......	4,000	1,900	200

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	......	86,300	44,900	7,000
1¼ in.	......	30,000	37,325	1,600
1½ in.	......	37,000	97,300	23,500
2 in.	......	10,000	12,000	11,500

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1 Com.
1 in.	......	......	5,000	2,000
1¼ in.	......	......	5,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	2,000	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	11,000	46,000	6,000
5/4	......	20,400	28,800	......
6/4	......	12,900	36,500	5,600
8/4	......	52,300	12,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	3,000	33,000	......	......
1¼ in.	4,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	6,700	10,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

GUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	22,000	9,000	200
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	2,600	15,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	......	13,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/8 in.	......	......	......	......
3/4 in.	172,000	319,000	50,800	11,500
5/8 in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	151,200	61,000	105,400	108,000
1¼ in.	36,700	47,600	8,100	1,100
1½ in.	97,900	33,200	10,000	......
2 in.	90,500	172,000	70,000	9,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	97,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	30,800	20,500	7,000	16,000
4 in.	11,600	8,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1/2 in.	......	......	......	......
5/8 in.	2,150	3,000	16,900	3,000
3/4 in.	264,800	437,000	108,000	42,000
1 in.	87,300	134,000	45,200	183,000
1¼ in.	9,300	6,100	400	......
1½ in.	35,300	100,000	700	......
2 in.	13,000	95,000	40,000	7,500
2½ in.	138,800	54,500	3,000	1,800
3 in.	24,800	38,800	9,400	......
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	60,000	29,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	2,000	......	300	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1/2 in.	6,100	......	......	......
3/4 in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
5/8 in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	20,300	9,000	7,400	19,000
1¼ in.	10,000	......	11,000	500
1½ in.	12,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	9,000	......	24,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
3/4 in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
5/8 in.	2,000	3,000	......	2,200
1 in.	3,400	67,000	1,200	9,200
1¼ in.	2,300	20,300	......	600
1½ in.	6,300	21,100	......	......
2 in.	500	9,000	......	5,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	......
3 in.	......	3,900	......	1,000
4 in.	......	200	......	......

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
5/8 in.	29,000	6,300	800	......
1 in.	9,000	84,900	......	......
1¼ in.	7,000	21,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	3,700	13,000	9,500	8,000
2 in.	......	3,400	7,500	600
2½ in.	......	......	......	......
3 in.	1,100	......	31,000	9,000
4 in.	200	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	10,500	9,900	7,300	3,000
1¼ in.	2,200	13,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	1,500	200	500	......
2 in.	1,100	......	200	......
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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TORONTO

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Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

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MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK

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President.

J. S. Gillies,
Managing Director.

D. A. Gillies,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Geo. Gordon & Co.
Limited
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Lumber, Timber and Lath

If in a hurry for high quality Pine, properly graded, Rough or Dressed, send us your next order.

The Quality Tells

The lumber that is better than the other fellow's is the lumber that brings in the protits. If that is the kind you want, get in touch with Fesserton.

Service, too, is another reason for dealing with Fesserton. "What you want when you want it", is the motto here.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited
15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**
Western Office, Winch Building - Vancouver, B. C.

Different and better than any other wallboard

We'll prove it to you

TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD is better than any other wallboard by actual test—or rather tests for there were ten in all.

One of the most startling of these was the strength test illustrated below in our trade-mark. This consisted of two men holding a sheet of TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD while a third man weighing 150 lbs., stood directly on the centre of the sheet. The sheet did not break or crack and when the man stepped off, rebounded to its normal shape. This was to prove that TEN TEST SOLID FIBRE BOARD even when used for large panels will not sag or crack.

And this board is also waterproof, weatherproof, heatproof, coldproof and soundproof. It is the only wallboard that can be stuccoed. Our booklet explaining the ten tests and also its many uses is yours for the asking. Why not write for a copy to-day?

TEN TEST
TRADE MARK
THE BOARD WITH THE 10 TESTED FEATURES

SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Manufactured by
MANLEY CHEW
Penetang - Ontario

Wire us that order now

You have been going to do it for a long time perhaps — just to find out if HOCKEN WHITE PINE really is better than the ordinary kind. Why not do it now? Remember that it is manufactured from choice small logs, free from black knots and other large defects. Naturally it is a big seller.

So that if you want to get in on some of the choice business this choice lumber brings, all you have to do is—wire us that order now.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
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White Pine
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Jack Pine
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Lumber
and Lath

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Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

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Part of a shipment of 250 M. ft., T. & G. No. 1 Clear Sitka Spruce ship decking, absolutely clear. Recently exported.

VALUES

Forest Products are changing hands to-day at extremely low margins of profit. In many cases actual losses are being sustained. This condition applies to all branches of the business.

Timber is being produced at minimum cost, and lumber stocks are practically all liquidated.

Do you dealers grasp the full significance of this fact? It means that prices must increase if lumber continues to be produced. We predict that a year from now, present prices will look remarkably low. When that time comes there will be regrets if orders are delayed now. To-day is the profitable time to buy lumber.

We are here to serve you

TERRY AND GORDON

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CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

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BRANCH
MONTREAL

BRANCH
VANCOUVER

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WESTERN SPRUCE—PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

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Alberta Spruce

Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan Spruce

McElroy Lumber Co. Limited, Victoria, B.C.
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Phone Adelaide 7718

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T TradeMark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

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Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
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Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000		4/4 8/4	Hemlock	Merchantable grade
5	cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Dry Birch	No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Hard Maple	No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars	4/4	Basswood	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech	No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars	8/4 12/4	Elm	No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars	4/4	Elm	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	4/4	Butternut Log Run	
3	cars	4/4	Hardwood Crating.	

Special Prices. Order Now.

At Gravenhurst, 1921 Cut

500,000 ft. Merchantable Spruce, and nice sorted stocks of Hemlock, and Pine at other points.

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AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
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Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

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We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

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Fassett, Quebec

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LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
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We will be pleased to quote prices.

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50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted Write your address plainly. DR. BELL V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber,"

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138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

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LUMBERMAN
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SPECIAL OFFER

Selected No. 2 Hemlock

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2 Cars 2" Scant x 4"—6/16'
2 " 2" " x 6"—6/16'
4 " 2" " x 8"—6/16'
4 " 2" " x 10"—6/16'
About 80% 10/16'

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Limited
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Montreal Office :—514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.
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We have at all times inch and two inch B.C. Stock in transit. Particulars on on application. We are in the market for medium size blocks of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and two inch, Merchantable grade, and No. 1 White Pine mill culls from 6 to 12'. In writing quote your lowest prices.

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Definite information is worth the price, and has changed many plans based on approximate data. Send for our sample plans which explain all details.

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Old Town, Maine. Davidson Bldg., Washington, D.C.

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Sawed Hemlock
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White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Be Sure You Put Them Out

CARELESSNESS with matches, cigarette butts, cigar ends, pipe ashes, camp fires, fly smudges, railway locomotives, slash-burning operations—human carelessness of some kind accounts for 97% of the forest fires which every year add further devastation to the northern areas of this province.

DON'T

DON'T take any chances with fire in Ontario's forests.

DON'T throw away cigarette or cigar butts, pipe "heels" or burnt matches until you are dead sure they are out.

DON'T neglect to drown out your fire with lots of water.

DON'T build your camp fire against a rotten log or stump; nor on windy points; nor near moss patches; nor at the base of a tree.

Build it in a former fire place, or on a flat rock, or on a spot cleared down to the true soil below, or by the edge of the water.

DON'T forget that the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood which will burn.

Here are typical cases picked at random from last year's Fire Rangers' reports:

The rangers on the Ombabika to Fort Hope canoe route in the far north on July 4th found an area 10 miles long by 4 miles wide which had been swept by fire since their previous trip. A camp fire left on a portage was the cause.

A prospector on the Montreal River started a fire on July 7th which burned over 4,800 acres in Baden Township, destroying 1,000,000 feet of pine and 9,000 cords of pulpwood, and which required attention for a month.

A party of fishermen camped on Porcupine Lake, Burton Township, Parry Sound, were responsible for a fire on July 10th, which burned over 25,000 acres and 2,000,000 feet of timber.

Indians smoking moose meat started a fire on June 26th, which ran through 1,700 acres of young jack pine trees.

Careless trappers on May 7th caused a fire in Head Township, which burned over 2,280 acres, half of it young white pine.

The best way to fight forest fires is to prevent them.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings - Toronto, Ont.

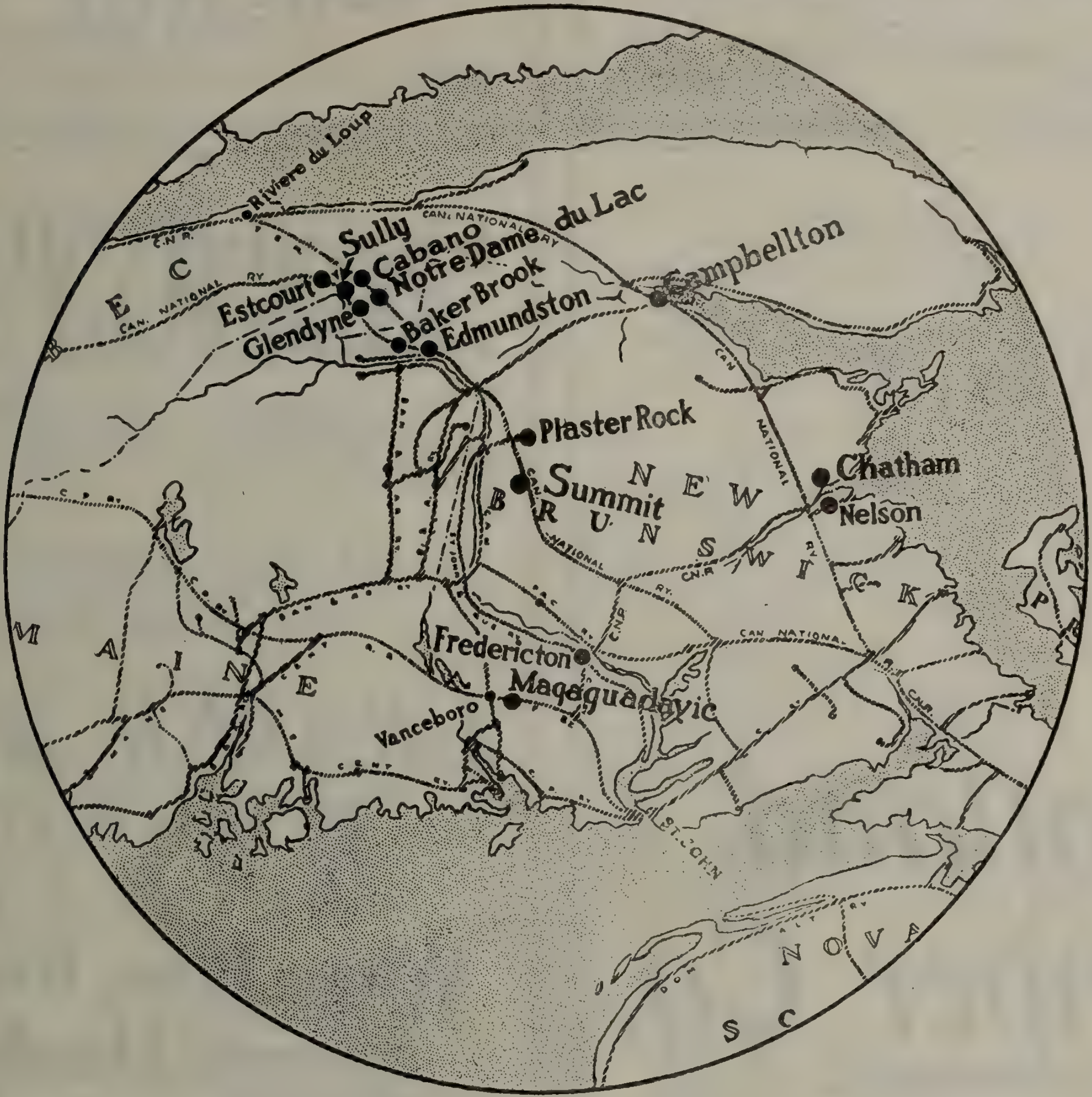
Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

52

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill'

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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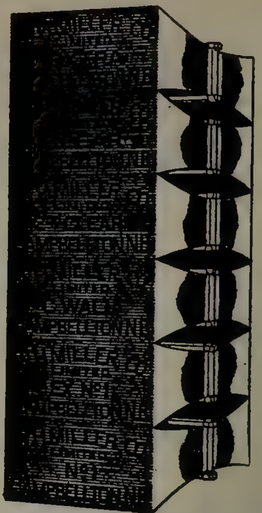

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ENGELMANN — **WHITE**

Daily Capacity
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Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding,
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QUALITY — **HUTTON, B.C.** — ***SERVICE***

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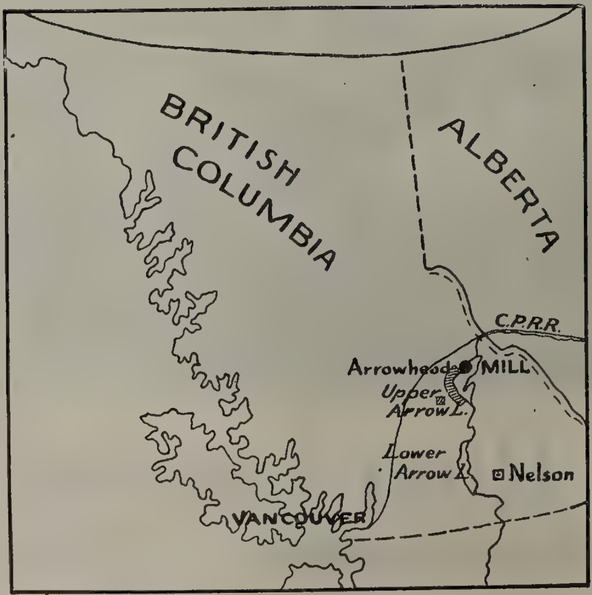
Saw Mill and Timber

50 M. capacity Mill located at Pingston Creek, 18 miles south of Arrowhead on the Arrow Lakes. C.P.R. rail service at Arrowhead, B.C.

Water Turbine drives auxiliary steam plant. Double circular 6" edger 2-saw trimmer sorting chains. 3-Machine Planing Mill.



203 Million feet timber. 32% Cedar 34% Hemlock 34% Fir. All located on, or tributary to Arrow Lake. Clark & Lyford, Cruise.

We are not an operating Company, but are the owners of this and other mill and timber holdings.

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For Cedar, Spruce, Pine, Hemlock Lumber
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Cedar Shingles, Fir, Spruce or Cedar Lath
Fir or Cedar Moulding, Fir Doors Straight
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WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH.

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Sound Wormy and Mill Cull Jack Pine and Spruce in 1 x 4 and wider, and 2 x 4/6/8 — Merchntable 2 x 4/5/6/7—all heavy to 16 ft. Also Mer. Spruce and Red Pine, 2 x 4 /6/8/10/12 and 1 x 4.—2 x 4 and up and 1 x 4 and up Poplar.

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
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Our timber limits situated on the northern edge of the great Pine belt of Northern Ontario yields some of the finest specimens of this popular wood.

Close grain and texture; free from imperfections.

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CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

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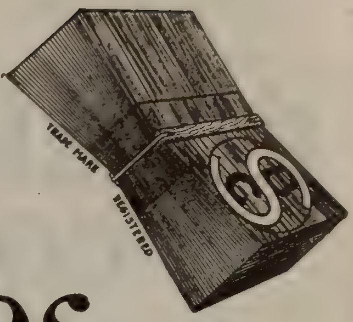

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

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XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
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Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
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CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
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Limited
New Westminster B. C.
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RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Kootenay Shingle Co. Ltd.
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Red Cedar Shingles
xxx and xx.
Packed by the thousand

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 199S

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY WALNUT

VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car 4/4 FAS Plain Red Oak.
" 4/4 FAS Qtd. White Oak.
" 4/4 FAS Walnut.
" 4/4 FAS Figured Mahogany.
" 6/4 FAS Red Oak Step Plank.
" 4/4, 6/4 & 8/4 B&B Georgia Pine.
" 4/4 FAS 12″ & Up Basswood.
" 1/4″ & 3/8″ Birch Panels.
" 1/4″ & 1/2″ B.C. Fir Panels.
" 1/4″ & 3/16″ Gum & Cottonwood Panels.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

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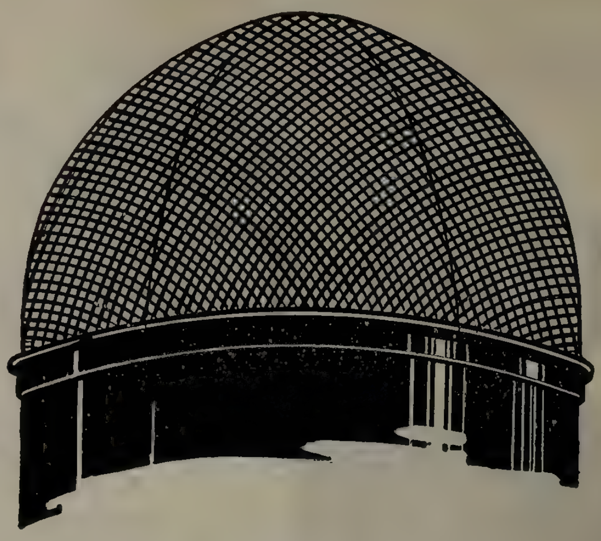

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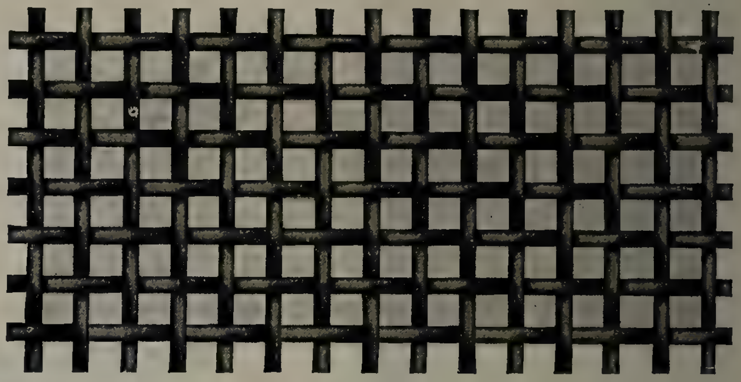
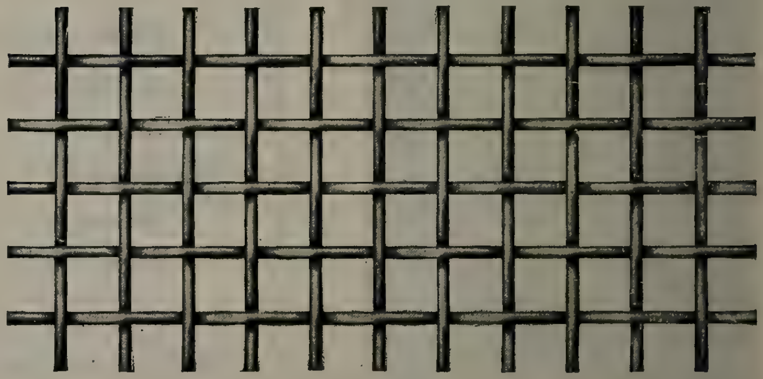
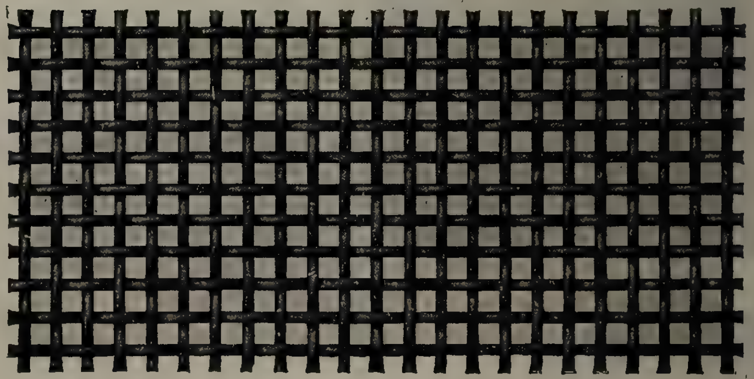


4 x 4 mesh, No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops



3 x 3 mesh, No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops



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PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

We Want to Buy

No. 1 Com. or Merchantable Spruce.
2 cars each, 2 x 2, 2 x 3, 2 x 4—10 to 16′ S4S ¼ scant.
2 cars each, 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 20′ Rough.
3 cars 3 x 8, 10 to 20′ 50% 20′ rough.
1 car 6 x 6, 10 to 20′ 50% rough.
2 cars 5/4 x 9, 13′ rough.
2 cars 2 x 9, 13′ rough.
5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Lath.
2 cars 1 x 2 firring, S1S & Bdled.
2 cars 1 x 3 to 12″ S4S 13/16 x 1/4 scant in width.
1 car each, 1 x 8 and 1 x 10′ S4S, 13/16 x 1/4 scant width.
No. 1, 2 and 3, Barn white Pine.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10″ S4S 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10″ 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car 5/4 x 3 to 12″ S4S, 1-1/8 x 1/4 scant in width.
No. 1 Common Fir. rough or S1S1E 1/4 scant.
50,000′ ft. each, 2 x3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 24′ 50% 20′.

Quote prices on any of above stock that you can furnish, delivered F.O.B. cars at following points.

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Coney Island, N.Y.

Write us for Quotations on

WHITE PINE LUMBER

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
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THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

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We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

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CAR LOTS

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited
OTTAWA -:- CANADA

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

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Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

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where a complete display of British Columbia forest products will be installed, including several rooms to full scale, finished n BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS and completely furnished, showing exterior walls and roof of British Columbia red cedar with thatched roof effect. Also, a complete display of every grade of all British Columbia woods in commercial sizes and a complete line of British Columbia boxes and RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

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2	“	2½″	“ “ “ “
5	“	2″	“ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “
2	“	5/4	“ “ “ “
6	“	4/4	“ No. 2 “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 3 Common Hardwood.
8	“	4″	No. 1 Soft Elm Com. & Better.
4	“	3″	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	10/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	8/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	5/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
1	“	4″	Firsts and Seconds Hard Maple.
2	“	4″	No. 1 Com. & Better Hard Maple.
5	“	3″	“ “ “ “ “
6	“	2″	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
5	cars	4/4	Basswood all 10′ and 12′ lengths No. 1 Com. & Better.
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2	“	6/4	Basswood No. 1 Com. & Better.
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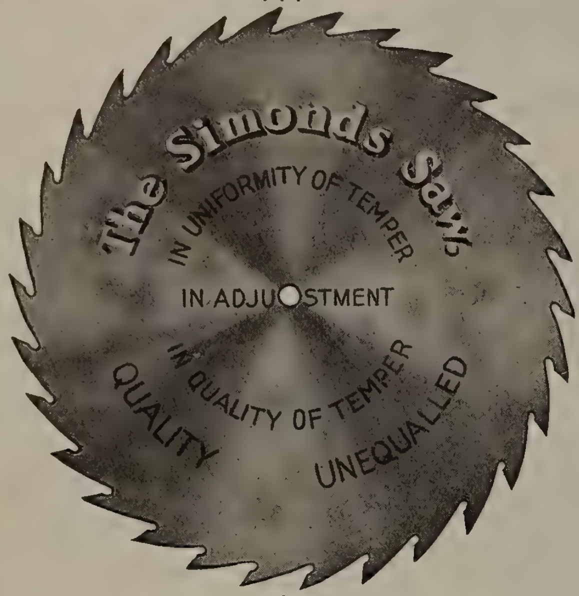

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THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

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in the Industry

Canada Lumberman
Founded 1880

Recognized Authority
for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, July 15, 1922 No.14

How New Brunswick Eliminates Forest Fires

Progressive Measures Passed by the Provincial Legislature Puts into Operation Safeguarding Means that Should Bring About Gratifying Results

"By Onlooker"

Many changes were made in the New Brunswick Forest Fires Act at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the outstanding ones being:

Enactment of the Westmorland County Fire Act, combining the protection of Crown Lands and private lands under a county organization.

Placing the responsibility for extinguishing forest fires on private lands to the owner of the land.

Prevention of forest fires on private land through the appointment of all County Councillors as fire wardens.

Provision for the laying aside of any section of forest land in hazardous weather upon which a person may not enter without a "travel permit."

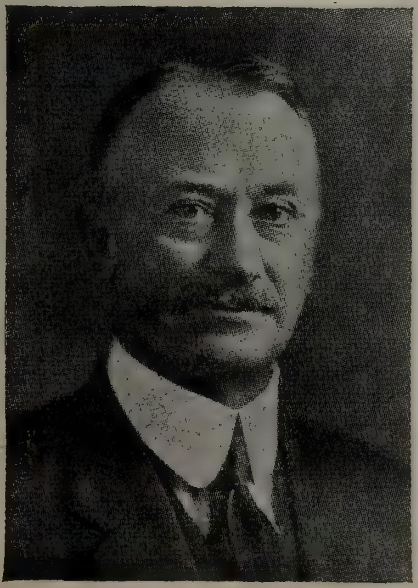
The Westmorland County Act is considered the most advanced forest fire legislation in Canada. Through the provisions of this Act all owners of forest land of fifty acres or more by a majority vote elect a chief warden and deputy wardens to carry on the work of forest fire protection and to carry out the provisions of this Act. Railway fire protection and matters in connection with the printing of fire signs, propaganda, etc., are still handled by the Department of Lands and Mines, which also acts in an advisory capacity. The provisions of this Act concerning fire permits, carelessness with fire, fines for violations, etc., are the same as those contained in the N. B. Forest Fires Act. The expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act are pro-rated over all areas of forest land of 50 acres or more at the end of the season, and the tax collected with other county taxes. In this way every owner of forest land of any size has a direct interest in the prevention of forest fires because he pays a tax. In other words, the group pays the cost of fire protection instead of the individual upon whose land the fire occurs. More people are directly interested in the prevention of forest fires and this fact alone should mean less conflagrations, as everyone who pays a tax should be interested in keeping the rate as low as possible. The Act has been generally approved in all parts of Westmorland County, according to reports received, and there is no reason why such a mersure might not work as well in other thickly settled counties. This Westmorland County Act is so enacted that any county may adopt it through Order-in-Council upon application of a majority vote of the County Councillors, and it is expected that other counties will adopt this Act next season.

County Councillors are Fire Wardens

In other counties private land fires are dealt with by the County Councillors, who are fire wardens with power to call out the necessary number of men without pay to extinguish fires occurring where the owner does not take the necessary action to prevent the fire from spreading. In cases where fires have started this season on privately owned land the Councillors have in practically all cases promptly taken the necessary action to promptly extinguish fires. The Councillors have also been given permission to issue permits during the season in which brush burning is allowed. As there are over 300 Councillors, the number of wardens in the province has been greatly augmented and the facilities for the farmer to secure burning permits have thus been greatly improved.

Another advantage of this proposition pertaining especially to settled communities is the fact that where the Councillors feel that other duties do not allow them to give fire prevention the necessary attention they may appoint a deputy or the County may adopt the Westmorland County Act, upon application of the County Council to the Government.

Another advanced bit of legislation which has won approval from many of the leading journals of the day and from many of the leading forest land owners is the action of the government in authorizing the Minister of Lands and Mines to declare that any section of for-



Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton, N.B.
Minister of Lands and Mines

T. G. Loggie, Fredericton, N.B.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines

G. H. Prince, Fredericton, N.B.
Provincial Forester for New Brunswick

80-foot look-out tower on Ashton Hill, Northumberland County, N. B. There are other similar towers throughout the province, and from these look-outs extensive areas are visible

est land where the fire hazard becomes very serious in hot dry weather may not be entered by persons on business or pleasure other than the owner or officers of the government without first obtaining a "travel permit." In this way it is felt that the department will know definitely who is within the forest at any particular time and, as the law provides (Section 41) that the presence of a trespasser within an area where fire was first noticed is considered prima facie proof against said trespasser for setting the fire, it may be seen that the present law is an advanced step in eliminating fires caused within the forest by careless individuals. So far this year, aided by an average rainfall, conditions in the woods have not become abnormal except for a few days at a time, and it has not been necessary to set aside any district of forest land, the department being content with registering fisherman and campers who enter the most important territories. The fact that the necessary machinery is at hand to go ahead with this upon the event of hazardous weather at any time gives the owner of private land and the people an added feeling of security.

Another section worthy of mention is the authorization of a Fire Prevention Week by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor. The week ending May 27th was proclaimed Fire Prevention Week this spring, and the matter of fire prevention given considerable publicity, by the schools, churches and press.

The Co-operation That Brings Results

Forest Fire Prevention is a matter of co-operation by all agencies interested, but little is ever accomplished without proper legislation which alone makes possible efficient organization and the kind of co-operation that brings results. Since 1918 when the old Fire Act was repealed and a new modern Act placed on the Statute Books, the Legislature has been giving the matter of forest fire prevention considerable attention, and hardly a year has passed since then when important amendments making the working of the Act more practical have not been passed. Moreover, the realization by the public of the danger of fire in seasons such as was experienced last year, has brought a general endorsement of the present legislation now in force, nor is it maintained that the present Act is perfect, but it is felt that the success met with during the past four years is a true indication that the public will continue to support any improvements in the law which will more efficiently eliminate forest fires in an economical and practical way.

Quebec Government Encourages Tree Planting

An appeal to everyone to take all precautions against further forest fires is being issued by Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, for Quebec.

The outbreaks this year have proved severe, and it is stated that the fires originated in many cases through carelessness which could have been easily avoided.

Hon. Mr. Mercier is giving the question of re-forestation considerable attention, and excellent results are expected to follow when the law enacted by the Legislature last session is carried out on a wide scale. There is considerable re-forestation going on at present, the nurseries at Berthier supplying great quantities of young trees for the purpose, and it is expected that before long the movement will have gained great headway.

Provision is made by late legislation, that Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may give a reward to anyone who plants a thousand trees to the acre on land unfit for cultivation. The area planted must be kept in good order for at least five years.

In the province there are great stretches of land to be noted which are unfit for cultivation. These were formerly forest areas that have been swept by fires. Nothing is being done by the proprietors of such land to re-forest, and it is to encourage such work that Mr. Mercier had this measure enacted.

The reward which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may give may be in money or in grants of land, and the Governor is also empowered to fix municipal valuation of reforestated lands and plantations for which a reward has been given. The purpose of this is obvious. A company or individual might go to considerable expense in planting trees, and turn barren, useless land into valuable timber land, and then be met by a high valuation. To prevent this, it is further enacted that: "So long as at least three hundred trees per acre are kept, lands replanted in thirty years, the valuation which they had before the planting; at the expiration of such period of thirty years, the municipal valuation of such plantations, provided they remain as wooded land, can only be changed every ten years."

It is also provided that public bodies and municipalities may acquire lands to form private or municipal forests, but they must provide for their preservation.

The reason for empowering municipalities to build up municipal forests is due to the fact that many municipalities depend almost entirely for their existence on the adjoining forests. The disappearance of the forests would mean the elimination of the village or town.

New Match Plant Starts Operations

The Match Company Limited, have begun manufacturing in their well equipped new factory at Berthier, Que., and the event was marked recently by an inaugural banquet at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, at which there was a large and representative attendance. Paul E. Joubert, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, who presided at the gathering welcomed the new industry, as one of the 700 American industries that had come to do business in Canada. The company, he thought, had shown good business sense in establishing their headquarters at Berthier, and with the quality of matches they were turning out he hoped to see the beginning of another large factory for the province of Quebec.

Herbert Greer, general manager of the Match Co., Ltd., followed, and said that the company had located at Berthier because they had found that the American forests did not produce the right kind of wood they needed. Therefore they had established their factory at Berthier, with a capacity of 6 to 7 million "splints" per day, making the beginning of the largest match factory in the world.

"To start this match factory," said Mr. Greer, "we have been obliged to invent and install machinery that will produce the goods needed. As a result we have the most modern match making machinery in the world, suited to the Canadian woods, with a management and staff that is 100 per cent. Canadian, so that this can be called a really Canadian enterprise."

Louis Allen, executive vice-president of the American Splint Corporation, said he was willing to stake his reputation on the future of Canada, and the future of the Match Company. The company was making square matches by the millions out of Canadian wood, with square dealing, and he felt confident it would have a good future, not only for domestic consumption, but for export business. In fact, the company was looking for export trade as a strong feature.

Lumbermen Enjoy One Thousand Mile Cruise

Annual Midsummer Outing of Ontario Association Was Decided Success—Ohio and Michigan Dealers Join Party—Warm Welcomes and Happy Memories

The international outing of the retail lumberman of Ontario,Ohio and Michigan up the Great Lakes on a cruise of one thousand miles was an enjoyable exent that will always be regarded as an outstanding feature in the recreations of forest products men in this portion of the globe. Never before have the lumberman of two different countries joined together in one happy fraternity and participated in a four-days' sail amid ideal surroundings and perfect weather. The more that the event is considered from every standpoint, the more significant is it in achievement.

All the arrangements were admirably carried out. The welcome extended to the visitors from the Chambers of Commerce at Owen Sound, Sault Ste Marie and Sarnia could not be surpassed, and from the time that the steamer "Huronic" set sail up the Detroit River from Windsor at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday June 23rd until it debarked its happy passengers at the same spot four days later, there was something doing every minute.

The lumbermen of Michigan and Ohio hobnobbed with their brethern from Ontario, while the ladies of the party soon became acquainted and mingled in many delightful chats and social features.

There were three Presidents on board,—J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; L. P. Lewin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers', and A. J. Hager, of Lansing, Mich., president of the Michigan Association of Retail Lumber Dealers. Other representative men on the trip were: Dr. Wilson Compton, of Washington, D. C., secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association; R. S. Whiting, of Seattle, Wash., secretary of the Shingle Branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association; Findley M. Torrence, of Xenia, Ohio, secretary of the Ohio Association and publisher of "Wood Construction," George Howenstein, secretary of the Detroit Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and others.

Group in the bow of the "Huronic" just before landing at Windsor

One of the pleasing features of the trip was the presentation of a handsome leather club bag to L. H. Richards, of Sarnia, chairman of the Outing Committee, who worked incessantly for the success of the excursion, and amid discouragements finally triumphed. Mrs Richards was given an attractive leather hand-bag. This event took place on board ship the last night of the voyage and was a slight recognition of the many hours of work which Mr Richards devoted to the expedition up the lakes. Without gainsay, it is a well-recognized fact that the trip would never have come off if it had not been for "Lew" Richards.

Quite a large party got on the boat at Windsor, and at Sarnia the same evening about thirty more boarded the vessel, so that there were nearly two hundred members of the jolly company when the "Huronic" departed from the "Tunnel City" slipped out past Point Edward and on up Lake Huron to Owen Sound. To describe in detail the many pleasing events on ship board would be both prolix and tiresome. Those who participated will long remember the associations, while those who were not on hand would only feel doubly disappointed by a recital of the incidents of each day.

P. L. Canfield, of Woodstock, was appointed chairman of the Entertainment Committee on the boat, and M. R. Bogart, of Chatham, was his assistant. They arranged interesting and varied programmes along the route and there was never a dull moment, music, singing, dancing, promenading, afternoon teas, etc., being ever on the tapis.

On the forenoon of Saturday the "Huronic" rounded the Bruce Peninsula in the vicinity of Tobermory and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon Owen Sound hove in sight. Here the Michigan and Ohio visitors, as well as the delegation from Ontario, got their first sample of Canadian hospitality. John Kennan's town left nothing to be desired in the way of welcome. Mayor W. T. Harris was down at the dock to officially greet the sojourners, as was also John A Simpson, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Along with others who joined in making the tourists feel at home were James E., John C. and William P. Keenan, of Keenan Bros. Limited, and also J. C. and Robert Keenan, sons of John C. Others connected with the Owen Sound lumber industry, who came down to extend fraternal greetings were E. J. Harrison, A. N. Harrison and J. E. Harrison, of John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.

Owen Sound Entertains the Party

There were all kinds of automobiles to drive the guests through the principal thoroughfares, and a number of the male members of the party were conveyed immediately to the Golf and Country Club. Owen Sound is to be congratulated on its splendid golf course, and not far behind in convenience and attractiveness is the lawn bowling green. Here several lumbermen disported themselves for a few hours. Others of the party, who did not golf or bowl, were shown all over the capital of Grey County, visiting Harrison Park, King's Royal Park, Inglis Falls and other points of interest. The same evening a number of the passengers and Owen Sound people gathered at the boat when an informal sing-song and dance was held. Music was supplied by the regular "Huronic" orchestra and when the boat pulled out at 11 o'clock, hearty cheers were given by those on board for the people of the northern city who left nothing undone in the way of hospitality.

The mileage of the Ontario Retail Lumbermen's cruise from Windsor to Owen Sound, Killarney, Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island and return to Windsor, was 988 miles, so that the retail dealers, their wives and families enjoyed practically a 1000-mile sail.

The route of the steamer between Owen Sound and Sault Ste Marie was across the Georgian Bay to Killarney. It was the intention then to go up the North Channel through Little Current cut, but on account of the heavy wind that was blowing and the channel through the cut at Little Current being narrow and the boat light, the captain hesitated about going through and finally went out into Lake Huron and through that body of water to the Soo which was reached shortly before nine o'clock on Sunday night. The change of route was no disappointment to the excursionists for as a compensation in missing the North Channel the members of the party were taken through both the Canadian and American canals at the Soo, sights alone which were well worth witnessing and experiencing.

Song Service Held Sunday Morning

Sunday was spent quietly on board the ship, enjoying the blue waters and the vast expanse of Lake Huron. In the morning a short service was held which was largely attended. L. H. Richards presided and solos were acceptably rendered by Mrs M. R. Bogart, of Chatham, and Mrs. T. A. Armstrong, of Toronto. J. T. Wallace, of London, offered the opening prayer, and A. J. McKinney, of Woodstock, read the Scripture lesson. Robert Bennie, of Leamington, who for several years was an ordained Baptist minister in the Old Land, gave a short, but inspiring address. The gathering closed with the benediction pronounced by the chairman. Several sacred songs were heartily sung.

It was announced that there were no less than six Sunday School superintendents or assistant-superintendents among the party of lumbermen, these being L. H. Richards, of Sarnia, A. J. McKinney, of

Woodstock; J. T. Wallace, of London; R. Bennie, of Leamington; John Watt, of Toronto, and E. F. Stephan, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. There was plenty of vocal talent on board and the artists were not chary in the matter of obliging with suitable selections.

Sunday evening the sail was up the busy St. Mary's River to Sault Ste Marie, during which large steel freighters loaded with grain, coal or ore were passed and engaged the attention of all. The steamer wound around a veritable fairyland of green islands and rugged headlands, and so on past Sugar Island and Hay Lake until she docked at Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

At the Soo, members of the Chamber of Commerce were on hand with a fleet of automobiles, and drove the visitors all over the industrial city, past the gigantic plant of the Algoma Steel Co., the extensive mills of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., and other activities. Among those who were on hand at the Soo to welcome the excursionists were James Lyons, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Vernon Atkin, vice-president, F. E. Hollingsworth, of the Corrigan Lumber & Milling Co.; Gordon Sims, of the Sims Lumber Co.; Howard Hesson, of W. J. Hesson & Co., and other representatives of the local lumber interests. The chief of the fire department of Sault Ste Marie was also on hand in his "bright, red, buzz wagon." The Soo is a bustling city and is growing encouragingly.

At six o'clock on Monday morning everybody was up bright and early to see the "Huronic" pass through the Canadian locks and return by way of the American locks.

Seeing the Sights at Mackinac

The first stop on Monday afternoon was at Mackinac Island, Michigan, which is situated in the straits of Mackinac, which divide the upper and lower Peninsulas and connect Lake Huron with Lake Michigan. Mackinac Island is noted for its beautiful scenery, delightful climate and historical traditions. The island is about nine miles in circumference and comprises 2,221 acres. It is a great summer resort and some of the wealthiest families in the United States make their home there for a few weeks. A number of archaeological formations, including the famous arch rock, sugar loaf rock, giant stairway, etc., are observed. No automobiles are permitted on the island as the hills are too steep, the roads too narrow and the turns too menacing. Wheeled outfits seating from one to eight persons are drawn with horses, and it is rather refreshing to see conveyances that remind one of the old democrat wagon in the days before the gasoline bus made its appearance. The stop of two hours at Mackinac Island was altogether too short.

It is interesting to relate that about sixty passengers formed a pool, each putting in $1.00 and being entitled to one guess as to the exact time which the "Huronic" would dock at the Island. It was just 2.20, according to the official time of Capt. W. H. Montgomery. The three who came the nearest were George Howenstein, secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, of Detroit, Wm. Lutz, and Vilas Daugharty also of Detroit. It was a peculiar coincidence that $60.00 should all go to Detroit men, the two first-named guessing that the boat would arrive at 2.18 and the third at 2.22, whereas the actual time was 2.20. It was, therefore, necessary to "split the pot."

Delightful Concert on Main Deck

On Monday evening there was a concert and dance. Everyone was decorated with a colored tissue paper chapeau, the appearance of some of the weavers being weird and others winsome. Speeches songs and dances were all bright and breezy and the merriment reigned uninterruptedly. J. C. Scofield presided during the first part of the evening and spoke of the success of the voyage up the lake, how all the members had thoroughly enjoyed the association, and how pleased the Ontario dealers were to have with them the Michigan and Ohio men. He trusted that the present outing would not be the last in which they might all participate.

President Scofield said that owing to illness, Douglas Malloch, of Chicago, "the lumbermen poet," who was to have delivered his famous lecture on "Husbands and Wives," had been taken ill within the last few days and was unable to attend.

A refreshing and characteristic letter was read from John B. Reid, of Toronto, honorary-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who was one of the progenitors of the pilgrimage, expressing his deep regret that owing to the doctor's injunctions, he could not be present, to mingle with his fellow retailers and spread the gospel of happiness, good fellowship and mutual confidence. Mr. Reid concluded his missive with the couplet "Spare the booze and enjoy the cruise." Needless to add, his injunction was strictly observed.

K. J. Shirton, mayor of Dunnville, Ont., and vice-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, extended a hearty welcome and greetings to the lumbermen from across the line and assured them that it had been a real delight to have all on hand. He invited all to join with the Ontario men next year on a similar outing when he felt that the associations and friendships already formed would be strengthened and deepened.

H. Boultbee, of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association gave a short address relative to the history of that body, and said that one or two interesting incidents had to be attended to. He called upon L. H. Richards, of the Laidlaw-Belton Lumber Co., Sarnia, to come forward, and he thanked that gentleman personally and on behalf of the Ontario Association for the indefatigable work that he had done in supervising all the details of the excursion. At one time the lake trip looked like a formidable project to carry out, but he was proud to say it had been conducted successfully, through the splendid efforts of Mr. Richards

Club Bag for L. H. Richards

Thomas Patterson, Hamilton, former president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, made the presentation of a valuable leather club bag to Mr. Richards and a smaller leather receptacle to Mrs. Richards. The recipient was naturally surprised as no one had given him an inkling that he was to be "bagged." He warmly thanked the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, stating that anything that he had done had been a work of love and he required no other recognition of his efforts. Anyone would serve loyally under such a capable president as Mr Scofield and surrounded by such a bunch of good fellows. Mr. Richards was given three hearty cheers.

At this stage of the proceedings, A. J. Hager, president of the Michigan Association took charge on request of Mr. Scofield, and reciprocated the many nice things that had been said about him and the representatives from his state. They had never met with a more congenial and whole-hearted company than the retailers from Ontario and their good wives. Other addresses along similar lines were given by L. P. Lewin, president of the Ohio Association,

J. C. Scofield, Windsor, Ont.
President Ontario R.L.D. Association

Horace Boultbee, Toronto
Secretary Ontario R.L.D. Association

F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste Marie
Member Local Reception Committee

Gordon H. Sims, Sault Ste Marie
Member Local Reception Committee

George Howenstein, secretary of the Detroit Lumber Dealers' Association, F. M. Torrance, secretary of the Ohio Association, and others.

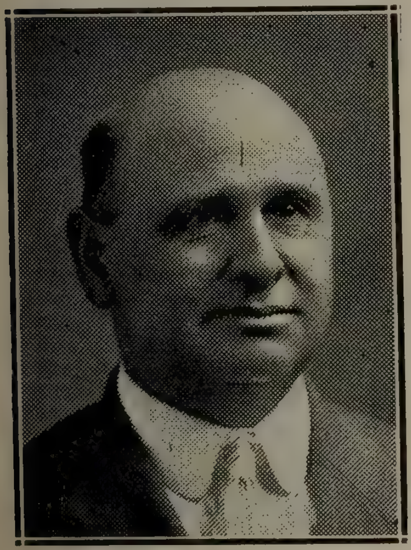
A splendid programme of lyric and comic songs was rendered. P. L. Canfield made a decided hit with two selections, while Robert Fairful, of Leamington, was right at home in some Scotch numbers and stories. Those who contributed solos were Mrs. M. R. Bogart, of Chatham, Mrs. Frank Kent, of Toronto, and Mrs. T. A. Armstrong, of Toronto. All the ladies were given cordidal receptions and had to respond to encores.

The presentation of the prize-money, or, in other words, the award from the pool regarding the hour at which the ship would arrive at Mackinac Island, was distributed to Messrs. Howenstein, Lutz and Daugharty. Each had to tell what he was going to do with his "division of the swag," and whether he would hand it over to his good wife. All promised faithfully to attend to the latter procedure.

The concert was followed by an evening of dancing in which there were a number of contests. One known as the "Balloon" competition among fat men, was won by J. T. Todd, a bachelor lumberman of Toronto, while Harold W. George and wife of Toronto captured the prize for being the most graceful dancers, the decision in their favor being received, as political chroniclers say, with "salvos of applause." The gliding and gyrating kept up until midnight, and it was refreshing to see some old-fashioned square dancing being engaged in, the "caller-off" being John C. Keenan, of Owen Sound.

Seeing the Sights of Sarnia

Tuesday was the last link of the journey, and at 10 o'clock the party of two hundred arrived at Sarnia where they were taken for a motor drive around that busy city which is one of the most rapidly-growing in Ontario, now having a population of about 17,000. The returning holiday-makers were met by Herbert Couse, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, George P. France, secy-treas. of the Sarnia Automobile Club, W. A. Saurwein, assistant-manager of the Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Co., and others.



W. A. Saurwein, Sarnia, Ont.
Member Local Reception Committee

A. J. Hager, Lansing, Mich.,
President of State Association

The first point visited was the extensive sawmill and yards of the Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Co., where the guests were shown through by officials of the company. The Dominion Salt Works, which is contiguous to the sawmill was next inspected and each visitor was presented with a tin of Sifto salt as a souvenir of the trip. Entering the waiting cars the American and Canadian vacationists were whirled around the principal streets, past the McGibbon Lumber Co's. plant, through the extensive yards of the Laidlaw-Belton Lumber Co., and around the Imperial Oil Co., Mueller Mfg. Co., and other industries. Sarnia is, certainly, a city of beautiful homes, and its industries are all operating at the present time at almost pre-war capacity. One of the outward signs of prosperity is the erection of one of the finest technical schools in Canada. Here a large number of Ontario dealers left for their homes, expressing regrets at having to leave the party but vowing that they would long remember the lumber dealers' trip of 1922.

After a two-hours' stay in Sarnia the party continued down the busy St. Clair River across Lake St. Clair and down the Detroit River to Jim Scofield's burg, known as Windsor. There the happy Ontarions bade goodbye to their friends from Michigan and Ohio with expressions of "happy-to-meet, sorry-to-part, happy to-meet-again."

Before departing three hearty cheers were given for Capt. W. H. Montgomery of the "Huronic," Capt. Robert Foote, a veteran navigator of the Northern Navigation Co., Miss Hardisty, social hostess of the steamer, H. H. Gildersleeve, manager of the Northern Navigation Co. and others who had done so much to make the excursion in every way pleasant and profitable.

Nearly everyone of the Ontario sojourners who disembarked at the Border Cities wended their way to the new Prince Edward Hotel on Ouellette Ave. This palatial, ten-storey structure was recently opened and is already filled nightly to capacity. The hotel represents the last word in service and comfort and is of particular interest to retail lumbermen from the fact that the fifth annual convention of the Ontario Association will be held in Windsor for three days in January next. The "Prince Edward" will be the headquarters of the gathering.

Retailers Discuss Mutual Fire Insurance

The advisability of organizing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company among the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was discussed at the last annual convention of that body held in Ottawa in January last. At that time a resolution was carried to the effect that the Committee on Insurance be requested to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the plan and the most acceptable form that it should take. The president of the Association was also authorized, if he considered it necessary to add to the members of the committee.

It is understood that this subject has received more or less attention from the Executive, and it will be remembered that a most interesting and instructive paper was read at the last provincial gathering of the retail lumber merchants from the pen of A. M. Stewart, Winnipeg, secretary of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. Mr. Stewart outlined the factors which have contributed to the development of that socitey and the splendid way in which its financial offairs have been administered.

The subject of a Mutual Fire Insurance Association came up on the midsummer cruise of the Ontario, Michigan and Ohio retailers. On the afternoon of Monday June 25th a largely-attended meeting was held in the main cabin of the boat at which J. C. Scofield, president of the O.R.L.D.A., presided. He spoke of what had been done by the Ontario Association, and called upon L. P. Lewin, of Cincinati, president of the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers, who referred to the inception of such a socitey that had been formed with headquarters at Mansfield, Ohio, some thirty years ago. This organization which started out as a lumbermen's mutual body, had since branched out in other directions, and according to the speaker, had seen fit to change its policy and was no longer a lumbermen's body.

Col. Simon Ross, solicitor for the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers, and A. C. Benson, Manager of the Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mansfield, Ohio, also took part in the discussion and discussed various features of its development.

A. J. Hager, of Lansing, Mich., president of the Michigan Association of Retail Lumber Dealers, told of what had been done by their body in forming a Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He said it was functioning nicely and was gathering strength from year to year binding the members together.

E. D. Hardy, of Ottawa, was called upon and spoke along the lines of organizing a Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He gave specific and technical data on how to proceed the legal status, provincial and federal legislation, etc., and defined the different kinds of insurance in their operation, financially and otherwise.

It was generally agreed that if the Ontario Association goes on with the formation of such a body, the insurance branch will be placed in the hands of a competent and thoroughly trained man.

The members of the committee enjoyed a pleasant and profitable hour in hearing all about insurance from every angle. The general sentiment was that a Mutual Fire Insurance Co. among lumbermen, properly organized, and supervised, taking a select class of risks and evidencing a co-operative spirit, would prove a successful enterprise, and would practically give the members" insurance at cost."

The Insurance Committee of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is making further investigation of the subject, and it is likely that an exhaustive report with a definite recommendation will be presented at the next annual assembly of the O.R.L.D.A., in Windsor in January 1923.

Some of those who attended the meeting aboard the "Huronic" were anxious to hear about, a building or house plan service for the retail lumbermen but there was not sufficient time at the disposal of the members to enter upon a consideration of this topic.

The Personnel of the Party

Those who took in the four days cruise up the lakes were:
M. R. Bogart and wife, Chatham, Ont.; T. C. Warwick, Blen-

heim, Ont.; R. A. Laidlaw, Toronto; Hastings Trew, Toronto; Thos. Leavitt and wife, Detroit; Mrs. King, Leamington, Ont.; Miss Regling, Leamington, Ont.; Vilas Daugharty and wife, Detroit; Thos. Patterson, Hamilton, Ont.; Robt. Bennie party of six, Leamington, Ont.; Horace Boultbee and wife, Toronto; Miss Marion Boultbee, Toronto; J. C. Keenan and wife, Owen Sound, Ont.; R. C. Restrick and wife, Detroit; W. C. Irvin and wife, Toronto; Chas. Irvin and wife, Toronto; Jas. T. Gilchrist, Toronto; T. E. Paterson, Toronto; Marshall H. Eaton, Toronto; W. H. Johnston and wife, Pefferlaw, Ont.; Frank Kent and wife, Toronto; Bruce Pardo, Blenheim, Ont.; G. B. Van Blaricom, Toronto; Geo. N. Kernohan and wife, London, Ont.; Thomson Bros. Port Credit, Ont.; Louis G. Erb and wife, Royal Oak, Mich.; T. A. Armstrong and wife, Toronto; W. Lutz and wife, Detroit; L. H. Richards and wife, Sarnia, Ont.; Misses Dorothy and Edna Richards, Sarnia, Ont.; Miss Anna Clarke, Glencoe, Ont.; B. F. Clarke party of four, Glencoe, Ont.; K. J. Shirton and wife, Dunnville, Ont.; Miss Mawhinney, Dunnville, Ont.; F. A. Stickle, Toledo, Ohio; J. E. McIntosh, Sarnia, Ont.; A. J. Clatworthy party of three, Granton, Ont.; P. L. Canfield, Woodstock, Ont.; L. P. Lewin, Cincinnati, O.; J. A. Mulvihill, Cincinnati, O.; W. L. Henrich, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. F. Stephan and wife, Upper Sandusky, O.; C. S. Coates and wife, Burlington, Ont.; J. S. Allen and wife, Burlington, Ont.; A. J. Hager party of four, Lansing, Mich.; Col. Simon Ross and wife, Cincinnati, O.; T. A. Pounder, Stratford, Ont.; Mrs. Margaret Backman, Cincinnati, O.; John Grantham, Brantford, Ont.; Wilson Compton and wife, Washington, D. C.; E. O. Penwarden, St. Thomas, Ont.; J. C. Scofield party of three, Windsor, Ont.; Jas. Lockie, Canfield, Ont.; Mr Tourongeau and wife, Detroit; R. L. Nash, Cleveland, O.; A. C. Benson, Mansfield, O.; C. C. F. Sieving, Toledo, O.; J. E. Kreilick, Fremont, O.; F. M. Torrance, Xenia, O.; R. S. Whiting, Seattle, Wash.; J. M. McLaughlin, Middletown, O.; F. M. Duffy, Detroit; J. P. Bartelle and wife, Toledo, O.; C. M. Canfield, wife and child, Hamilton, Ont.; C. L. Irwin, Hamilton, Ont.; Jno. Wallace and wife, London, Ont.; R. Fairful party of three, Leamington, Ont.; H. W. George and wife, Toronto; J. T. Todd, Toronto; E. W. Knight, Blenheim, Ont.; F. J. Cummings and wife, J. B. Smith and wife, G. H. Bartlett, Toronto; George Howenstein, Detroit; E. D. Hardy, Ottawa, Ont.; J. A. Rowland, Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. J. S. Richardson, Gordon Richardson, Tilbury, Ont.; Miss Langdon, Miss Wright, Windsor; Miss McCredie, Miss Glenn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mundt, Mr. and Mrs. Fratcher, Miss J. Rich, Detroit; Mr. and Mr, Moss, Mr. Johns, Miss Smith, Miss Manbeck, Cleveland; Wm. Laking, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Truxal, Mr. and Mrs. Bollman, Mrs. Vosper, and family, Miss McCall, Mr., Mrs. and Miss McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Spitley, Mr. Spitley, Cleveland.

Trenton Lumber Firm is Branching Out

Gill & Fortune, lumber merchants, of Trenton, Ont., recently formed a new organization known as the Gill & Fortune Lumber Co., Limited. The firm has been incorporated under a Dominion charter with an authorized capital of $3,000,000., for the purpose of operating in a larger way. It has under license from the Ontario Government over300,000,000 feet of standing timber situated sixty miles north of Trenton, and the company has become associated with large American interests which will enable it to build mills and logging railroads and operate to the extent of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 feet per day.

Gill & Fortune Lumber Co., Limited, expects to be in shape to go into the bush this fall and probably the first year cut from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet. It possesses ample capital for all requirements, and the following officers have been elected:—W. H. Gill, president; W. C. Fitzpatrick, vice-president and general-manager; O. E. Fortune, treasurer; E. E. Fitzpatrick, secretary and R. H. Spencer, assistant-secretary.

Fesserton Man Invents New Wooden Shingle

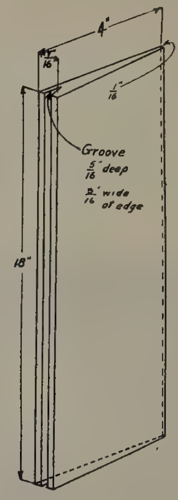
M. S. Richmond, of Fesserton, Ont., was in Toronto recently in connection with a new patent wooden shingle which he has invented and intends putting on the market. Mr. Richmond, who formerly ran a sawmill at Washago, Ont., where he made heading boards, has for the last few years been experimenting with the production of a shingle that would be economical, serviceable and useful. He now has developed what he believes is a satisfactory article in every way in that his shingle will not curl, warp or leak, and will withstand all kinds of weather conditions.

In conversation with the "Canada Lumberman" Mr. Richmond said,—"My shingle will not only reduce the cost of constructing a roof by more than one half but I believe that it is bound to revolutionize the wooden shingle industry of the Dominion. My shingles are uniform throughout, each being 18 inches long and 4 inches wide and are laid 8 inches to the weather. Each shingle is 5/8-inch thick on one side, which has a groove and tapers to a thin edge of about 1/8 inch in thickness on the other side, which fits in the groove of the adjoining shingle.

"The shingles that I have made so far have been from ½ inch white pine boards, using a resaw and cutting the boards diagonally. With a machine of my own invention I put a groove in the thick side. Only one nail is required to every other shingle which in itself effects a big saving. My shingle will lay more than twice as many square feet as the ordinary shingle now in use, and does away with about 70% of the lumber over the rafters. The simplicity of laying my shingle enables anyone to put it on. The new shingle has natnral ventilation features which will prolong its life and, at the same time, give a very light and durable roof."

According to Mr. Richmond, another saving is effected at the bottom of the roof in that one layer of his shingles instead of two answers admirably. He says that on lumber over the rafters another economy is effected. Take a roof 12 x 24 feet, and it takes 288 feet of lumber of the ordinary style. On a roof laid with the Richmond shingles, 2-inch strips, laid 6 inches apart, are all that are required, and this takes only 96 feet of lumber, thus making a saving of 192 feet or two-thirds of lumber.

Other figures supplied by Mr. Richmond are that on a roof, say 12 x 24 feet, it would take 3,042 shingles, laid 4 inches to the weather, to cover the same. Take same size roof with a Richmond shingle, 8 inches to the weather, would take only 1,482, thus effecting a saving in shingles of 1,560, or over 50%.



New type of wooden shingle invented by a resident of Fesserton, Ont. Each shingle is of uniform size 18 inches long and 4 inches wide and is laid 8 inches to the weather. On one side is a groove and the other tapers to a thin edge which fits into groove of adjoining shingle.

In conclusion, Mr. Richmond said,—"In the old-style shingle on such a roof it would require three nails to each shingle or 9,126 nails in all. With my shingle, using one nail to every shingle, only 1,482 nails would be needed, thus making a saving of 7,644 nails, or over 75%. But it is not necessary to use a nail to every shingle; one to every other shingle is all that is required, and this would represent a saving of 8,325 nails out of a total of 9,126 nails on a roof 12 x 24 feet."

Mr. Richmond hopes to interest capitalists in his invention which has just been patented in Canada, and will likely manufacture his new shingle out of cedar if a sufficient supply of that wood can be obtained.

Exports of Canadian pulp and paper in May showed considerable improvement over the previous month and over the corresponding month of last year, according to a current report by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The total value of the exports was $8,552,830 compared with $6,490,359 in April and $7,929,525 in May 1921. The increase was not confined to any single commodity but was shared by all grades of pulp and paper; pulp exports showed an increase of approximately 70 per cent. over the April exports.

While the actual value, compared with the value in May 1921 does not show as great increase yet the quantity of the exports is appreciably greater than for last year in the case of news print paper and all grades of pulp, except ground wood.

The National Dry Kiln Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., have recently sent out an interesting circular entitled "A Story of Two Orders," one relating to the largest order for dry kilns ever placed and the other a very small one representing 60 cts. The announcement contains an illustration of sixty-six freight cars conveying the National Dry Kiln equipment included in the huge order, and, contrasted with this, there is shown an invoice for two electric heater racks. The company state that the point they wish to emphasize in the publicity, is that no order is too large for them to handle efficiently and promptly, and none so small that they do not appreciate it.

Will Lumber Have Recognized Trade Mark?

Determination of Standard Grades and Dimensions is Bound to Come and Will Have Far-reaching Effect Upon all Branches of Industry
The Pathway of Progress is Bright

*By L. R. Wright**

Greater stability in the lumber industry and better service and lower costs to the consumer are some of the results to be arrived at through the program which was formulated at the meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers Institute held recently at Louisville, Ky. Chief among the problems to be tackled under this program is the question of wood-using industries. In this connection it is proposed that all lumber be stamped with a universally recognized grade mark which will serve as a guarantee of grade to wholesaler, retailer, wood-user and ultimate consumer.

This suggestion did not meet with the unanimous approval of all branches of the lumbering industry. There are those who for some reason or another seemingly would prefer to continue along under existing conditions with such attendant evils as off-grade material and grade manipulation and substitution. More than that lumber as graded to-day does not conform to the requirements of various wood using industries and as a result the wastes encountered in re-manufacturing operations are unnecessarily high, a condition which works a hardship on the intermediate lumber using industries and the consuming public as well as militating against the conservation of our timber resources.

Lumber grades as used to-day are not the result of a determined effort to best meet the requirements of the woodworking and other secondary wood-using industries but are simply arbitrary divisions of the contents of the log made with the ideas of getting rid of the total lumber produced and of realizing as much as possible from the material contained in the log. Thus, it will be seen that there is little if any justification for lumber grades as found to-day other than that of common usage.

The proposal is to have a thorough and exhaustive study made of the uses to which the lumber is being put and of the requirements of various lumber consuming industries, presumably by special forest products engineers, and upon the wealth of data which will thus be accumulated, establish standard grades which will more nearly conform to the needs of the principal lumber re-manufacturing branches of the industry enabling the contents of the tree to be worked up to the best advantage, to the benefit of both lumber manufacturer and lumber user.

Would Have Steadying Effect

What reasonable objection can there be to a movement of this character? The determination and adoption of standard grades scientifically based on the requirements of those who buy the lumber is bound to have a steadying effect on the lumber manufacturing industry and in addition all, including the general public, stand to benefit from such a progressive step, the need of which has been recognized by most of those who have given the subject more than a passing thought.

The suggestion that the use of a recognized grade mark does not guarantee anything, because of the variation in quality and texture of woods from different localities, has been put forward as an objection. Would one be safe in assuming that it is the use of a grade mark rather than the establishment of better grades, to which the exception is taken. The grade mark will not guarantee the texture or the suitability of lumber from certain localities for definite uses but it will serve as an assurance to those buying the stock that as far as quality is concerned, it comes within the specifications of the grade as indicated by the grade mark which will be found on the material. As in the past the lumber user will have to depend largely upon his knowledge of the texture and properties of woods from various sections of the country to ensure the selection of lumber that has the desired characteristics for his particular needs. Even this feature may be eliminated for the data upon which the grades are to be established should provide sufficient information on which to base recommendations covering the suitability of different woods and lumber from various localities for specific purposes.

The adoption of scientifically established grades and recognized grade marks should be welcomed not only by the far sighted lumber manufacturer, wholesaler and dealer but by all who have the best interests of this industry at heart. In other lines of endeavor grade marks and trade marks are looked upon with a justifiable degree of pride; in some cases such intangible things are considered to be the most valuable asset the industry possesses. One has only to mention such trade marks as "His Master's Voice," "57 Varieties" or "Palmolive" to realize in some degree just what a recognized trade mark may mean to a campany. What is true of individual organization is also true of associations and whole industries. The success which attended the efforts of the California Orange Growers Association is primarily due to the use of a trade mark and to the establishment of standard grades which met the requirements and demands of the general public.

Getting the Quality Paid For

Just imagine going into a store and laying down ten dollars with a request for a hat or pair of shoes or of paying twenty-five cents for the choice of one of a lot of unknown and unbranded cigars. A person who would not pay three dollars for just a felt hat is quite satisfied to pay, say, ten dollars for a Stetson, because that brand or mark guarantees a certain standard or quality. Is not the analogy applicable to the product of our sawmills? A person or organization pays so much for a quantity of lumber. After getting it they may be satisfied or dissatisfied but they do not know, neither have they any assurance, that they received what they paid for or that the quality and grade is as it should be.

The determination of standard grades and dimensions for lumber is bound to come, and will be carried out in the not far distant future if one can judge from present interest and enthusiasm shown and from the determined attitude taken by many of those most vitally concerned. When it does come it will have far reaching beneficial effects upon all branches and phases of the great lumber industry. Those, who resist or belittle this movement, will find themselves with the minority and will probably be compelled by force of circumstances to accept that which they condemned. Why not lend a hand and be a booster. If you can't push get on the band wagon and cheer. This is a progressive move, a necessary move if the lumbering industry is to come into its own. Any individual or body of men who get in the way of the wheels of progress are to say the least treading upon dangerous ground.

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*Statistician, Forest Products Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.

Lumber Industry Stabilizing Rapidly

The American National Lumber Manufacturers Association's Weekly summary of the country's lumber movement, compiled from telegraphic advices from all the softwood regional lumber manufacturing associations, shows a slight decline in shipments and a somewhat larger falling off in production and orders as compared with the preceding week, though the smaller number of mills reporting somewhat negatives any inference that may be drawn therefrom. However, the general volume of business—considering orders, production and shipments—is about 50 per cent greater than for the corresponding week in 1921.

The indications are that the lumber industry is forecasting a general return to normal conditions by stabilizing, after a rapid recovery, on a basis not far from normal. Unemployment has been succeeded by a deficit of stable labor in some regions and there has been considerable wage increases in those sections.

The number of mills reporting for the week ending June 24 was 382 against a revised total of 403 for the preceding week. Production was 97 per cent of normal; shipments 107 per cent and orders 85 per cent of normal weekly production for the five larger associations that have established a normal production figure.

Lumber Prices Advancing on Prairies

All grades of lumber have advanced 15 per cent. with the mill lists received on the prairies recently. The advance is said to be due to increasing demands on the prairies, and the export demand to the States as well as some to the Orient. The building programs of many prairie towns and cities show improvement, with the crop prospects getting better up to the past week. Winnipeg is showing heavy building permits, with the builders' Exchange making agreements with brick layers and masons for two years on the basis of $1.10 per hour.

Death of Esteemed Ontario Lumberman

The late J. M. Austin, Renfrew, Ont.

James McNiece Austin, senior partner of the firm of Austin & Nicholson, passed away recently in St. Luke's hospital, Ottawa failing to rally from an operation. He had been suffering from internal trouble for only a few days and the end came suddenly. Mr. Austin had been for many years a resident of Renfrew, where he was held in the highest respect, being an active member of the Board of Education, president of the Renfrew Conservative Association and an official of the Methodist Church. For a number of years he conducted a retail mercantile business in Chapleau, and about that time railway construction work was being carried on in which George B. Nicholson, ex M.P. for Algoma East, was engaged. Mr. Nicholson was a locomotive engineer and Mr. Austin a general storekeeper. They became acquainted and their friendship grew into a business partnership which started in 1901 when they took out a few logs and ties together. The business associations then formed grew and expanded until the firm of Austin & Nicholson became the largest producers of railway ties in the Dominion and dealt extensively in lumber, lath, piling and pulpwood. Their headquarters were at Chapleau, Ont., and they operated plants at Nicholson, Dalton Mills and Devon in North-Western Ontario. Mr. Austin had several other important holdings and interests outside of lumbering and was one of Renfrew's most respected citizens.

Mr. Austin was in his 56th year and was twice married, his second wife being Miss Flora Macdonald, of Renfrew. A family of four sons and one daughter are left. The sons are Allan McN., who is identified with the lumber industry at Dalton Mills and J. W. at the Nicholson plant, one daughter, Lily, of Toronto, and two young boys Charles and Jack, at home.

Charles Austin, merchant, of Chatham, Ont., is a brother of the deceased. The passing of Mr. Austin at a comparatively early age will be regretted by many friends throughout the whole lumber industry.

Veteran Woodsman Passes Away in Ottawa

Wm. Fitzsimmons, 263 Besserer St., Ottawa, passed away recently after several months' illness. He was sixty years of age and had been engaged in the lumber business all his life. There were few men more familiar with the Gatineau and Kippewa districts.

For twenty-five years he superintended the limits of the J. and B. Grier Lumber Company, a Montreal firm since dissolved, and whose lands at Kippewa were bought by the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company. Later he was employed by the Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke and at the time of his death he was on the staff of the W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited. The late Mr. Fitzsimmons is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Lumberman Dies as Result of Ijnuries

Finlay McLaughlin, who owned and operated the Commanda sawmill at Trout Creek, Ont., died recently in the Toronto General Hospital as the result of terrible injuries which he received some time ago when he was drawn into the belting at his mill. He was removing some debris from the basement wall when he slipped and fell backwards, stricking the cuff of one of the shafts. A projecting belt end became entangled in his clothes and he was whirled around at the rate of many revolutions per minute, his body striking the sills and uprights on an adjacent pulley. Mr. McLaughlin was finally thrown on a sawdust pile. On his removal to the hospital in Toronto his right leg was amputated but other cuts and contusions were so numerous that Mr. McLauchlin could not withstand the shock, and after a few weeks in the Toronto institution, he passed away. The remains were taken to his home for burial.

The Passing of Robert S. Harmer

Robert S. Harmer, who died in his 70th year, was one of Canada's prominent manufacturers being President of the Sawyer-Massey Company, Hamilton; President of Canada Furniture Manufacturers,' Woodstock, Ont.; President of the Seaman, Kent Company, Toronto; and a director of the Gray-Dort Company, Chatham, Ont. Mr. Harmer was ill eighteen months, suffering from pernicious anaemia, the malady became acute two months' ago. Born in England he came to Canada at an early age, and entered the service of the Massey-Harris Company about 50 years ago. His ability was such that he won rapid promotion, and at the time some years ago, when he severed his connection with the company to take up other business interests, he was General Sales Manager, the company's foreign business having been built up largely through his efforts. Mr. Harman is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

Hardwood Lumbermen Held Big Gathering

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which was recently held in Chicago, was an outstanding event in many respects. There was nearly 1,200 hardwood users and lumbermen in attendance and all parts of America were represented. A number of delegates were in attendance for Canada and thoroughly enjoyed the proceedings. The addresses were of a high order of merit and much important business was transacted.

J. W. McClure, of Memphis, Tenn., was elected president for the coming year; Benj. C. Currie, of Philadelphia, first vice-president; John R. Thistlethwaite, of Washington, La., second vice-president; John I. Shafer, of South Bend, Ind., third vice-president. Frank F. Fish was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

For the simplification and strengthening of the inspection rules, the recommendations presented by the Inspection Rules Committee were adopted in their entirety without any alteration. The sales code formulated by the Sales Committee in collaboration with many other organizations identified with the purchasing, distributing and consuming branches of the hardwood industry, was also presented and unanimously adopted.

The following Resolution was carried at the convention.:

BE IT RESOLVED, that in the judgement of the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, a truly national organization and admittedly occupying a commanding position in the industry by reason of its membership of 1,408 representative hardwood producing and distributing concerns, located in thirty-six states and three provinces of Canada, it is essential to the Department of Commerce, in its contemplated undertaking in the public interest to foster and promote lumber standardization, that the measure of standardization and simplification of hardwood already achieved by the National Hardwood Lumber Association be taken fully into account and due recognition be given the facts,that during its twenty-five years of activity, this Association has succeeded in standardizing to the general satisfaction alike of producer, distrubutor and consumer, the twenty-eight or more species of commercial hardwoods under a single system of grading and measurement, recognized and honored throughout the world, and which provides at the same time, complete protection to the consumer as to the quantity and quality;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that questions affecting the hardwood industry, must as a matter of practical necessity, be considered and administered separately from those affecting the softwood industry; that in the hardwood standardization already developed within the industry itself by the Association there has been provided a foundation upon which may readily be built such additional structure as will further serve the practical advantages of the consuming public as well as of the industry.

Lumber Firm Had Attractive Booth

At the recent Made-in-Stratford exhibit, which was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce in Stratford, Ont., a splendid exhibit was made by the Manufacturers' Lumber Co. It comprised wood in its rough state, Viz., the log dressed lumber, hoops, staves etc.

A. W. Deacon, secretary-manager of the Stratford Chamber of Commerce, says it was one of the most attractive booths at the exhibit and reflected great credit on the enterprise and progressiveness of the Manufacturers, Lumber Co., the members of which are: J. A. McFadgen, C. A. McFadgen and G. A. McFadgen. Besides being manufacturers and wholesalers specializing in various lines of Canadian hardwoods, the company makes staves and hoops of all kinds, and conduct a busy plant in the Classic City.

Women Interested in Forest Protection

Over one hundred delegates representing the Women's Institute of New Brunswick gathered in convention recently and listened to a short address on forest fire control by a representative of the Forest Service. Moving pictures of fire fighting, game and New Brunswick scenery were also shown.

Historic Guelph Firm Moves into New Factory

Robert Stewart, Limited, Now Possess One of the Most Modern and Economically Operated Woodworking Plants in Ontario—In Business Nearly 70 Years

The new plant of Robert Stewart, Limited, of Guelph, which was recently completed is one of the best equipped and conveniently laid out woodworking establishments in Ontario, embracing all the latest ideas in factory management and operation. Every effort was made in the erection of the buildings to eliminate loss of time in transportation and handling the material as it proceeds through the plant. The positions of the machines are such that the stock moves from department to department without congestion or delay. This is an important item in the economical system of a woodworking plant, where the majority of jobs are for contractors or builders and naturally expect the millwork by a certain date.

The storage yards are convenient to the factory. On one side of the building is the rough lumber yard. The lumber passes through the breaking-out department on the ground floor and is immediately taken away as it emerges on the opposite side of the factory where a large shed is used for storing the material until it is required. This leaves a minimum amount of material around the machines which helps speed up production.

Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont., is one of the historic and honored firms in Ontario, being founded in 1855 by the late Robert Stewart, father of E. M. Stewart, the present general manager. In 1869 the plant on Wyndham Street, which was destroyed by fire last summer, was erected. In 1875 the site on which the new factory was recently erected, was purchased, and was used until a short time ago as a lumber yard.

The firm manufacture and deal strictly in wood but do not prepare plans or specifications for buildings or take contracts for construction. The business is mostly selling direct to the contractor or builder. They have on their staff a construction engineer who takes the plans and specifications from the architect and prepares the bills of material required for their patrons.

Model of Convenience and Operation

The new factory is a two storey brick building, 112 by 60 feet with a boiler house, 43 by 45 feet which houses a Corliss steam engine capable of 150 h.p. The waste from the factory is burned and is delivered to the furnace by means of an exhaust system. On the main floors of the plant are the heavy machines, resaw, four sided surfacer, large sticker and moulder, through which the rough lumber passes on its way from the yards to the dressed storage shed and the second floor where the different pieces are finished and finally assembled. All the equipment is new and the bright whitewashed walls give the interior of the plant a bright appearance. The usual woodworking machines are on the second floor which turn out all the wood trim required on any kind of construction. Among the many pieces of equipment is one manufactured by H. B. Smith of Smithville, N. J. for making stairs. The machine cuts the zig-zag grooves in stringers into which the risers are fitted. The Robert Stewart people are using the machine with great success and say it will cut any kind of wood. At present some of the work in the factory is being done by hand as a few of the machines on order have not yet arrived. There were a few more machines in the old plant burned last July than are employed in the new one, although more hands are now engaged, forty-five being on the payroll. The office quarters are roomy and bright and are connected with a storage room where B. C. fir doors and other stock are kept.

Accurate cost accounting is a big feature of the business policy of the firm. They are members of the Millwork Cost Bureau, Chicago, and find that the costs tests made by the Bureau are a decided help. The tests are made not on a large quantity of any item, but more often for a single article, such as special sizes and styles of sash, kitchen cabinets, special verandah columns, brackets, drawer cases, instrument cases, counters, medicine cases, breakfast room seats, etc.

Some Features in Business Policy

Another interesting feature is the method in which they deal with contractors. No discount is given, but a graduated rebate is allowed on the amount of business done each year, which the company finds works out on a mutually satisfactory basis. The question of collections is especially important these days when so many concerns are complaining about the dilatory manner in which their customers settle up. Robert Stewart, Limited, are improving their position in regard to this important item by invoicing their deliveries each day instead of the old way at the end of each month. This system is more satisfactory to themselves and to their customers who in turn are able to invoice their customers promptly.

The delivery end of the business is taken care of with five motor trucks. One is a five ton National truck equipped with rollers so that the whole load may be dumped within five minutes. The other four are one ton trucks, two of which are equipped with flat platforms and two with ordinary truck bodies. One team of horses is also used for short hauls and for work about the mill. The new location has many advantages and not the least among them being the railway siding which runs alongside the plant. This effects a saving both in time and labor for out of town delivery and also for shipments of lumber coming in which may be unloaded right into the yard direct from the cars.

Section of new plant of old established Guelph firm

Little Current Sawmill Changes Hands

The sawmill at Little Current, Ont., which was purchased by the C. Beck Mfg. Co., of Penetanguishene, two or three years ago, was recently sold to The Hope Lumber Co., Ltd., lumber manufacturers and wholesalers of Buffalo, N.Y. who have extensive interests in Canada. The new proprietors have put the plant in operation and, it is understood, will do considerable sawing for other firms as well as themselves. It is reported that the mill, which has a cutting capacity of about 80,000 feet a day, is sawing a large consignment of white and red pine logs which White, Gratwick & Mitchell recently purchased from the Holt Timber Co. of Bolger Bridge, Ont.

The C. Beck Mfg. Co., are taking the logs which they felled on their Little Current limits last winter, to Penetanguishene, where they will be converted into lumber.

Chain of Lumber Yards at Summer Resorts

The Seashore Lumber Co., Incorporated , of Coney Island, N. Y. has been organized with an initial capital of $50,000. The company has already acquired a yard at Coney Island, where it will have its principal offices and will operate a chain of yards at the different seashore and summer resorts and residential districts. The company will either purchase going yards or establish new ones as the locations may warrant, and will make a specialty of catering to the individual home owner and assisting those desiring to build and own their own homes. The Seashore Lumber Co. feel that within a comparatively short time it will become a real factor in the lumber arena.

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How Will Ontario Sell Her Timber?

After many months of inquiry, research and conference, the Timber Commission of Ontario has brought down an exhaustive report. It contains a number of important recommendations to which the Provincial Government will, no doubt, give heed. The document is a lengthy one and a wealth of detail is brought out on the typewritten pages.

The finding of the Commission seems to be one with which little fault can be found. New methods are urgently recommended in controlling the timber assets of the province and in supervising the operations of the various forest products firms which have secured concessions during recent years.

That a revision of ideas and procedure was called for, is brought forth rather pointedly in the remark by former Deputy Minister Grigg that the system of bookkeeping in the Department would be a disgrace to a country store. This observation is set out prominently in the finding of the Commission which also declares that competent men should be employed if satisfactory results are to be obtained in the future. These men should be given an adequate salary and should have security of tenure of office and not be removable except for inefficiency or dishonesty. They would thus be rendered independent of political pressure or partisan influence of any sort.

One interesting point which has been discussed from time to time is the recommendation that, in disposing of further limits a return to the method of public auction would be advisable. This was the plan employed until some sixteen years ago, when the larger part of the purchase money was paid down; of late years under the tender and permit system, (the latter of which has often been abused,) the purchaser paid for his timber when and as cut. It has been emphasized in the "Canada Lumberman" that the present system of tender is a handicap to the honest and well-intentioned operator, and strongly favors the kite-flyer, the speculator and the wild-catter. One earnest minded, industrious lumberman who puts up a mill and runs it is worth a score of mere dabblers in timber berths.

By the former public sales system each man who secured a limit, put up a certain sum or bonus per square mile, and, in addition, the usual stumpage dues. He thus knew exactly where he was at. Under the present procedure a marked cheque for several thousand dollars is placed in the hands of the Department. One widely known operator said to the "Canada Lumberman," recently that he knew of men, whose tenders were accepted at a figure much above what the average lumber manufacturer could pay for stumpage and give an honest return to the government; and on top of all this there were the usual dues on white pine, etc., which have been considerably increased. He could not believe that the object of such bidders was other than to hold the berths for a certain time in the hope of disposing of them at a fancy profit, and, if in order to save their deposit, they operated them at all it meant that only the best and richest timber would be taken away and the less profitable trees not cut.

The only criticism levelled against the system of public auction is that lumbermen might get their heads together and do a certain amount of "conniving," one agreeing not to bid against the other. This idea is rather absurd when one considers that the tender system is also open to juggling in that, those who wanted a certain berth could come together and agree on what they could or should pay for it, or one tenderer could buy another off, a proceeding which has been more than once been practised.

One of the strong points why the public auction plan is preferable to tender is that, under the former, when a lumberman paid, say, a quarter of a million dollars for so many square miles of timber, the government had his money and held it. In case of fire, tempest or disease, the limit-holder lost everything and the province was out only the stumpage dues. The result was that the owners of these limits got to work speedily, took out the timber carefully and systematically and did not mine the forests as would seem to be the style in many cases to-day. Under the public auction plan the owner had to make every effort to secure as much as he could out of his operation, and his methods of clearing were generally effective and clean.

Under the tender system it is known that if the timber is destroyed by fire, budworm or other pests, the government loses because it is out not only all the dues but also the stumpage returns as well. By the auction method it was the lumber operator who lost in the case of disease or ravage. True, he has to run a greater risk than under the tender route, but he came out in the open. Men knew his record and his standing and there was no sailing under false colors.

The commissioners in their report in regard to the conducting of sales, say that, with the exception of unimportant cases, none of the timber resources of the province should be disposed of except by public competition. There should be proper advertising and such time afforded as will give intending purchases a full opportunity to examine the limits to be disposed of. There may be cases in which it is advisable to call for tenders, but as a general rule timber should be sold by public auction.

The report of the commissioners also goes into many other phases of the timber administration of Ontario, all of which have been reviewed at considerable length in the press and does not need extended reference or comment in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman."

One other point might be mentioned and that is strong emphasis is laid upon the necessity for Ontario adopting a more aggressive and effective policy of preventing and fighting fires, the ravages of which have caused the people millions of dollars.

It is equally satisfactory to note that the Commission believes that natural reforestation is the only practical and economical method of replenishing the cut-over areas of the provinces, and the commissioners emphasize the fact that lumbermen should remember that the future of their own business as well as the interests of the province at large in the matter of the economical use of timber resources, is largely in their hands.

Where More Organization is Needed

In the matter of organization, the Montreal lumber trade leaves something to be desired. Good work has been done for a number of years by the Montreal Lumber Association, but its scope is limited by the fact that it is a section of the Board of Trade and its membership is, therefore, necessarily confined to those who belong to that body. Besides the questions dealt with are mainly of a general character, such as railway charges, dock dues, tariffs, etc., in which the members receive the assistance of the Board of Trade.

While this is essential work, and has been of benefit to the trade, it still leaves untouched many matters of purely local interest which arise from time to time. Moreover, the question of credits receives no attention, and there is thus no method by which a wholesaler can obtain within his own ranks reliable information as to the financial standing of those in the trade. This question of a credit bureau is probably the most important feature of a wholesalers' association. Its need was never more urgent than it is at present. Bureaus are operating with success in other cities, and with the large number of wholesale firms existing in Montreal, there is every reason to expect that such a bureau would meet with success equal to that in places with smaller populations.

Considering the importance of Montreal as a lumber market and as an export centre, there seems a wide field for both wholesale and retail associations. These have to deal with problems peculiar to the two different branches, but they would no doubt be able to cooperate with a view to harmonious working. An organization is of course not a panacea for all the difficulties which are inherent to a trade, but it at least, provides a medium by which troubles can be alleviated; the interest of its members protected; and a feeling of goodwill cultivated. Complete success, however, can be secured on a basis of confidence.

Have the Stock—Deliver the Goods

The question is frequently asked as to what constitutes service, particularly in the lumber line. Many interpretations are given reguarding what this intangible, integral thing, denominated as service really is, and each man in any group has his own ideas. Some have tried to embrace this business asset in a word or two and others have been more elaborate and prolix.

One thing may be taken for granted and that is, service implies satisfaction, and unless this is mutual between customer and dealer, there is no bond of unity nor is there likely to be any continuance of agreeable business relations.

It has been said that success is knowing and doing the proper thing at the proper time—not five minutes afterwards. In a similar sense service is often described as having the stock, giving the grades called for and delivering promptly. Accepting the fact that the quality is up to the mark, it would seem that service is largely a matter of delivery.

There is nothing more disappointing to the average builder, contractor, householder or private citizen than to have a lumber dealer say that he will have the material delivered at his door at such and such an hour and then find that the promise has not been kept. Too often will a wood goods merchant give his pledge that the stock will be on hand by such a date and hour, and never carry out his word. He often makes such statements without sufficient thought or investigation. Sometimes it is done to forestall another fellow getting an order, sometimes through ignorance or indifference, and in others it has become a habit to declare or assume anything in order to book the business, and then offer whatever excuses may come along, trusting to wit, naviete or ingenuity to iron out the trouble and square things with the patron. Some dealers imagine that they can "get away with this" or "put it over" but it does not work satisfactorily in the long run.

If there is one thing that is pleasant and agreeable it is to have a dealer deliver the material a little ahead of time rather than behind time. It gives the yardman a reputation for being prompt, efficient and reliable. If the retail lumber merchant is of the opinion that a few hours' delay in placing his goods on the premises does not count or is of trivial importance, let him reverse the picture and analyze his own feelings when the oats that he ordered, the stove or coal that he bought, the paint and oil that he purchased, etc., did not come at the appointed time; or if a suit of clothes, underwear, hat, etc., has been delayed in transit, he is apt to telephone the delinquent toggery shop and inquire the cause—even if he can refrain from bestowing criticism or a reprimand.

It may be said that people are in an awful hurry to get things. They order one minute and expect delivery the next. This seems to be the current of human nature and it is not easy to change or regulate the flow. It has to be accepted as granted, and in that case there must be put forth every effort at the other end to meet those, who order in a rush, by giving rush deliveries. It is far better to tell a man frankly and fearlessly that you cannot have the stock at his place until such a time than make reckless assurances and then offer a multitude of excuses for non-fulfillment of them.

The retail lumbermen, who is open and honest in his statements, and when he cannot effect delivery at the time appointed, takes the trouble to phone his customer and say so beforehand, is the one who is endeavoring to do the right thing and render the right kind of service. The cumulation of such thought and attention grows and results in the building up of any business on a safe basis. Every large structure must be and has been reared on the solid foundation of confidence, sincerity, value and service.

Ontario's Forests and What They Mean

Publicity is a powerful lever in any forward movement or enterprise. This fact has been demonstrated in many campaigns, whether in seeking recruits for an army, raising funds for a national loan or arousing communities to a sense of public duty.

There is no doubt to-day that the forests of Ontario are the greatest asset that the province possesses, and upon the conservation and perpetuation of the now altogether too limited wooded areas, depend the employment and livelihood of many thousands of residents.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands has been doing some timely and effective advertising in the press throughout the province. The subject matter is well illustrated, and admirably worded and tends to impress upon the people generally the value of forest preservation through the prevention of fires. One particularly striking announcement is the pertinent advice given to campers, tourists and others who make use of the cool, green woods at this particular season of the year for strolls, picnics, fishing, sleeping, etc., in order to gratify the human instinct so inherent in every sane and healthy being of getting back to nature.

The Forestry Department of Ontario is conducting a worthy educational campaign through the press. The effort, which has been put forth to drive home in the minds of both young and old certain basic truths respecting the use, value and economic potentialities represented in the timber of the province is one that should receive every encouragement and support.

Some Sales Letters That Said Something

From an interesting series of business letters recently sent out by an aggressive Western Canada mill to its customers some timely results were obtained because the printed matter was bright, practical and instructive.

The first communication pointed out that the firm was concentrating every effort on manufacturing a product of quality, and endeavoring to build up a big business through satisfied customers Here is one of the many catchy expressions "Value is the basis of all good buying. We offer the highest grades at prices consistent with assured quality and real service."

The second letter emphasized the superior mechanical facilities of the mill and the splendid character of the timber possessed, referred to the planing mill and kiln capacity, and wound up by saying "Consider the points mentioned. Do they not impress upon you the fact that ours is a big efficient organization equipped to supply your needs promptly in any grade.

The third letter was on Grading and, speaking of B. C. forest materials, added "The distinction between the high and low line types of any given grade are marked. For example, the low end of No. 1 common grading is very little better than the high line type of No. 2 common, yet the distinction between the high ends of the grades is readily apparent. As you probably know from experience, in any shipment there will always be a certain number of "liners"—that is boards which might reasonably be included with either one of two grades as the low end of one or the high end of the other. It is for this reason that our shippers strive continually to insure uniformity in grading. In our mill each man is a specialist in his own particular line. He is not grading flooring part of the day and ship lap the balance etc. Our entire output of 1 inch V joint is graded by one man and so on through the remaining items with the result that the variation in our grading is reduced to an absolute minimum. In these days every purchaser, regardless of what he may be buying, insists on getting the article, which will give him the most value for his money. Price is not the determining factor. Values talk as they have never talked before."

The next missive in the attention compelling series dealt ably with Piling and dwelt upon the fact that the yard alleys of the firm were well worth seeing. "Our lumber piles are regular in appearance." "Each is built square, every course is carefully stripped and every pile is carefully roofed to insure proper air seasoning. Each alley in the main yard is planked and we take considerable pride in keeping this yard as neat and orderly as we would our office. Does not this fact impress you that a company, which obviously takes such care in the proper housing of its lumber will also exert a maximum amount of effort to see that its dressing is properly done and that your orders are properly handled. If care is evidenced at the outset it is a certainty that no later laxity will be allowed to render it negligible."

The fifth and closing letter summed up several points in the foregoing ones and spoke interestingly of the distribution service of the firm and its facilities for shipping seasoned material stock that is freshly milled, bright and clean and not checked or dulled and blackened by exposure to the weather.

The communication to customers closes as follows: "We would impress upon you that we are interested in your problem. If we recommend certain woods for certain purposes we do so only after investigation, and after first thoroughly convincing ourselves that the wood we recommend, will give you as good or better satisfaction than that previously employed. We have a personal interest in each and every order we book. These orders are constantly under our observation and it is our business to keep them prominently before us. Service is something sometimes readily promised but not always so readily obtained. On all rush orders we maintain a tracing service which we believe is a real service. We obtain reports on the movement of cars and these reports are immediately forwarded to our customers. They are reasonably certain when their shipments will arrive and sometimes this information has enabled our customers to avoid cancellations."

The whole series of letters, from which the foregoing excerpts are taken, constitute impressive selling arguments.

Building is the Livest Industry To-day

During June, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $35,620,400, compared with $34,827,300 in May and $26,436,800 in June 1921. This replaces the May total as the second largest monthly figure on record since May 1914. Residential building accounted for 36.4 per cent. of the June total, and amounted to $12,985,900. Business building amounted to $10,351,200, or 29.1 per cent. of the total; industrial buildings, $4,914,300, or 13.8 per cent.; public works and utilities $7,369,000, or 20.7 per cent. The value of contemplated new work reported during June was $26,117,400.

During May the wholesale price index of 48 building materials advanced slightly and is now 79.3 per cent. above 1913, compared with a peak of 183.8 per cent. reached in May, 1920. Prices have now declined 36.8 per cent. from the high. This seasonal upward movement will be marked for June due to a shortage in supplies. The increases are caused principally by builders bidding against each other in order to get prompt deliveries.

Lower freight rates on basic commodities are promised by the railroads. This should mean another decided declension in prices in the fall—which will go a long way towards maintaining the present activity which makes building the livest industry in the Dominion to-day.

Efficiency of Chain Screens for Furnaces

E. J. Codd Co., 700-708 South Caroline St., Baltimore, Md., have issued a neat and instructive booklet on chain screens for furnaces and ovens, which keep the heat and the cold out. Chain screen doors ,in the form used mostly on steel, copper, glass and chemical furnaces, consist of a multitude of freely swinging individual strands of steel chain hanging close together from a steel bar in a manner to form a continuous sheet or curtain of chain, not unlike the familiar Japanese portiere. This curtain of chain, hung before the uncovered opening to a furnace, and looking like a coat of mail, effectively hinders the heat, glare, glasses and sparks from leaving the furnace and the cold air from entering. The loosely hanging strands of light chain with ease are parted and pressed aside by the tools or other objects projected into the furnace, only to fall together again and close the opening when entrance has been effected.

Furnaces provided with these screens are charged, not only by thrusting individual pieces through the chains, but fine coal and even shavings are thrown through the chains from a shovel. When the screen is hit by the edge of the oncoming shovel, the chains swing inwards and upwards, and the coal, shavings, broken glass, ore or other objects slide under the chains into the furnace from the shovel. the E. J. Codd Co. Say, it is a common thing to see a boiler furnace being charged with fine bituminous coal through a chain screen, without a particle dropping on the floor.

Sawmill Men Must Pay Dues on all Timber

According to the new ruling received at the Edmonton land office, from now on all lumber operators must pay dues on all timber cut by them irrespective of whether it is disposed of or not. Previously when the lumber or logs were destroyed by fire or carried away by floods the department was in the habit of writing off the dues on the lost timber, but in future this ruling will not hold good.

The timber and mines branch suggests that the operators insure their timber sufficiently to cover the dues and all lumbermen in the province are being circularized to this effect.

Consolidation of Large Western Interests

Following several months of negotiations carried on in Los Angeles and in Europe between California business men and English capitalists, details are announced of a deal which involves the consolidation of two big B. C. industrial concerns with two plants in British Columbia, the formation of a new corporation with a capitalization of $10,000,000, and the utilization of the seventy-acre plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation at Los Angeles harbor for a gigantic new industry which will employ several thousand workmen. The new consolidated plant will operate lumber mills of all kinds, a fleet of lumber vessels with this as home port, and many other allied activities.

These facts were brought out at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation. At this meeting the plan was presented by Fred L. Baker and Erle M. Leaf, president and vice-president, respectively, of the company, and received the full approbation of the stockholders.

The plan called for the immediate organization of the new corporation, through which these interests will be consolidated. This corporation will be in the nature both of a holding and an actively operating company. It will acquire the properties and assets of the Massett Timber Company Limited of British Columbia, the Puget Sound Box Company, now in operation under the management of F. L. Buckley, near Seattle, and the Western Marine Supply Company, a subsidiary of the shipbuilding company.

Immediate benefits will be derived from its activities through the steady increase of employment at the harbor plant of the company. This force will be engaged in the construction of six or more steel lumber schooners, the erection of sawmills and box shook, shingle and lath factories, together with the operation of all these units at the plant as a local wholesale and export lumber industry in combination with all the other sawmills and a great logging plant on a vast tract of virgin timber land in British Columbia.

The Use and Abuse of the Forest

Quebec's forests have since the beginning of the history of the province played a big part in the economic development of the province and more especially since late years, when they became such an important factor in America for the supply of newsprint. For the past fifteen years alone many millions have been invested in mills, and a great industry created. The Government has realized also the necessity of scientific research, or reforestation, and fire protection, and this has given rise to the development of important branches under the Minister of Lands and Forests. Notably in this line is the forestry school which has been established. Mr. Avila Bedard, director of the latter branch, is a deep student of his subject, and well qualified. Recently he went abroad to study conditions in Europe, and brought back much interesting information. There has just come to hand a work from his pen entitled "Le Role des Forets dans l'Economie d'um pays" (The place of the forest in the economic life of a country.) In this little work—it is only of 21 pages— Mr. Bedard tells of forests from many different angles, and does not forget the poetic side. His chapter on forests from the non-business side is to bring a longing to be in the midst of a greater forest, especially in hot weather days. The fisherman and hunter is reminded that the forest is the guardian of game and fish. For the latter it furnishes the pure water, without which Quebec's trout could not live, while Mr. Bedard goes back to the forestry laws of the King of England and France to show that the forest must be protected as a home for game, even though the chase no longer plays a daily part in our lives as in other days. Mr. Bedard notes that an industry has developed therefrom and furnished a source of wealth. The author also devotes sections of his work to the hygienic contribution of the forest, deals with it also from the climatic point of view, as it affects the waterpowers and rivers. Mr. Bedard has given an excellent addition to forestry work both from the scientific point of view as well as the relations of the forest to general conditions.

The Warning Finger of the Past

Turn back the years to your own boyhood. It's not so long ago that our forests were considered more or less of a nuisance—a hindrance to farming. To clear the land, trees were dropped, left to dry, and burned.

But in the short span of time since your own school days, the virgin forests of the United States have dwindled to 138,000,000 acres. Quite a reduction from the original 822,000,000 acres, says James W. Sewall under the catchy and prophetic captions of "When your boy becomes a man" and "Does yesterday tell the story of tomorrow?"

Today, one half of all the timber is on the Pacific Coast. The other half is in the East, but only 50% of the Eastern timber is softwood. The Eastern Provinces of Canada were estimated to have 344,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam—but the bud worm hit them, and nobody knows what devastation has taken place.

We know what has happened to the saw mills. What will be the fate of the pulp mills? The United States Forest Service says, "It is reported from New York—that 60% of the pulp and paper mills have absolutely no timber supplies of their own." In New England (exclusive of Maine) twelve years will see the end of the wood supply. Maine is scheduled to last about 24 years.

Can we lean on Canada? Her Eastern Provinces cut some 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood annually. If she must export more to meet the constantly growing demand from the States, how long will she last?

The finger of the past points warningly to the future. How shall we meet the ever increasing demands? Can we meet them? Should not each one of us know what he has on hand? Should not each one of us ask himself the question, "How long can I provide my customers or mill with lumber or pulpwood?

This question is vital. Do you know the answer?

Interesting Facts About Tractor Haulage

A Complete Record of Costs as Recorded on an Actual Operation—Sketch Shows Distances Covered and Grade Percentages Over Which Wood was Hauled —Table Tells Story of what Each Individual Tractor Accomplished

By J. S. Innes, Montreal

In an article appearing in the April 1st issue of the "Canada Lumberman," I told of a visit, in company with Mr. J. S. Gillies, of Gillies Bros. Limited, Mr. J. P. McLaurin of the St. Maurice Paper Company and several other lumbermen, to the operations of the Gould Paper Company—in February. I gave, in that article, certain data that I obtained at that time, but it was (as related to the 1922 operations) more or less approximate, inasmuch as our visit occurred in the middle of the season.

Recently I obtained, through the kindness of the Gould people, a photographic copy of their Tractor haulage record for the season of 1922, and, as facts are of prime interest, that record is herein reproduced—together with a rough sketch of the haulage routes on this operation—an index to same, and an analysis of the Record.

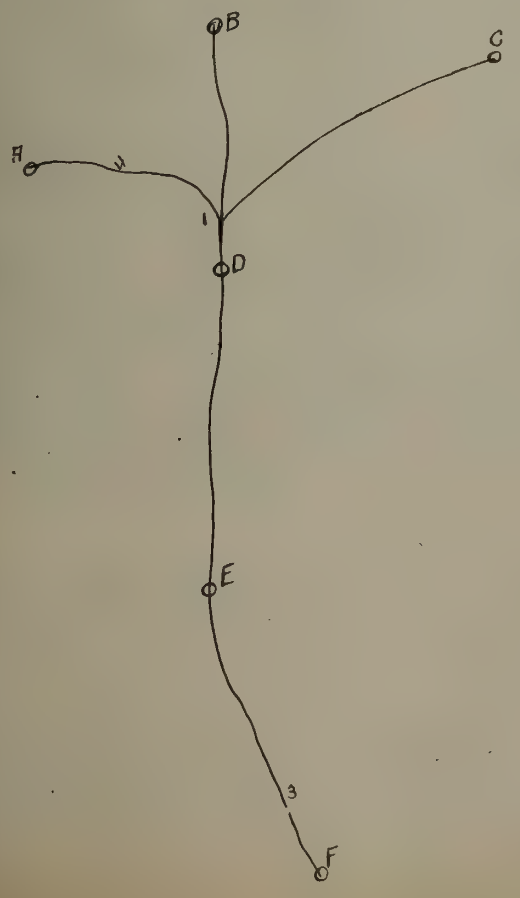
As this article deals with pulp wood (spruce and hemlock) it is, of course, more directly of interest to the pulp man—but, as we know that two cords of pulpwood are equal to 1,000 feet—the lumberman can readily apply the figures given, to his own individual problems. As may be seen from the record—the first wood was hauled on January 7th—and the last wood was moved on March 7th.

Explanation of Attached Diagram.

A—Fish's Camp. Approximately 1,000 Feet above 1.
B—Camp Eight.
C—Spencer's Camp.
D—Camp Seven. (Headquarters)
E—Summit Yard. (Height of Land)
F—Landing.
Distances.

B & C to E	Approx.	14	Miles.
A to E	Approx.	6	Miles.
E to F	Approx.	6	Miles.
E to 3	Approx.	4½	Miles Flats.
3 to F	Approx.	1½	Miles 25% down grade.
1 to E	Approx.	3½	Miles 8% continuous up grade.
A to 4	Approx.	350	yards of 30% down grade.

B & C to 1. Level. 8% grade to E commences here.
Tractors from B & C haul to E.
Tractors from A haul to F.



One tractor (Number 7) was removed to another operation on February 5th—Tractor No. 2 was idle 22 days through lack of drivers, and No. 6 for 5 days for the same reason. Where tractors were laid up for repairs, it is so noted on the Record—and the days so laid up.

Where the Tractor haulage record shows a small circle, to the left of the figure representing the loads hauled—that circle designates that this particular tractor was being operated to the summit only. (Chart letter E.) Therefore, it will be noted that tractor No. 4 hauled to the summit only from February 6th to March 6th—that tractor No. 6 to summit only, from February 26th to March 7th—tractor No. 7 to summit only, until February 4th, when it was sent to the Tugg hill operation—and tractors No. 9 and No. 12, to the summit only, throughout the season.

Tractor on ice at landing—ice only ten inches thick

During the season 20,536 cords were moved by these tractors from the rollways to the landing dump. The largest day's haul was on March 4th, when 540 cords were moved from rollways to landing dump.

Haul Was Most Difficult

It will be noted that the haul described is a very difficult one. Its average length is 13 miles, and is over the height of land. Studying the rough sketch, in connection with the index chart, the folowing details of distances, grades etc., will be noted:—

From rollways located at index letters B and C, to junction (noted on index as 1) the roads are approximately level—from rollways located at index letter A, to junction (1,) there is a drop of approximately 1,000 feet, and from A to 4 occurs a steep and winding down grade sandhill of 350 yards in length and of approximately 30%. From junction (1) to index letter E (heighth of land) a steady upgrade occurs, of 8% and 3½ miles in length. From E, to index figure (3) the haul is generally level (with one or two short upgrade pitches,) and from (3) to F the 1½ mile drop to the River dump occurs.

To the woods operator, the magnitude of the performance of these Linn logging tractors is readily appreciated. Considering the average operation—where—as in a great majority of cases, the haul is all level, or down grade—the enormous quantity of wood that can be moved, per tractor, is readily realized.

From the analysis it will be seen that the largest load hauled from point at index letter E, to landing dump at index letter F, was 86 cords—or 43,000 feet. Where the hual was level, or down hill, the performance possibility of these tractors may be realized.

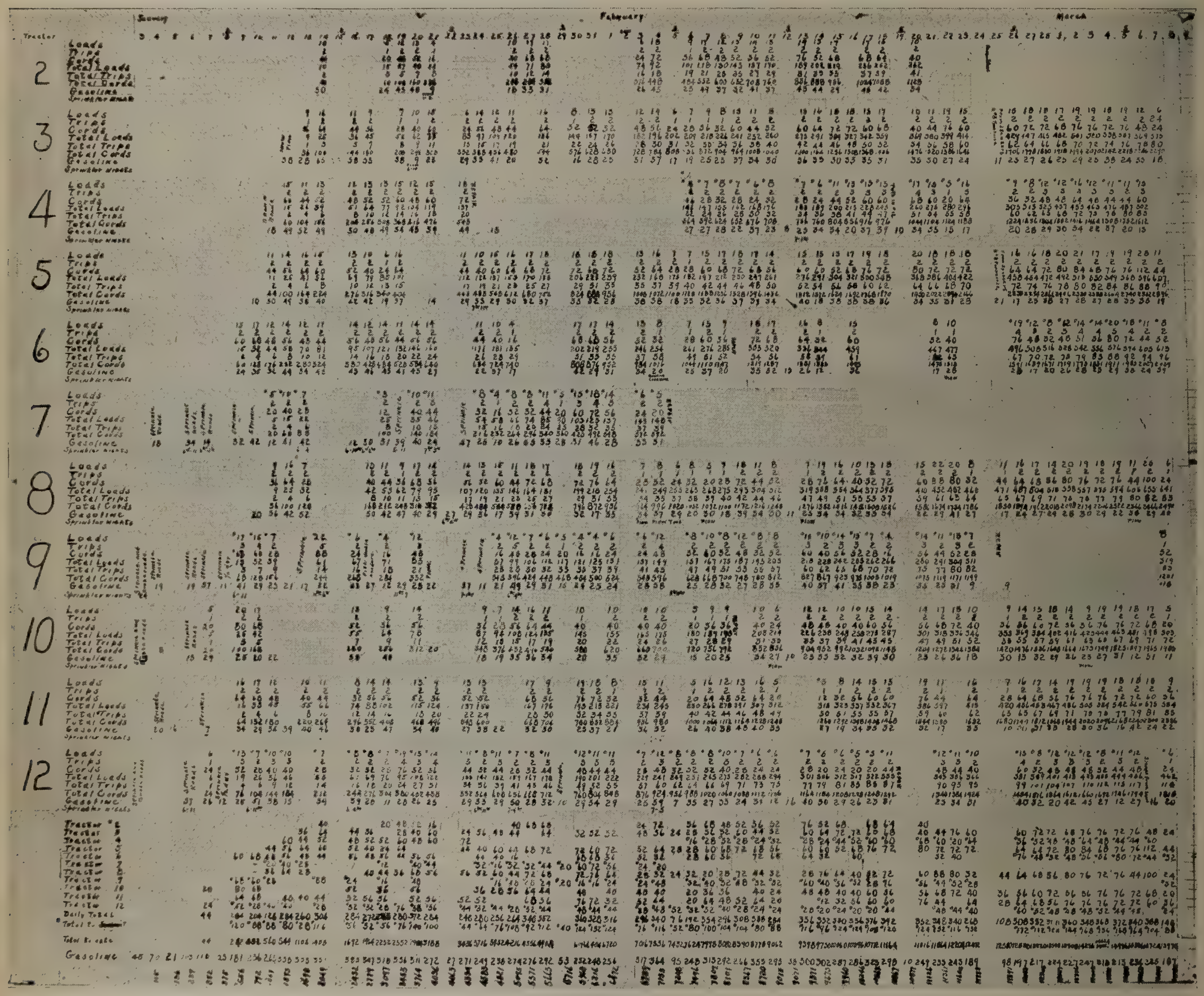
These Linn logging tractors are in their third year and, by noting the few repair layups appearing on the tractor haulage record—it can at once be realized how very dependable they are. The mechanical department for this operation consisted of one mechanic and two night greasers. Frequent articles appear—relating to performance—mostly generalizations by technitions.—In this article I have endeavored to give facts—and proven facts only. On a cost basis of approximately $28.00 per day per tractor (operating and fixed charges included) the haulage cost per cord or per thousand feet can be easily figured.

Analysis—Gould Tractor Haulage Record.
North Lake Operation...... Season of 1922.

Total days hauling	417
Total trips	877
Total loads	5,232
Days hauling to Dump—From Fish's camp	284
Trips to Dump—From Fish's camp	519
Cords to Dump—From Fish's camp	15,264
Days hauling to Summit. (Spencer's & Camp 8)	133
Trips to Summit. (Spencer's & Camp 8)	336
Cords to Summit. (Spencer's & Camp 8)	5,272
Average cords, per train—Fish's to Summit	29.41
Largest train, in cords—Fish's to Summit	56
Average cords, per train—Spencer's & Camp 8 to Summit	39.568
Largest train, in cords—Summit to Dump	86
Total travel, in miles—during season—exclusive of sprinkling and plowing	22,418
Gasoline Consumption—exclusive of sprinkling & plowing	12,947
Miles per gallon of Gasoline	1.73

The above Gasoline consumption is shown in U. S. Wine measure—one fifth less than Imperial measure in use in Canada, therefore:—

Gasoline Consumption in Imperial Gallons	10,358
Miles per gallon—(Imperial Measure)	2.164


January
February
March
Tractor
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
Loads
Trips
Cords
Total Loads
Total Trips
Total Cords
Gasoline
Sprinkler wheels
Gasoline

Detailed record of tractor haulage for the season of 1922

Retailers Warm Welcome at Sarnia

On the occasion of the visit to Sarnia of the members of the Ontario retail lumber dealers and their friends, among those who welcomed the sightseers and conducted them around the extensive plant of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., were W. A. Saurwein, assistant-manager; H. Sietman, superintendent; James O'Hara, mill foreman; Charles Stoody, traffic manager, and J. E. Burge, Western Ontario traveller. Charles Rogers, manager of the Dominion Salt Co., also rendered his services in conducting the party through the Salt Block, and presenting each visitor with a saline package.

Mr. Saurwein was personally in charge of the entertainment Committee at Sarnia, and with the assistance of George P. France, secretary-treasurer of the Sarnia Automobile Club, there were ample autos to convey the visitors to and from the different points of interest in the Tunnel City.

Shingles Remain on the Free List

A recent despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The Senate voted by 49 to 18 to retain shingles on the free list, Senators from Washington and Oregon losing a fight to have the House duty of 50 cents a thousand restored to the bill.

The proposed duty was aimed chiefly against Canadian manufacturers of shingles, particularly in British Columbia.

How Drop in Lumber Freight Rates Applies

Transportation Department of C. L. A. Points out Some Things of Interest to the Manufacturers of Wood and Gives Analysis of Recent Judgment

The Transportation Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, of which R. L. Sargant is manager, has been sending out some timely and instructive bulletins to the members. Regarding the recent declaration of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the following are the conclusions of the judgment in reference to the reduction of seven and a half per cent in freight rates which goes into effect on August 1.

Conclusions of Judgment

"All steam railways in Canada under the jurisdiction of this Board shall file tariffs, effective the first day of August next, providing for the following reductions, viz,—

(a) On the articles, other than grain and flour, hereinbefore referred to as basic commodities, namely,—forest products, building material, brick, cement, lime, and plaster, potatoes, fertiliziers (other than chemicals,) ores, pig iron, blooms, billets, wire rods and scrap iron, a decrease of 7½ per cent from the increase given by General Order No. 308, and, any other orders affecting the said commodities issued since that date, which will hereafter leave the increase granted by said General Order No. 308, in Western Canada at 12½ per cent, and, in Eastern Canada, at 17½ per cent; the term "forest product" as set out in such list to be defined as follows,—

In the territory east of Port Arthur, Ont., in accordance with the list of commodities shown in C. P. R. Tariff C. R. C. No. E. 3,818 as taking rate basis "A;" in the tariffs from British Columbia to Prairie points on the commodities taking Group A and Group B rates, as shown in C. P. S. Tariff C. R. C. No. W. 2573; and from stations in Alberta and British Columbia to stations in Eastern Canada, in accordance with Canadian Freight Association Tariff C. S. C. No. 30; also on pulpwood west of Port Arthur, Ont.

In cases where reductions heretofore granted or ordered upon these commodities have not amounted to 7½ per cent as above described, they shall be reduced to that point, and, where they exceed 7½ per cent they will remain as they are at present.

These reductions are made upon the same basis in both Eastern and Western Canada with the object of preserving the same spread between these territories as was provided by Peneral Order No. 308."

In explanation of these conclusions, we would advise that Board of Railway Commissioner's Peneral Order No. 308 of September 9th, 1920, referred to above, is the order which provided for the general increase in freight rates of 40 per cent in Eastern Canada and 35 per cent in Western Canada, and which became effective September 13th, 1920. On January 1st, 1921, this increase was reduced to the basis of 35 per cent in the East and 30 per cent in the West, and on December 1st, 1921, it was again reduced to 25 per cent in the East and 20 per cent in the West, and under the terms of the 7½ per cent reduction which comes into effect on August 1st, next, the rates on lumber and forest products in Eastern Canada will be 17½ per cent higher and in Western Canada 12½ per cent higher than the rates which were in ecect immediately prior to the last general increase of September 13th, 1920, and in illustration of just how these reductions work out, we would submit the following, using the rate of $1.00 for both Eastern and Western territories,—

Illustration

	Rate prior Sept. 13, 1920.	Effective Sept. 13/20 increased to	Effective Jan. 1/21 decreased to	Effective Dec. 1/21 decreased to	Effective Aug. 1/22 decreased to
East	$1.00	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.17½
West	$1.00	1.35	1.30	1.20	1.12½

Territories East of Port Arthur, in Canada

The following is the list of forest products on which reduced rates effective August 1st, 1922, will apply,—Basket Bottoms, Bark (Tanners,) Blocks (Match, Paving, Last, or Hub in the rough,) Box Shooks, Clapboards, Creosated Lumber, Creosoted Ties, Creosoted Paving Blocks, Fence Posts and Rails, Flooring, Hoop and Hop Poles, Last Block Materials in the rough, Lath, Logs and Bolts, Lumber, Pickets, Piles, Poles (Wooden, Electric Light, Scaffold, Telegraph, Telephone and Trolley,) Pulpwood, Shingles, Spoke or Handle Billets, Spool Wood Bars, Ties, Timber, and Track Shims.

Traffic from British Columbia to Prairia Points

The reduced rates on forest products will apply to the following,—

Shingles, Doors, Fir or Pine, in the white, unglazed, Sash (unglazed,) Door and Window Frames, Columns and Turnings, and Veneered Door Panels, in straight or mixed carloads.

Wooden Water Pipe and Cast Iron Specials for same, these Cast Iron Specials not to exceed 10 per cent of the total weight of the carload.

Conduits, wooden (creosoted Lumber.)

Granaries, Portable Wooden, complete, knocked down.

Long Square Sawn Timber, Poles or Piling.

Silos, Wooden, knocked down (applicable only on wooden parts.)

Wooden Ironing Boards and wooden parts, in the white, not further manufactured than cut, dressed, slotted and bored.

Pine, Cedar, Fir, Hemlock, Larch, Spruce and Cottonwood Lumber, Poles, Piling and Timber, creosoted or not creosoted, single car lengths, and the following articles manufactured therefrom in straight or mixed carloads, Blocks, Box or Crate material (in shooks or panels) Box Shooks, Carpenter's Mouldings (in the white,) Cross Arms, Fence Posts and Pickets, Staves and Headings, Ties, Lath and Paving Blocks (creosoted or not creosoted,) also Kindling Wood in bundles.

From Stations in Alberta and British Columbia To Stations in Eastern Canada

Group "A" Shingles, in straight carloads, or mixed carloads of shingles and lumber or Timber, or other articles, taking Group "B" rates, as shown below. All kinds except Hardwood Lumber and Woods of value; Columns and Turnings; Carpenter's Mouldings in the white; Conduits, Wooden (Creosoted Lumber) manufactured from any kind of lumber; Doors, Fir, Cedar or Pine in the white, unglazed; Sash, unglazed; Silos, Wooden, K.D., Applicable only on wooden parts; Veneered Door Panels, Door Frames and Jambs; Wooden Ironing Boards and Wooden Parts, in the white, not further manufactured than cut, dressed, slotted and bored; Wooden Water Pipe and Cast Iron Specials for same, the Cast Iron Specials not to exceed 10 per cent of the total weight of the carload.

Group "B" Lumber (including Creosoted Lumber,) Poles, Piling and Timbers (including Cresoted Timbers,) all kinds and the following articles manufactured therefrom:—Bark (Hemlock,) Box Shooks, Clapboards, Cross Arms, Eave Troughs, Fence Posts, Lath, Ties, Match Blocks, Match Splints, Paving Blocks (Fir)—Includes cresoted paving blocks, Pickets, Picture Backing, Spars (not painted or ironed,) Staves and Headings.

Reductions will also apply on pulpwood west of Port Arthur, Ont.

Just at the present time, says Mr. Sargant, we are unable to say exactly what the reduction will be in the rates on lumber and shingles from British Columbia territory to Eastern Canada. The difficulty in connection with these rates is that no one in the East appears to be able to say on just what basis the reduction will be figured as the reductions authorized by the Board's Order provides that rates west of Fort William must not be greater than 12½ per cent and the rates east of Fort William must not be greater than 17½ per cent over the rates in effect prior to the general increase of September 13th, 1920. We have requested the parties whe are responsible for making up the tariff covering these rates to let us know as soon as possible just what the new basis of rates will be, and when this information has been received we will arrange to notify our members.

New Term in the Lumber Line

We have used for the first time in print a word coined in the office of this magazine, for which there seems to be a real need in the lumber industry says the "Retail Lumber Dealer" The prhase "frame house" or "frame construction" is indefinite. It may mean a house built wholly of lumber, or one in which lumber is principally used, the outside finish is being of some other material—stucco, for instance, or even brick—for the so-called "brick veneer" house is really a frame house camouflaged with an outside layer of brick. What term shall we employ when we mean a house built wholly of wood? "All wood house" expresses the idea, but is not euphonious. Think of all the ways in which the idea of wood construction throughout might be expressed and see if you can hit on anything better than LUMBER-BILT. Purists, who object to the use of a coined word, may write it LUMBER-BUILT, if they like.

The Lumber Market as I See It

By "East and West"

A few months ago when markets in many lines touched bottom the buying public still held off because CONFIDENCE—the greatest factor in the creation of any market—had been destroyed by the rapid fall of prices in the months immediately previously.

As the demands from the ultimate consumers speeded up and the buying public were absolutely forced into the market, there began to be felt a strengthening first observed by the fact that the ready bargains were disappearing and most firms were holding to list, then later by an actual strengthing in prices.

There followed the usual hurry to get in "under cover" with the result that a heavy demand arose from all sections and prices continued to range upwards.

That first big rush has been partially taken care of and prices have established at their present levels. Do not infer from this that the demand has been by any means satisfied as the actual volume of business which is being transacted by the retail yards today is probably, if anything, greater now than it was a month or so ago when dealers generally were scrambling to get their orders placed before the market took a further jump. A casual survey of construction records will tend to strengthen this statement. In May, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to the McLean Building Reports, totalled nearly thirty nine million dollars as compared with twenty nine million in April. Contracts awarded in Canada for the first five months of this year totalled over fifty eight million dollars as compared with forty nine million in the first five months of 1920, a year ago in which all yards were exceptionally busy.

In that portion of the United States which lies east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, contracts awarded during the first four months of this year totalled nine hundred and ninety millions of dollars as against slightly more than one billion dollars in 1920, which was the biggest year in their history. This same condition prevails in the greater part of the American market. When you consider the drop in prices between 1920 and the present year, it will be readily seen that the actual number of projects under way are at the present time far in excess of the previous record.

It is an old saying that action begets action and this is certainly true in the building industry. That the demand will sustain itself through the present building season seems a certainty as contemplated projects are gaining in proportion and a large part of the buying for contracts already awarded has not yet been done.

During the last two weeks there has been a slight easing off in the volume of buying, a condition which has undoubtedly proved healthy as it has allowed the mills a breathing spell in which to attempt to make some progress on their order files. The mills will be glad to have this opportunity to improve their service and take care of old orders as they have been sold ahead anywhere from four to six weeks.

While orders during the last few weeks, taken as a whole have slightly decreased let us bear in mind that shipments are still in excess of production. The stock situation— and B. C. stocks in every line on our list were away below normal two weeks ago—is becoming still further aggregate. Therefore, actually speaking, the market is stronger despite slight curtailment in the actual placing of orders. If all buying should now be curtailed in anticipation of freight reductions the market will certainly hold its own in the meantime and the sudden rush for stock following the final decision on freight rates would probably result in price advances which would much more than offset any slight decrease which might be made.

When studying the stock situation we must also make allowance for the fact that forest fires may possibly hammer logging operations during the next few weeks, creating a log shortage and enforcing curtailment in production. The situation during the last few weeks in Washington and Oregon has been very acute in this respect and big losses have resulted from forest fires. This very evidently means that B. C. mills will be getting more of the American demand than would otherwise be the case.

There is also, according to all reliable reports, decided probability that American shippers will, by the time the grain movement commences, be facing an acute car shortage. The Millwaukee Railway has already commenced to store cars on the west coast of the United States to handle all lumber possible before the grain movement begins. If this situation actually develops it means that, if we have an available supply of cars B. C. mills will be called upon to supply a heavy demand from across the border and shipments in all directions would be greatly retarded, probably at a time when material would be urgently required in all consuming centres.

The prairie may also yet be a decided factor in our fall market. In a little more than another month a crop will either be reasonably assured or definitely a failure. The prairie provinces have been buying more lumber in the last few weeks than the average eastern dealer appreciates and if crop prospects progress favorably we will undoubtedly be called upon for a very appreciable volume from this direction.

A careful survey of conditions as they exist today absolutely forces us to the conclusion that CONFIDENCE is both warranted, and essential. Lumber is still a good buy. Place your orders as the need arises. In the long run a waiting policy may be costly to everyone in the industry.

How Mr. Snowball Saved Serious Situation

Everyone who attends the annual gatherings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association or the Canadian Forestry Association knows W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., former president of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, and one of the live wires in any assembly of the industry.

As a speaker, Mr. Snowball is fluent, goodnatured and forceful and at the same time is a raconteur. While he delights to tell anecdotes and relate jokes about his friends, it is interesting to note that a good story is now going around the press about how he melted a foe by his ready repartee and saved a serious situation from developing into a regular row.

W. B. Snowball is a son of the late Hon. J. B. Snowball, who was a former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and the family hold large timber interests along the Miramichi River. It is stated that at a big convention in Quebec city a lumberman, who did not agree with Mr. Snowball, lost his temper, and neglecting the subject, made an attack on that gentleman and his family. It was an awkward moment, because if Mr. Snowball had also lost his temper and replied in kind the meeting would have been spoiled. However, he arose smiling and bland, and his first words caused a round of laughter, which broke the strain and brought things back to normal.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "the member who has just spoken has indicted that we are a pretty bad lot, but he must admit we have our good points, because according to all authorities, there are no Snowballs in hades."

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Chester Staples, of the Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe, B. C., was in Toronto and other Ontario cities recently on business.

York Long, of Cox, Long and Company London, England, and Montreal, is on his annual visit to Canada.

George Mason, of Manchester, Eng., who is at the head of G. Mason & Co., Midland, Ont., returned recently to the Old Country and is expected back in Canada in the near future.

George W. Bridgman, late manager and vice-president of the Valley Lumber Co., Limited, at Minnedosa, Man., has returned from a three-months' vacation in England, and has taken a position as local manager with the Citizen's Lumber Co., Limited, at Assiniboia, Sask.

Lionel Woods, late of Galt, Ont., who has had an extensive experience in banking and financial circles, has become a member of the R. E. Butler Lumber Co., Woodstock, Ont., and has entered upon his new duties.

J. F. McQuarrie, who has been manager of the Valley Lumber Co., Limited, at Clenwilliam, Man., during the last three years, has been appointed manager of the company's business at Minnedosa, Man., in succession to G. W. Bridgman, who retired as vice-president and manager some time ago.

William Leak, of Toronto, who for many years was engaged in the wholesale lumber business, was recently married at Los Angeles, Cal., to Mrs Harriet M. Crangle, widow of the late Capt. Sam Crangle, formerly of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Eby performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Leak will spend some weeks in Toronto with their friends and later intend taking a trip abroad, passing several months in the south of France.

G. W. Wyckoff, president of A. Wyckoff & Sons Co., Elmira, N. Y., manufacturers of wood water pipe, died recently in Washington, D. C., following an operation. He had many friends in the lumber industry in Canada with whom he had, in years gone by, extensive business relations. Frank H. Horning of Toronto, who was for a number of years associated with the firm, attended the funeral of Mr. Wyckoff.

A. E. Stanners, who has been for the past twelve years associated with the Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto has been appointed sales manager, succeeding W. T. Cole who recently resigned to enter business for himself. Mr. Stanners was for some time the representative of the firm in Winnipeg, and later in Montreal, and during the past few years has looked after part of Toronto and Ontario. He has entered upon his new duties.

The Members of the "Success" Family

Much has been said and written about success in the lumber and other arenas. Various conceptions are entertained of what constitutes success and what it really means? Some describe it as the acquiring of wealth; others as building up a vast business, and still others as rendering service and achieving a record for honor, confidence and reliability.

While interpretations of the meaning of the term "success" may be wide, they should never be confounded with the word "luck." Many people are too prone to believe that all results or achievements are brought about by being born under a fortunate star, by being on the spot at a certain time or by the action of birth, inheritance, chance, location, etc. In this respect too many persons see through a glass darkly. They should realize that back of every large enterprise or prosperous undertaking, are the brains, sinew, thought, application and pluck of someone identified with the organization to-day or who passed to the great beyond.

SUCCESS

The father of Success is
Work
The mother of Success is
Ambition
The oldest son is
Common Sense
Some of the other boys are:
Perseverance Foresight Enthusiasm Honesty
Thoroughness Co-operation
The oldest daughter is
Character
Some of her sisters are:
Cheerfulness Care Economy Loyalty Courtesy
Sincerity Harmony
The baby is
Opportunity

Get acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with all the rest of the family.—The Observer.

Biography is an interesting study. It affords many sidelights on the strength and weakness of human character and also reveals those qualities which have come to the front in the lives of leaders in their line when the stress and strain was the greatest, or, at a period when things had almost reached the breaking-point.

There has been appearing in the press a genealogical chart which is well worth preserving. It gives the whole family tree in a plain understandable way, showing what constituent elements go to make up that magic adjunct or quality called "Success." It shows that "Success" after all consists of a big family. There are seven sons—a magic number,—and eight daughters, while the youngest member of the household is opportunity. As the ordinary family divided against itself cannot stand but will speedily go on the rocks if there is dissension, strife or lack of unity and harmony, so in the family of "Success" it is necessary that there should be forbearance, cooperation, pride of connection and other well-balanced attributes mentioned in the accompanying chart which is well worth cutting out and preserving. In tabloid form, it conveys a lesson that is pointed and practical.

The Standardization Movement in Lumber

A recent dispatch from Washington says that Wilson Compton, secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, has been in correspondence with Canadian lumber organizations and has just received a letter expressing the hope that the standardization program may go through successfully on this side of the border and may be extended into Canada.

Progressive Eastern Concern Is Expanding

The Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co., of Magog, Que., have lately purchased the sawmill and equipment of O. Langlois, whose plant adjoined their own. The Industrial Company are cutting this season about 2,000,000 feet, three-quarters of which is hardwood and the remainder softwood. The company report that their woodworking plant is very busy at present. Spindles, spools, bobbins, shuttles, specialty lines and hardwood flooring are turned out by the firm, who also do a large wholesale lumber business.

Tons of sawdust and sawmill waste being consumed by the burners of B. C. mills could be utilized to heat economically the business district of Vancouver. This was the conclusion reached by six Vancouver aldermen after being conducted over the central heating plants of Tacoma and Portland, Consuming 1,400 tons of sawdust daily.

Newsy Notes of the Industry

The Canadian Match Co., Pembroke, Ont., are asking for tenders for an additional factory, which will cost in the neighborhood of $25.000.

The Rolland Paper Company Limited, Montreal intend to demolish the wooden penstock of the mill at Mount Rolland, P. Q., and construct one of steel.

Quebec Hardwoods, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted provincial charter to manufacture and market all kinds of forest products. Capital $50,000.

Wilson Lumber Co. Ltd., High River, Alta., were recently granted a federal charter to cut and manufacture timber and conduct lumber yards. Capital $300,000.

Standard Lumber & Supplies Limited, who were recently granted a charter, are opening a lumber yard at the corner of Giles & Mercer Sts., Windsor, Ont. E. J. Kerby is the secretary and treasurer of the company. E. Allen, who was for a number of years with Robert Stewart, Limited, of Guelph, is a member of the organization. It is probable that the Standard Lumber & Supplies will later on put up a plant of modern size and carry a full stock of building materials.

A big dam on the Tetagouche River, New Brunswick. which was holding 6,000,000 feet of timber and owned by F. E. Sayer Company recently gave away under pressure of a flood. On the wild rush down the overflowing stream half of the logs went into the main St. John River and the other half jamming against the Canadian Pacific Bridge at Hartland, putting that structure four feet out of alignment. The cause of the loss was a freshet created by the recent rains.

A syndicate of British and California business men are organizing a ten-million-dollar undertaking which will be a holding and operating company of large British Columbia properties. It is to acquire the property and assets of the Masset Timber Co., the Puget Sound Box Co. and the Western Marine Supply Co. The company will build and operate large sawmills and operate a large fleet of lumber-carrying ships. Many prominent men from both sides are beind the project.

B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Hyde Parke, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of the high humidity dry kiln, have recently issued an attractive publication entitled "The Question and the Answer." The edition is remarkable by reason of the construction of the cover and fly-leaf. The cover is a real wood veneer with a paste board and paper backing. It is a product of the Japanese art. Besides being of interest to the lumber industry, the specimen is of particular concern to the veneer people.

It is conservatively estimated by J. H. Milway, crown timber agent at Fort William, that timber products of the woods in the district of Thunder Bay during the past lumbering season of 1921-1922, approximated $2,123,155.25. According to statistics in his possession the following figures represent the cut made:—200,398 saw logs; 13,869 pieces of piling, minimum length, twenty feet; 600 telephone poles; 10,535 fence posts; 246,190 railway ties; 133,574 cords of pulpwood; 9,600 cords of fire-wood.

It is reported that the Premier Paper and Power Company of Halifax has purchased the St. Croix Paper Company, acquiring the latter's watershed and 26,000 acres of pulpwood, and is planning the early construction of a new paper mill and power plant to cost approximately $1,500,000. The mill will be 35 miles from Halifax, and will consist of two hydraulic turbines generating approximately 3,300 h.p. four water wheels to drive grinders, and one newsprint machine.

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company's mill at St. John, N. B., is now being operated after a short suspension of activity. Hugh Chisholm of Portland, Me., the president of the company recently made a tour of inspection accompanied by N. M. Jones, the general manager. Sydney Jones, son of N. M. Jones, is now the manager of the mill at St. John. The latter is now spending most of his time in New York City, since his promotion from manager of the St. John mill to general manager of the company.

The new paper mill of the Bathurst Company, Ltd., Bathurst, N. B., will not be proceeded with at present. Angus McLean, the president of the Bathurst Company speaking of the cessation of operations stated: "The principal matter standing in the way was the matter of Workmen's Compensation Act taxation. "When a board, whose costs to operate amount to 30 cents for every dollar they pay out for compensation, can assess your industry whatever amount they like and you have no recourse in the courts because of special legislation, but can be sold out if you refuse to pay, then it is time to call a halt," he emphatically declared.

Wholesale Lumbermen Take Holiday

Annual Picnic Held at Lake Shore Country Club Was Delightful Function and Well Attended

Everybody had a thoroughly delightful time at the second annual picnic of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, which was held at the Lake Shore Country Club, near Clarkson, on July 7th. The lumbermen were accompanied by their wives and members of the families, and practically every office was closed during the afternoon in order that the staff might attend the outing. The grounds are ideal for recreational and athletic purposes, and the clubhouse and surroundings have been greatly improved since the wholesalers last assembled there in June, 1921, when they held a regular monthly meeting.

The members of the Reception Committee, L. D. Barclay, chairman, K. M. Brown and D. C. Johnston, left nothing undone to make the event enjoyable and outstanding. After all the picnickers had motored out, an interesting programme was carried out, consisting of a baseball game, lawn bowling, golf (putting), races and various other activities, which kept things on the move.

In the baseball contest, A. E. Eckardt, former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was the umpire, and the contending sides played a five innings' game. L. L. Brown, B.C. Lumber Commissioner, did the twirling for one of the nines, while his namesake, K. M. Brown, was the receiver. For the other side, D. C. Johnston was in the box and A. N. Dudley officiated behind the bat. A. J. Nicholson proved to be the "Babe Ruth" of the organization, knocking out four homers. According to the official tally, the team for which D. C. Johnston did the delivering won by a score of 20 to 10, but this has been disputed by the other side, and so the titanic struggle will possibly have to go down in the annals of baseball history without any accurate record of the stupendous achievement. A large number of lady fans saw the memorable meeting.

After the contest on the diamond, all gathered at the lawn bowling greens and a programme of unique events was run off, Fred Bigwood capturing first prize in the fat man's race. He is always carrying off some trophy, and it will be remembered that at the wholesalers' picnic, held two years ago at Grimsby Beach, he was the winner in the male beauty contest.

Another event, which aroused merriment, was a tilting contest in which several ambitious ones endeavored to balance on the broomstick suspended between two chairs and with another stick knock off the white flags resting on the chair tops. Many tried, but all failed with the exception of C. G. Anderson, who must be voted the champion all-round athlete, for he carried off the silverware in most of the events in which he entered. Other features of the day were a blind man's race, ladies' race, coat race, three-legged race, etc.

A splendid dinner was served at 7 o'clock on the broad piazza facing the lake, and was much appreciated. This was followed by a delightful dance to splendid music furnished by Mitchell's orchestra. The floor was in excellent condition, and those who did not indulge in this particular pastime strolled around the beautiful grounds.

The festivities were kept up until quite a late hour, and notwithstanding the rain in the evening, everybody came away voicing the opinion that the picnic of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was one that, from every standpoint, was well managed and well represented.

W. F. Oliver, who was for two years president of the Lake Shore Country Club, extended a warm welcome to the visitors and assured them that the club was most happy to have the wholesale lumber dealers hold their annual outing on the grounds.

British-Bought Spruce Still in Canada

In the House of Commons recently, says the "Timber Trades Journal," of London, Eng., Mrs. Wintringham asked the President of the Board of Trade if 15,000 standards of spruce lying in Canada and belonging to this country have been sold to a London firm of timber importers: if so, what was the price per standard paid for the wood, and how did it compare with the prevailing market value; and was any attempt made by the government to obtain any better price after the offer had been received from the purchaser?

Replying, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson said that approximately 10,000 standards of spruce lying in Canada had been sold to a firm of London timber importers, who had intimated their intention to exercise an option given to them to purchase a further 5,000 standards. In accordance with the invariable rule in such cases, he (the speaker) was not prepared to disclose the price of sale. There was no timber of comparable quality on the market. The offer was closed with upon expert advice.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Thomson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether tenders were taken by the government for the recent sale of 10,000 standards of spruce lying in Canada; if so, how many tenders were received, and was the highest accepted; if tenders were not taken, why was this precaution omitted; and, in future, will the Board of Trade see that, in the sale of public stores, tenders are always taken prior to any sale being effected?

Replying, Mr. Baldwin said no tenders were taken for the timber, which had been on offer for many months without success. Sale by tender was only advisable when specifications can be guaranteed, which was impossible in the case of these stocks.

New Eastern Company Elects Officers

Holllingsworth & Whitney Co., Limited, paper manufacturers of Boston, who were recently granted a Dominion charter under the style of Hollingsworth & Whitney, Limited, with headquarters in Halifax and an authorized capital of $4,000,000., have, as stated in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," purchased and taken over the lands of the Davidson Lumber & Mfg. Co., of Bridgewater, N. S., and the lands of Chas. T. White & Sons, Limited, of Sussex, N. B. The Hollingsworth & Whitney limits are controlled by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., of Boston, Mass., who operate pulp and paper mills in Maine and own lands in that state. At these plants there are manufactured mechanical and chemical pulp, bond, writing and manilla papers. The officers of the new Canadian corporation are M. L. Madden, president; Waldo E. Pratt, vice-president; Herbert E. Fales, treasurer; Harry C. Thayer, manager; Wm. A. Merrill, secretary, and W. J. Lanigan, manager of woodlands. These also constitute the board of directors of the new company.

Breezy Jottings from Far and Near

Mr. Lang, of Dominion Lumber Sales, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., was in Toronto and other cities lately on a business trip.

The sawmill owned by John Sullivan at Redbank, N.B., along with a million feet of lumber, was recently burned to the ground.

C. N. Griener, of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, was among those in Toronto and other cities recently on a business trip.

J. Noble & Sons, have recently started in the retail lumber line in Whibty, Ont., and are also conducting a general woodworking business.

John Hanbury, president of John Hanbury & Co., Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon a number of friends in the lumber industry.

F. L. Beecroft, of Whitby, Ont., lately purchased a lumber yard in that town, owned by R. G. Oak. Mr. Beecroft, who was for several years a builder in Toronto, is widely known, and reports that business in Whitby is very good at the present time.

Ernest Cay, of the sales staff of the C. A. Larkin Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, recently joined the ranks of the benedicts, being married to Miss Ethel Baker, of Brighton, Ont. Mr. Cay and bride have taken up their residence at 101 Ashburnham Road, Toronto.

G. Elias & Brother, Inc., of Buffalo, N.Y., say that there is still cherry timber available for sawing at their mills. Recently there was brought to their yard an immense cherry log 6 feet in diameter, which was grown in Ontario County, N.Y., and cut up at the band mill of the firm at Buffalo.

Some large sales in white pine have taken place recently, showing that the market is tending to strengthen and that there is a growing confidence in the stability of the lumber industry for the fall months. One of the biggest blocks of stock recently bought was by the Fesserton Timber Co., of Toronto, who purchased in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 feet of this season's cut of white pine from G. Mason & Co., Midland, Ont.

Word received from Huntsville, Ont., is to the effect that the Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., whose flooring plant and sawmill were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, have purchased a sawmill in Algoma and are having it moved to Huntsville. Some of the equipment has already arrived and workmen are preparing the foundation for construction. The new mill will have a cutting capacity of some 40,000 feet a day, and will be in operation about the middle of August. Regarding the re-erection of the new flooring factory, no decision has been arrived at at the present time.

Big Shipment of Deals from Quebec

The shipment of timber and deals from the port of Quebec up to June 10th has been fifty per cent. greater than during the same period in 1921. This applies to the whole St. Lawrence shipments, including the ports east of Quebec, which are bases of supply of the Quebec City exporters.

It is figured that upwards of 35,000,000 feet of lumber, timber and deals have been shipped to the various ports of the United Kingdom up to the present, but which practically covers all the orders the selling powers of the St. Lawrence have received. Only in a few instances have there been full cargoes shipped from the St. Lawrence. The bulk of the wood has been exported in part cargo or parcels covering nearly one hundred steamers.

From the port of Quebec approximately 14,000,000 feet b.m. has been sent to the United Kingdom by the firms of Price Bros., Limited, W. & J. Sharples, R'gd., John Burstall & Co., H. R. Godday & Co., Dobell, Beckett & Co., and the Louise Lumber Co. The firms of Price Bros., Limited, W. & J. Sharples, R'gd., and John Burstall & Co. have been the largest shippers, who have also forwarded deals from the port of Montreal and Three Rivers. H. R. Goodday & Co. and Price Bros., Limited, have shipped largely from their mills in the lower St. Lawrence and the Baie de Chaleur. The exact quantity of lumber shipped is unobtainable, the export firms being reluctant to give out a statement on the ground that they did not wish to have their business activities made public for the information of their competitors.

The firm of Price Bros., Limited, have up to the present shipped one full cargo from the port of Quebec, and the firm of W. & J. Sharples, two full cargoes. The steamer "Ulla" sailed from the port of Quebec in the first week of June with a full cargo shipped by the latter firm; the steamer "Carndhu" with a half cargo, June 6th, and the steamer "Vendesstta" is due to sail with a half cargo June 10th for the same firm.

The Quebec exporting firms, while admitting that the shipments to the United Kingdom during the present season of navigation are fifty per cent. in advance of 1921, say the profits are small owing to the high rates of freight, and the small margin due to the competition from continental European countries, and in order to be in a position to compete, the ocean liners must come down with their freight charges.

In the previous communication to the "Canada Lumberman" from its Quebec correspondent, allusion was made to the fact that the British Admiralty was making inquiries for the placing of orders for timber and deals. This business between the Canadian lumber firms and the British government is an annual transaction, and the quantity demand averages two and one-half million feet in timber and deals. Recently the order was placed, or rather a part, with Dobell, Beckett & Co., and John Burstall & Co., for timber and deals, and W. & J. Sharples, Limited, for spruce deals. The other part of the order was placed in England for wood to be drawn from stock there.

Dobell, Beckett & Co. two years ago declared their intention to go out of business, and since then has been quietly and unostentatiously getting rid of the firm's holdings and stock, and it is now said that at the end of this summer the firm will be in a position to cease entirely. The decision arrived at by the old and reliable Quebec lumber firm is the cause of much regret.

The Quebec lumber interests have great hopes that the Canadian export trade will multiply next year. They have all done an excellent business this spring and summer in the American market. Every mill in the district of Quebec has been taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demands from the United States markets on account of the big building boom in the United States. In the meantime the Quebec shippers are more anxious to regain their footing in the lumber markets of the United Kingdom recently invaded by Sweden, Finland and Poland, and selling their wood at prices beyond the power of competition by the Canadian trade.

The latest phase in this direction is the entrance of Russian lumber into the United Kingdom markets and the fact that Russia will ship to England during this summer as a beginning 150,000 standards of lumber. To meet this competition the ocean freight rates will have to come down, and if the Canadian Government Merchant Marine would withdraw from the British steamship combine and carry Canadian goods to the United Kingdom at normal rates, instead of going from port to port in ballast looking for cargo, the Canadian Marine Service paid for and presently to be owned by the Canadian people, would soon force the steamship combine to realize that to double their Canadian trade they must meet the situation by a reduction in freight rates.

Mr. W. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, who is, certainly, in touch with trade conditions in the European market, speaking of the situation said he felt from telescopic observations of the United Kingdom horizon that the trade next year would certainly improve. "But," said Mr. Power, "the ocean freight rates must come down to, at least, 65 shillings, otherwise the Canadian trade will not be in a position to compete with profit with the continental European countries." He said that within the past month freights for wood goods exported from Canada had, certainly, been reduced in comparison to two months ago, and even with this reduction, if made last winter, the Canadian sales to the United Kingdom would, in all probability, have been doubled. The reduction was from 100 to 85 shillings by the big liners, and by the tramp steamers to 70 shillings, but these figures were too high and rendered competition with the Swedish and Finnish woods difficult, thus compelling shippers to take cheap prices for their sawn goods, as competition in the United Kingdom selling market was extremely severe. Such conditions, in order to obtain business, compels Canadian shippers to bear a large part of the extra freight.

Some consignment parcels, which have gone over to England lately, have been sold on c.i.f. terms with poor results to the Canadian shippers, and there has not been much encouragement to proceed on these lines. Thus Canadian shippers will have to make up their minds to a poor year as far as prices are concerned, as consumption in the United Kingdom was not strong enough to enable large quantities of overlying wood to be placed, except at a low figure. As a consequence the Quebec shippers will despatch the total of their orders received by the end of July, without any sanguine expectation for shipments in the fall.

"The stocks of spruce in Great Britain," said Mr. Power, "have, certainly, been turned over a good deal of late, and the original holders have been relieved, but there is a lot of wood to go into consumption, all sorts of prices are quoted and it cannot be said that there is any regular market. Fresh goods that are being manufactured at the Canadian mills are costing less, and provided general trade conditions improve and ocean freight rates come to near pre-war figures, shippers, probably, later on in the season, if orders are received, may have the opportunity of selling at figures which will show them a profit on the new goods. This will, however, compel the United Kingdom lumber interests to dispose of their old stocks at a loss."

Canadians Attend Chicage Convention

Frank H. Harris, J. J. Miller, R. McDonagh, W. F. Oliver, of Toronto; J. H. Hall, of Waterloo, Ont., and Mr. Place, of Henri Paladeau, Limitee, Montreal, were among those from Toronto who attended the annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association recently in Chicago.

At the closing function of the National Hardwood Lumber Association convention among those who spoke briefly was Mr. Oliver, who stated that his firm, the Oliver Lumber Co., was the first one in Canada to join the N.H.L.A., some seventeen years ago, and had been a member ever since. To-day 97 firms in the Dominion had become connected with the Association and were reaping the benefits of inspection and other facilities afforded. On behalf of the Canadian members, Mr. Oliver promised continued loyalty and support to the N.H.L.D.A.

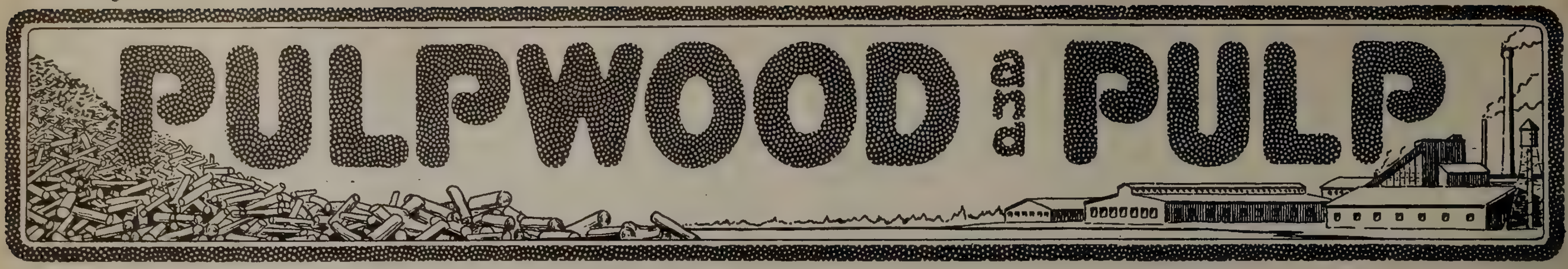
John J. Miller, of Toronto, is the Canadian member of the Inspection Rules Committee, and arrangements are being made for the extension of the inspection service to Ontario and Quebec, owing to the growth in membership and the increasing importance of Toronto and Montreal as hardwood lumber centres.

Hardwood Flooring Men Have Outing

A very successful reunion of the sales staff of the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, Toronto, was held on July 7th and 8th at Meaford, Ont. The party left Toronto early in the afternoon and enjoyed a pleasant motor ride to the northern town.

Through the kindness of Mr. Kent and the hospitality of the citizens of Meaford there was not a dull moment in the proceedings. The morning of July 8th was spent in a thorough inspection of all departments of the plant and a visit to the yards of the company, and at noon the salesmen were joined by the mayor of Meaford and leading representatives of the town at a dinner at the Paul House, which was thoroughly enjoyed. In the afternoon there was a successful bowling tournament on the excellent green, and during the day a number of the salesmen went fishing.

The return home was made by motor on July 9th, and the outing of the Seaman, Kent Co., who are very busy at the present time in all their hardwood flooring plants, was voted one of the best that has ever taken place in the history of this widely-known organization.



PULPWOOD and PULP

Will Launch New Pulp and Paper Town

That confidence is once more becoming the keynote of the pulp and paper industry, is illustrated in a rumor of a broad new development, which is said to be in contemplation by Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec. It is stated that plans are now drawn up for the company and other matters being considered by them for the construction next year of a new mill for the manufacture of newsprint. According to the report, the company contemplate a new mill of the most modern type, as well as a model townsite comprising dwellings, golf links, school, etc., at a total cost of about $6,000,000. Details of the scheme are not available, nor is the exact location of the mill and town-site mentioned. It is thought, however, that the new development will be located in one of the most suitable sections of Price Bros. large timber lands, closely adjacent to good water power and dense pulpwood growth.

Gigantic Enterprise in Kootenay District

East Kootenay, B. C., is going to have a large pulp and paper mill. It is said the project is largely promoted by the Chicago Tribune and other papers. They will take the greater bulk of the newsprint. The company known as the Wigwam Pulp & Paper Co. Limited, will locate at Phillips Bridge nine miles south of Elko. It will take two years to complete the plant which eventually will cost $10,000,000. and employ about 1,500 hands. It is said that the industry will be on a larger scale than the Powell River or Ocean Falls projects.

C. D. McNab, of Waldo, B. C., president of the Baker Lumber Co., has secured the contract for supplying the company with pulpwood. He has incorporated a company for the carrying out of his part of the contract, which will be known as the McNab Logging Company, Limited. Chicago interests have thoroughly investigated the pulpwood of the Wigwam Valley and pronounced it of an excellent nature for the manufacture of newsprint, the fibre being longer than found elsewhere in British Columbia, permitting the manufacture of a high grade product. The timber is ideally situated and free from fire hazard. There is said to be sufficient timber available in the Wigwam Valley alone to last for thirty years.

Pulpwood Market Still on Dull Side

G. W. Lankin, of Utterson, Ont., who is well-known in lumber and pulpwood circles, says that the mills are buying some pulpwood, but there has been an over-production. Considerable old wood is still shipped: Prices are no better than last year and, perhaps, 50 cents to $1.00 less. Quite a lot of pulpwood is coming out or being peeled, and Mr. Lankin is of the opinion that by the end of the season everything will be back to normal conditions, or nearly so. The pulp mills are not contracting for much wood this season unless they can get it at a lower figure than last year. Mr. Lankin says that his attention has been concentrated during the past two months on tanbark and expects with the men now working, to produce 6,000 or 7,000 cords this season for tanning purposes.

Quebec's Heavy Loss in Forest Fires

"Competent authorities estimate that about ten per cent. of the forests in the St. Maurice Valley have been damaged by fire this season, which has been one of the most disastrous ever experienced in that region," said Edward Beck, manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal, upon his return from an aerial reconnoitre of the burnt-over area made from a Curtis flying boat, under the guidance of Forester Photographer Townsend, of the Laurentide Company, Limited. The seaplane, driven by Pilot Wiltshire, is one of two owned by the Laurentide Air Services and employed during the summer in patrolling the St. Maurice Valley to detect fires and to make photographic surveys of the Laurentide Company's timber resources. Monday's trip took in the entire region between Lac La Tortue and Lake Clear, the day being especially advantageous from a flying standpoint.

"While the statement as to the size of the fire-swept area does not mean that ten per cent. of the standing timber in the valley has been destroyed, since there is usually a good deal of timber that can be salvaged after every fire, the actual loss is still very considerable, while the potential loss—the destruction of young forests first getting their stride—is still more serious," said Mr. Beck.

"The fires, he added, are not confined to the limits of any single company. Practically all those owning or operating limits in the St. Maurice Valley are among the sufferers, some to a greater extent than others.

"An official statement given out at Quebec, places the monetary value of the timber destroyed by fire already this year at something like six millions of dollars, being the equivalent of the growth of 600,000 acres. Even these impressive figures fail to bring home the full extent of the disaster, which can only be appreciated by those in intimate touch with the situation or who are responsible for the carrying on of the industries whose existence depends upon a continuous and abundant supply of wood. The recent rainy season has brought a temporary respite from the scourge of fire, but no one knows how soon this may give way to another period of drought and a new time of peril.

Paper Company Buys New Timber Limits

Approximately ninety square miles of timber on Skidegate Inlet Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C., have been purchased by the Pacific Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, from the North American Timber Holding Company for $1,500,000. The timber will be logged and rafted to the paper plant at Ocean Falls, B. C. The paper company soon will award the contract for the construction of a great diversion dam near Ocean Falls that will cost about $500,000. Work will commence as soon as possible after the contract is let. The job should be completed next year. It will provide the mills with plenty of water for power, no matter whether or not there is a dry season.

New Appointment for Mr. Bliss

L. E. Bliss, of Sudbury, Ont., who has been local manager of the Continental Wood Products Co., at Elsas, Ont., for the past few months, has been appointed vice-president of the company and general-manager of woods and mill operations in Canada. The company are manufacturers of lumber, lath and pulpwood and a splendidly-equipped new sawmill was put in operation recently at Elsas. The Continental Wood Products Co., is a subsidiary of the Continental Bag & Paper Co., of New York. Mr. Bliss is a former superintendent of the fire rangers for the province of Ontario, from which position he resigned to take over the management of the Hayward Lumber Co. at Argolis.

Company Had Successful Year

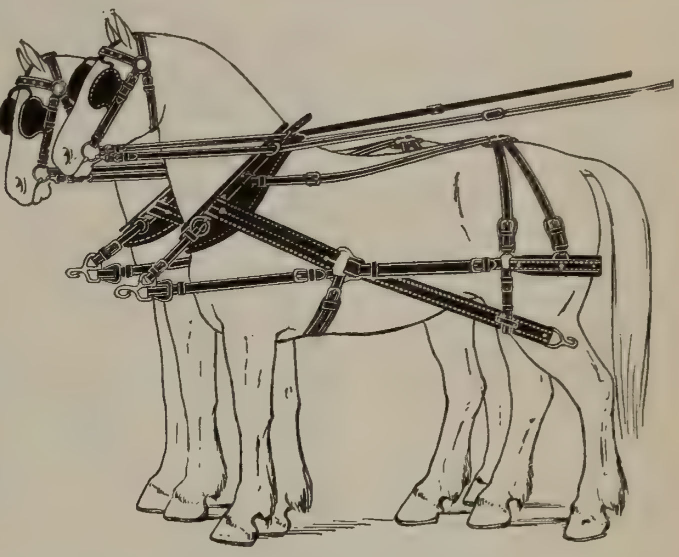
The annual financial year of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills ended on June 30th, and it is conjectured that the financial statement will be a very favorable one. It will be remembered that in the year 1920-21, from which six full weeks of operation was eliminated by a strike of employees, the company earned $4,836,001. After liberal allowances for depreciation and meeting all charges and paying dividends, a surplus of $2,349,796 was carried forward. Reserves of $5,055,973 were shown, and including these among the current liabilities working capital of about three and one half million dollars was shown.

Beaver Products Corporation Formed

A new corporation known as the Beaver Products has been formed to acquire the Beaver Board Company. They will operate 17 manufacturing plants in the United States, and through subsidiaries five plants in Canada. At the present time, the Beaver Products corporation has issued $3,000,000 first mortgage and refunding 20-year 7½ per cent. sinking funds gold bonds.

This is the Time to Think About Harness

When you think of HARNESS
think of LAMONTAGNE.



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Is this not worth Three Dollars a year to you?

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CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	53.00	55.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	63.00	65.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	25.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls.	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls.	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and Mill Run	$36.00	$37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	39.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	34.00	35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	48.00	50.00
Mill Culls	25.00	27.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$27.00	$28.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	33.00	34.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	35.00	36.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	33.00	34.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	38.00	39.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	40.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	23.00	25.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$74.75
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	51.75
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough	81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in Fir Casing	78.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	85.00
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping	94.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping	84.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	77.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	80.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.	3.40
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.	5.50
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.	6.15

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods are payable in U. S. funds.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 60.00	$ 35.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	65.00	40.00
2"	120.00	75.00	40.00
2½ and 3"	130.00	90.00	50.00
4"	150.00	100.00	60.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$110.00	$ 50.00	30.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	55.00	35.00
2"	140.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	150.00	75.00	45.00
4"	165.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$ 75.00	$ 48.00	$ 28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	75.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$ 50.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 38.00
1¼ to 1½"	143.00	88.00	41.00
2"	153.00	98.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 95.00	$ 70.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 75.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
4/4	$ 85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 73.00	$130.00	$ 75.00
1¼"	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
1½"	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
2"	125.00	85.00	145.00	85.00

Figured Gum, $30 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	60.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	60.00	45.00
2"	65.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	80.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.0

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$155.00	$ 85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	185.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$140.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		165.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		165.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		80.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$100.00	$105.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		125.00
2 in.		130.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in .and up		110.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in	75.00	80.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		110.00
2 in.		125.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	51.00	54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	50.00	55.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	34.00	36.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		36.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		42.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		48.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		34.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	35.00	37.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	24.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill culls out, 1 in.	33.00	36.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.	33.00	36.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.	33.00	36.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.	33.00	36.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00
1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'.		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	10.00
No. 2 White Pine	9.00
Mill run White Pine	.9.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	7.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa wancy, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals
(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm
(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks
(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$ 30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4. Rgh Merch Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	$40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.	18.00	20.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.00
Cedar, Clears	5.00
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.00
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.50
Spruce	3.50

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180.00
2 in. and up wide	180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft.	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E. 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	41.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	43.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	46.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	80.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	85.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	100.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9″		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	31.00	34.00
2 x 9		38.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	31.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2		33.00
1 x 3		31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.50	5.75
Clears	4.50	4.75
Second Clear	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		[illegible]

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted to Buy

A few cars 8/4" No 1 and 2 Common Hard Maple. Box 949, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Wanted to Buy

Peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood. 50% cash, balance on arrival. Write P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 9-14

We Will Buy

A block of Hemlock, Spruce, Red or White Pine that is sawn or will be sawn before the 15th of March. Box 770, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2 T.f.

Wanted Lath

4′ Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White Pine No. 1 No. 2 Spruce.

The George N. Comfort Lumber Co.,
11-14 1506 Kirby Bldg., Cleveland, O

Wanted

Cargo Norway Lumber. Quote price on cargo about 500,000—1 inch, 2 inch and timbers.

Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 508-509
Linclon Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
13-16

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½" x 4′ also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.
11-14 Island Pond, Vt.

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

We Want for Immediate Shipment

25,000′—1" FAS Unselectel Birch.
25,000′—1¼" FAS Unselected Birch.
15,000′—1" FAS Brown Ash.
15,000′—1½" FAS Brown Ash.
10,000′—2" FAS Brown Ash.

This must be well manufactured, of good widths and lengths. Please quote delivered Buffalo. Box No. 943 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Pulpwood

Wanted by old and reliabe firm in Northern Ontario a contract to represent either Canadian or American Paper Interests for the purchase of Pulpwood on a commission basis. We have Saw Mill and Retail Stores whereby we can supply jobbers throughout. For references apply, Royal Bank of Canada and Bradstreets.

PELLOW & McMEEKIN,
11-14 Hearst, Ont.

Lumber For Sale

Hardwood and Softwood SLABS

The Croft Lumber Co., Ltd.,
14 Huntsville, Ontario.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale in Carload Lots

Telegraph Poles, Cedar and Hardwood Ties, Spruce Balsam and Poplar Pulpwood. Jas. Thos. Clair, Clair, N. B. 9-14

For Sale

Forty thousand feet of two and four inch plank, hard maple. If interested communicate with Joseph Lorimer, Ladore, Ont. 13-16

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

At Blind River, Ontario, Pine and Spruce Lath, also some Cedar and Hemlock Lath. Grades, four foot mill run, 32" mill run, and four foot No. 3.

F. P. Potvin,
2 T.f. Blind River, Ont.

Sawmill Open for Inquiriss

Fir and Hemlock

2,000,000 ft. per month. Sells direct, cheap & P.O.Q. Canadian Producers Corporation Ltd. Board of Trade Bldg., Vancouver. 13-14

For Sale

4 Cars 1½" x 4′ No. 1 White Pine lath.
5 Cars 1½" x 4′ No. 2 White Pine lath.
3 Cars 1½" x 4′ No. 1 & No. 2 Norway lath.
1 Car 1½" x 4′ No. 3 White Pine lath.
2 Cars 1½" x 4′ No.2 Spruce Lath.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
14-15 Toronto, Canada.

For Sale

200 M. ft. 1" Birch.
1 Car 2½" Birch.
2 Cars 1" Elm.
2 Cars 1" Ash.
1 Car 1" & 1½" Pine.
1 Car 2" Hemlock.
200 M. ft. Spruce & Hemlock squares 6" x 6" to 12" x 12", and 10 to 26 ft. long.
10 Cars Soft Wood Slabs.

Apply to L. H. Martin, Bury, Que. 14

Ties for Sale

15,000 ties, Cedar and Tamarack, No. 1, 2 & 3, on the Grand Trunk Near Scotia Junction.
Will sell block or car lots.
Also 500,000 ft. Dry Hemlock Mill run, 1" x 4" & up and 2" x 4" and up, in three separate blocks.
400,000 ft. 1" x 8′—10′ to 16′ Mill run White Pine.
200,000 ft. 1" x 7", 9 and 11,—10′ to 16′ Mill run White Pine.
300,000 ft. 1" x 1¼" No. 1 & 2 White & Red Pine mill culls.
500,000 Mill run, White Pine Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 1 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 2 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
500,000 Spruce & Pine Lath mill run 32".
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 3 Common Birch.

All for immediate shipment.
Short rail fregiht Toronto.

Big Bear Lumber Co.
13-14 208 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.

For Sale

3 Carload No. 1 C&B. 8/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 1 C&B. 10/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

1—matcher, 1—re-saw, 1—lath bolter, 1—lath machine, 1—slab re-saw, 1—basket bottom machine. Apply F. W. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 13-16

Machinery For Sale

Have Gedding & Lewis five foot horizontal band resaw, takes eight inch blades, will sell or exchange for Bull Edger.

SIMPSON & SHORT,
14 Minaki, Ont.

Used Machinery

Boilers, Generator Sets, belted and direct drive, pumps, concrete mixers, pipe and sawmill machinery. Specialty Equipment Co., 66 Ottawa Street, Montreal. 9-14-E.o.I.

Saw Mill Machinery

Contents four Sawmills, one Rossing and Chipping Plant, one Planing Mill and Box Factory.

FLEMING & MACLEAY, AGENTS,
14 Bridgewater, N. S.

For Sale

One 10" x 28" wheelock steam engine with Belt pulley size 15" x 102" speed 75 r.p.m. price $225.00.
One Northey Duplex steam fire pump size 10" x 6" x 12"—6" suction, 5" discharge price $200.00.

S. S. Herman, Worthington, Ontario.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Situations Wanted

Estimator. Lumber, Sash and Doors, Factory work. Gilt edge testimonials. Twelve years experience, Sales Manager, Estimator and general office man. Age 37. Energetic, reliable and accurate. Open for engagement with wide awake and up-to-date concern where above qualities and abilities would be appreciated. Reply to Box 959, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Situations Vacant

Millmen wanted—Band Sawyer, Setter, Planer man used to Yates Fast feed No. 91. J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd., Chatham, N. B. 13-14

Lumber Traveller wanted for Toronto wholesale firm good opportunity for man with sales ability and initiative. Box 945, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Lumber Salesman for wholesale lumber firm selling yard trade. Must be experienced lumberman, applications strictly confidential. Box 944, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 13-14

"**WANTED**—By one of the best known Hardwood Lumber Companies in Ontario, a Traveller, who is familiar with the requirements of the Ontario Trade. Steady Position assured." Apply Box 953, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

Wanted: Hardwood Lumber Buyer and Inspector for United States Wholesale Concern. Must have had experience in shipping and inspecting Birch and Maple under National Rules and have ability to speak French. In replying please state what former employment has been, and salary expected. Apply Box 946, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

Business Chances

Wanted

Consignments of Cooperage Stock, Handles and Manufactured Wood Goods to England. Payment cash. Reply fully.—Box T 263, Lee & Nightingale, Advertising Offices, Liverpool, England.

"Wanted by London Firm of Importers, connections with reliable Shippers in Quebec, Three Rivers, and St. John, trading in hard and soft wood, and box-shooks." Box 83, Campbellton, N. B. 14

Woodcutting Contract Wanted

The undersigned, having Logging Plant is open to Contract with party, having limits to cut. Will take Contract of cutting any quantity of Lumber ties, Cedar poles, Pulp wood etc., if necessary will put in sawmill to saw output.

JAMES BONFIELD,
85 Stewart St.,
14 Ottawa, Ontario.

For Sale

One third interest in Saw and Planing Mill Plant and timber limit, as a going concern, situated in a splendid locality, everything in good shape for the season's operations. Mill capacity, 20 to 25 M ft. per day, Timber all No. 1 Northern Saskatchewan White Spruce. Further particulars on application to Box 956, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14

Sawing Contract Wanted

for a term of years by a Company of expert sawmill men who are willing to go anywhere and understand manufacturing from ground floor up and who own a mill of 30-35 M. ft. daily capacity. Same can be viewed in operation until August, 1922, when our present contract will be completed. For full particulars and present location of plant, address Box 909, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

For Sale

Hardwood limit on North Shore Georgian Bay, containing the finest Birch in the North country, large quantity of Maple, some Oak, a considerable quantity of Hemlock, Pine and Spruce, and a very large quantity of Ties. Can be bought on very reasonable terms and paid for largely in lumber. For reply addresr Box 928, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-1?

For Sale in Medora Township

½ million feet Birch and Maple, also some Hemlock and Softwoods, small portable saw mill, good camps, stables and full equipment, also teams, harness, sleighs, wagons and full camping equipment. This is ready for an energetic person to make money with siding on premises and only 120 miles from Toronto. Several million feet of hardwood all within two miles of this location. Half cash, balance terms to suit purchaser. Investigate address Box 908 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

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For Sale

Wooden hull, 80′ long, 18′ 6″ beam draft 7′ 10′, fitted with one simple marine engine, 16¼″ x 18″, tail shaft 5½″ crank shaft 5″ with line plunger attached.
One duplex steam pump 3″ x 2″ x 4″.
One injector.
One tubular water heater.
One Boiler Fitzgibbon type 6′ 10″ wide 12′ 3″ long, 8′ 6″ high.
One 4-blade solid C.I. Propeller 72″ diameter.
Fuel capacity of tug 12 tons soft coal.

The boiler and machinery are in good order.

The hull needs calking.

The Tug can be examined at Ottawa.

Price for quick sale, $1,500.00.

Sachs Brothers, Ottawa. 13-16

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.

Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

For Sale

Band and Gang Mill, on south branch of Frazer River at Ladner, B. C., 14 miles from Vancouver; fresh water log pond, 8 acres in site. Dwelling house, stables, blacksmith's shop, office, lath mill and all accessories. Capacity 70,000 in ten hour day. Railway siding, Great Northern Railway. Capacious dry kilns, planers, moulders, cut-off-saws, all in up-to-date running order. Also 300,000,000′ of timber, 75% fir on Sechelt Peninsula at Half Moon Bay, forty miles from Vancouver.

These properties can be bought together or separately.

For particulars and prices, address: Ladner Lumber Limited, Ladner, B. C., or Box 947, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

13-16

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Engineering Review

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The Agency is open to receive listings of Timberlands in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland but more particularly in Easter Canada. There is an active demand at present for hardwood tracts and freehold pulpwood lands.

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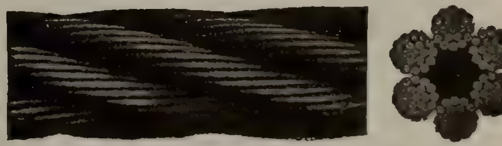

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

St. John Says Spruce Demand is Good

The last two weeks have seen very little change in the spruce market. Prices have not weakened and demand is still good. Lumber is moving out both by rail and water. The New England demand is still good. Prices at Boston for both random and dimension do not allow of any stiffening, and any move made to advance prices does not seem to meet with success. 2 x 3, 2 x 4 sizes still leaves $21.00 to $22.00 at St. John; 2 x 6 about $1.00 less, while 2 x 8 seems firmer, leaving in vicinity of $29.00 to $30.00. Laths are firmer at from $5.50 to $6.50 on cars here and through the interior of the country.

The English market shows more inquiries than for some time but prices offered are extremely low, caused, of course, by old government stocks going forward from here and all over Canada at very reduced prices, viz., around $20.00 to $23.00 on vessel for the very best stock. There is no question but that the quantity of these stocks is growing less from day to day, and before long they will have all been cleared away and the only new stock will be in the hands of those well able to hold out for a reasonable profit.

As to-day's prices do not leave any profit, it would, certainly, be foolhardy to cut logs this winter as the anticipation is that it will be more costly to log this winter than it was the past. All things point to a shortage of lumber this winter in as far as New Brunswick is concerned.

The Stetson Cutler & Company's mill at St. John is starting up after being idle for over a year. This will number four plants running at St. John at the present time, viz., Randolph & Baker, Murray & Gregory, Limited, Stetson, Cutler & Co., and J. A. Gregory, sawing about 250,000 feet per day.

The pulpwood situation throughout the province remains unchanged. No wood is being peeled. A small amount of wood is being shipped each day from sundry places. Prices have not improved but more inquiries are coming in from day to day, and by fall, no doubt, a considerable change will have taken place. Poplar wood is selling at from $6.00 to $7.00 per cord, with peeled spruce at around $8.50 to $9.00 per cord, on cars, shipping points.

Ocean freights remain at about 70 shillings for fair-sized boats with smaller boats at around 75 shillings. These freight rates will, no doubt, be reduced in the near future. About August 1st the rates to U. S. points will be reduced some 10% below the present rates, making St. John rate to Boston about 25 cents per 100 lbs., which is a saving of about 50 cents to 75 cents per M. feet.

Halifax Reports Steady Increase in Business

During the past month shipments from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have continued to increase in volume, and the situation, from a shipper's standpoint is more satisfactory, and the outlook for the immediate future more favorable than it has been since the beginning of the business depression.

Contrasted with a year ago, the volume of business being done is much greater, and while last year, the American market reacted to the extreme pressure of the stocks which were forced on the market by those obliged to unload, this year the same reaction is not apparent, although the volume of business is much greater. This in itself is sufficient proof that the lumber business is well on its way to recovery, but in addition it is gratifying to note a tendency to higher prices in some lines.

Many shippers and manufacturers have reduced their stocks to comfortable proportions, and as the demand in the American market shows no signs of diminishing, some of the wise ones, who think they see better prices coming, are holding off shipping in the hopes of realizing a better figure later on.

Exports to the United Kingdom are also increasing in volume, although the prices realized are not altogether satisfactory. Business by liners has been steadily picking up since the reduction in ocean rates, but if the business is to be maintained, a further reduction will have to be made in the near future.

The necessity of this has been recognized by some of the Steamship Companies operating tramp steamers, four steamers were chartered to load at the Port of Halifax, of a combined capacity of about four thousand Standards at rates varying from 70 s. per standard to 77 s 6 d. per standard. In the face of this competition it will be impossible for the liners to maintain the present rate of 85 s.

Demand for local consumption throughout the province is constantly improving, and the volume of building in most of the larger centres is well in advance of last year. It is generally recognized that prices of most all grades of lumber are lower to-day than they will be next season, and those in a position to build, are in many cases taking advantage of an opportunity which they realize may not be available again for some time.

The past spring was a very favorable one for driving operations, and all the summer cutting is well under way. Unlike the past two seasons there is very little accumulation at the mills, particularly of spruce, as in many cases whole cuts are sold in advance, and shipped out as soon as ready.

Ottawa Lumber Market Shows Considerable Life

A considerable improvement in the tone of the Ottawa lumber market was noticeable during the closing period of June, when business showed an additional pickup.

Taken all around the market was much better than some of the trade thought some months ago, it would be. The revisions to the Fielding budget, and the proposed modification of the stamp tax, as originally proposed, all helped. Trading with the United States, South America, and Europe became heavier.

Manufacturers' prices showed a few changes. Good pine strips formerly quoted at $1.00 per M. changed from $120 to $125 for the same quantity; 2 in. in the same grade formerly quoted at $125, went from $125 to $130. Good pine shorts 1 in. x 4 in. to 6 in. came down about $10 per M. on previous quotations. In the spruce market 1 in. x 9 to 10 in. 12 to 16 ft. showed more strength. The former quotation was $35 per M. The new quotation is from $35 to $38. Shingles dropped from $1 to $2 per M. Good siding, and lath remained firm.

One of the surprises was the increase in the demand from South American countries, especially the Argentine. Exchange conditions for some time have been unfavorable, and it was not looked for that a pickup of business would come for several months. However, for one reason or another the exchange situation underwent an improvement, and increased orders to local dealers resulted.

Manufacturers' export to the European market was practically all comprised of deals. Though no price was announced, the correspondent of "Canada Lumberman" was given to understand, that the price being paid for Ottawa Valley deals this year is about the same as last.

"The market is rapidly stabilizing itself, and the outlook for the future is most hopeful. The Ottawa trade should have a fairly steady trade from now on, which should run into the fall months," was the comment of one of the Ottawa manufacturers.

The stocks most called for from the Argentine were twelve inch boards with a thickness of from one to two inches; its ultimate use presumably being for building and sheeting. Stocks sold on the Ottawa market for South America were shipped from the port of Montreal.

The American demand was mostly for the better and lower grades with only a fair demand for middle grades. In short the call was mostly for building lines, so far as the eastern New York state yards were concerned. One of the most interesting features during the latter part of June and the early part of July in connection with American trade , was the report that the U. S. yards were beginning to take sizeable stock of spruce. Spruce stocks, especially eastern have been a drug on the market for a year or more, and their movement, was taken by several of the trade to mark the passing of the last of the old stuff, and open up space for new.

The local call, while it showed a considerable improvement, was not back to its standard of pre war years. There was no leaning toward any particular grade or kind of stock and as more than one dealer remarked, buyers were taking a "little bit of everything." Hemlock, white pine culls, with a sprinkling of the mill run grade in white pine, were the goods mostly in demand.

Dealers, while quite satisfied with the percentage of improvement in requisitions during the past three weeks, would like to see more activity in the better grades. The conservative element of the trade while it too would like to see the movement of high priced stocks begin, felt that it is at most too much to hope for some time to come.

The increase in export demand, had a variety of things to support it, but what the local trade most liked to see was stocks moving in their own home—Ottawa. They saw it after months of waiting and in general acclaim attributed the much needed movement, to one thing, spelled b-u-i-l-d-i-n-g.

There was a reason, and it was supported by building permits

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

issued at Ottawa during the first six months of the year which indicated that new construction during that period would amount to $2,438,000 or one hundred per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. The number of individual permits granted within the same period showed almost an equal increase. New construction contemplated during June amounted to $421,600 which was $256,030, more than in June 1921.

The six months figure show a total of $2,438,869 with 562 permits as against $1,165,570, with 315 in the same period a year ago. Some of the big new undertakings were: The new Hydro-electric Power plant on Carling Ave.,$181,000; additions to Glashan and Cambridge St. public schools, costing $60,000; stores and apartments Carling Avenue and Bank Street, costing $50,000; St. Luke's church, corner of Bell and Somerset Streets, $42,000; a parish hall on Empress Ave., $30,000, and the new factory of F. H. Plant, Limited, Murray Street, $30,000. New front to Ottawa Dairy, $60,000, addition to stores of Vimy Realty Co., Sparks St., $30,000 etc.

In addition there were over half a hundred permits taken out for residences.

The last of the Valley sawmills to commence operations got under way when the Shepard and Morse plant opened, employing 165 mill hands. The opening of this mill was late owing to high water in May which caused several booms of the company to break loose. The re-opening furnished somewhat of a criterion as to labor costs. The wages are $2.75 per nine hour day, which is from 25 to 50 cents per diem higher than mill outside of Ottawa are reported to be paying.

Conditions in Ontario and the East

General market conditions continue good, although it is naturally expected that the number of orders during July and A will fall off. Several wholesale lumbermen and salesmen are taking holidays and retailers are generally well stocked for the summer months. The building boom continues with satisfactory results, not only in the larger centres but in the smaller towns as well, in fact the record in the cities has topped all previous statistics in the structural arena. The promise of a good crop in the West is reviving interest in the Prairies and even Ontario and Quebec farmers, gratified by recent rains and the promise of an abundant harvest, are "loosening up" and buying more freely than they have for months past.

Prices on hemlock and white pine still continue firm and white pine mill culls are moving fairly well. The lath demand still remains quite active. The softwood situation is growing more encouraging all the while, and if there is no collapse to the building boom, dry stock which is now coming on the market, should move freely and at fair prices.

There is every hope that there will be some revival in industrial activity early this fall and that hardwoods will be in greater demand. Reports from various centres show that trade generally in the lumber line is looming up more promisingly all the while. The decrease in freight rates, while not nearly as generous as some expected, should help things along as it will tend to reduce the cost of basic commodities and building supplies, and remove some mist from the atmosphere. Too long has the building horizon been obscured by proposed tariff changes, the stamp tax, increased sales tax, reduction in freight rates and other disturbing phenomena. The export situation has improved and the future presents a clearer vision.

Lumbermen are looking to the coming weeks with more confidence than they have for a long time. Conditions should improve slowly and steadily, and while 1922 may be only a period of recovery, 1923 should be one of restoration and stabilization.

The trade of the hardwood flooring and interior trim producers has been very active and miscellaneous industrial consumers have also been looking for supplies with the exception of wagons, musical instruments and agricultural implement works. Automobile concerns continue busy and are the chief consumers of hardwood at the present juncture, especially of thick elm, ash and maple.

It is believed that the furniture industry will, with the improvement in farming conditions and the brightening outlook, pick up this fall. Stocks with most of them are said to be low, and they will, no doubt, be entering the market. A much better size-up of the furniture requirements will be afforded after the coming furniture exhibits.

It is very likely that the majority of lumber companies in the East will enter logging operations upon a larger scale than they did last season. Nearly every manufacturer and wholesaler is looking forward to 1923 as being a normal year in production, demand and distribution.

Montreal Lumber Conditions Somewhat Unsettled

The failure of Wm. Rutherford & Sons Co., Limited. the largest retailers in Montreal, and of the Dominion Box &Package Co., Limited, a subsidiary concern, are the outstanding events in the lumber trade of the city. The liabilities of the Rutherford Company are $930,000 of which $430,000 are due to trade creditors, and $200,000 to the bank, the assets showing a surplus of $170,000, subject to realization. Some manufacturers and wholesalers are badly hit by the collapse. The creditors are chiefly outside Montreal and include firms from coast to coast.

At a meeting of the creditors and shareholders, Mr. Gordon W. Scott, of P. S. Ross and Sons, was appointed liquidator, with the following as inspectors. Messrs. P. D. Gordon, Mason, Gordon and Company, Limited, Montreal; W. K. Grafftey, Montreal Lumber Company, Limited; D. H. McLennan, Montreal, representing the Hugh MacLean Lumber Company, Buffalo; J. C. Bartram, Ottawa, J. R. Carter, Fesserton Timber Company, Limited, Toronto; G. C. Goodfellow, Montreal, and B. B. Stevenson, Royal Bank, Montreal.

The creditors of the Dominion Box and Package Company have appointed Mr. G. S. Currie, Montreal, liquidator. The following are the inspectors: Messrs. A. C. Jensen, Bank of Montreal; D. G. Wardrope, G. A. Grier and Sons, Montreal, and S. B. Pickham, William Rutherford and Sons Company, Limited. The unsecured liabilities total $91,894 and the secured Creditors $50,000, there being an estimated deficiency of $41,689. William Rltherford and Sons Company are the largest creditors, the majority of creditors in the lumber trade being Montreal firms.

The liquidation of such a well-known and old established company as the Rutherford concern with heavy liabilities would be serious at any time, but it comes at a period when the Montreal market is upset to a certain extent by the ruinous competition of a number of retailers. The failure has had the effect of intensifying the nervous feeling existing. The Rutherford failure unfortunately does not stand alone. It is by far the most serious of several during the year, the majority being in the woodworking industry.

Having regard to the losses sustained in these failures and in a large one in Quebec City, wholesalers declare that they will have to be more discriminating in the matter of giving credit. One wholesaler stated "Personally I am very sorry for those who have had the direction of the Rutherford Co. However, in one woy, I welcome the failure. It will clear the air, and in the end put business on a better basis. Wholesalers in Montreal and elsewhere have been very lax in the matter of giving credit: the failures this year should have a salutary effect in the matter of giving indiscriminate credit. Many retailers seem to think that they can sell lumber on a $3 margin.

This is impossible in Montreal if the wholesaler or manufacturer is to be paid and a profit left to the retailer. The latter can get much more for his lumber if he insists and will refrain from cutthroat competition. It is true that the consumer benefits from this competition but what value is that if it involves a loss to the retailer and ultimately a loss to the millman or to the wholesaler. Other financial troubles will surely follow unless business is done on a more liberal margin.

This complaint as to excessive competition affects only a section of the retailers. Some deny that they are under-cutting prices or assert that the responsibility rests elsewhere.

What of the immediate factor? There is a tendency for financial difficulties of this character to exact an exaggregated influence and to produce an uneasy feeling. This will soon disappear. The demand for lumber is good, both for local and American account and the outlook is in the direction of firmer prices, under the circumstances of increased industrial activity. There is in fact, no reason to take a pessimistic view of conditions.

The activity in building continues. During June the permits totalled $2,246,693, as against $2,293,150 in the previous month, the permits include 555 dwellings, 92 garages, 4 factories, 10 warehouses, 4 schools, and 2 churches.

The lath market remains firm, although some of the Maritime Province mills are asking a little more money than wholesalers care to pay.

Only a small quantity of the British Government stock remains to be sold. The lumber for export is being freely moved from the lower ports.

Shipments to the U. S. from Montreal are moderate. The feature of the season is the large quantities for Irish ports.

Knew His Place all Right

Bill Planer, the village carpenter, had given so generously of his time and services in building the little memorial church, that it was decided to allow him to speak at the dedication exercises. Bill hated to do it, but he also hated to offend his friends, so he made a try.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he stammered. "I realize I am a good deal better fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking—"

Then, amid roars of laughter, he sat down.

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Manager

Is It Advisable to Agree Always with the Boss?

Anybody Can Say "That's So, You're Right," or Find Fault and Criticize, But It Takes People of Real Mental Calibre to Have Opinions of Their Own

Be it said in the very begining—that all of us have a Boss. With some it is an executive of the firm; with others the employer himself; and with still others the dear but exacting public.

So to begin with we all start out on the same ground. However, for the sake of graphicness and clearness let us call the Boss by the definite name of Burton.

This will require us to make a re-statement of our caption or title, and to make it read "Do You Always Agree With Burton?" And, by the way, let me tell you an interesting story which, strange to say, is true, but you know truth is stranger than fiction.

In a certain town there is a retail lumber dealer who began in a small way with a borrowed capital of a few hundred dollars. He has prospered amazingly, being the head now of an organization that is interested in or controls several yards. Naturally his own time has to be used entirely in planning, buying, organizing, etc. Each store has its managers and assistants.

Our friend, whom we will call Burton, has the reputation of being very irritable even to the point of being cantankerous and unreasonable. He is quick, sarcastic, and sometimes gives the impression of being willing to brook no opposition.

It so happens, that recently he has had occasion to locate the best man he could find to handle a big, new proposition which he is launching at large expense. Burton knew that he could not afford to make a mistake. A mistake might even be fatal.

He went on the still hunt in his own way and finally narrowed down to between two men. Each one seemed to have equally strong claims for the position, and yet he could not bring himself to come to an actual decision between them.

Burton decided that they should cast the vote themselves and determine the matter. He called Brown to him (Brown was one of the two men) and stated to him a business situation which had just arisen.

Brown listened sympathetically and said:

"Well, well, Mr. Burton, what are you going to do about it?"

Mr. Burton had baited his trap for this very query. So with much show of impatience he explained how he was going to get out of the emergency, and in no uncertain terms he blamed a local business man for being largely responsible for the unexpected turn of affairs.

Brown nodded his head gravely and said with a fine show of deference:

"You are right, Mr. Burton, ab-so-lute-ly right! A weaker man might handle this matter in a less firm manner, but you have the right idea of settling the affair once and for all."

Mr. Burton appeared much gratified at this concurrence of opinion, and Brown went out well satisfied with himself.

In a short time the other man, whose name is Hayes, was called in. Exactly the same statement was made and the trap baited for the same question.

Hayes listened intently and when the pause came where his question would fit in, he said tersely:

"Do you wish my opinion, Mr. Burton, or have you determined on your own course?"

The Boss shrugged his shoulders. "As I see it," he said, "this is about what I shall do,"—and he went on and outlined the same method of procedure which he had described to Brown.

Hayes listened with evident concentration. When Mr. Burton finished he asked this question:

"Now, what do you think of my plan?"

"I am sorry to have to disagree with you," replied Mr. Hayes courteously, "but it seems to me that such a course involves large risks. You have about an even chance of losing and winning, but as I see it in the last analysis, you will lose anyway because you will antagonize people whose goodwill it is important to preserve. The expense will be heavy, the burden of proof will be upon you, and the anxiety and publicity will be a heavy drain upon time and nervous vitality. I would counsel diplomacy, and if possible arbitrate the matter in a spirit of all fairness."

Mr. Burton flew right off the handle, as it were. He was explosive in his denunciation of such advice, but Mr. Hayes was firm, saying deferentially:

"I may be wrong, Mr. Burton, but at least I am honest in telling you just how I see this. Here is a suggestion which I have to make, and I think you will agree that it is safe at least. Do not throw down the gauntlet at once. Go up and talk this whole matter over frankly with Mr. West, President of the First National Bank. You do not even bank there, but he is a friend of yours, and so you can depend upon him to be disinterested and I believe honest. He is also a friend of this business man against whom you are about to proceed, and this business man does not bank with Mr. West either.

"Put the matter up to one who is credited with being a shrewd financier and possessed of excellent judgment, and see how it appeals to him. Even then I would say, act according to your own best light, for I do not believe in being swayed by everyone—but at least be as reasonably sure as is humanly possible before you go ahead, that you are not making a mistake."

Two days later Billie Hayes was called into Mr. Burton's office and offered the position which he did not know was being created, and he was offered it on the ground of honesty and courage in being able to differ from the Boss when he felt that the wrong policy was being pursued.

There are people who differ with everybody on principle. They love to argue better than they do to eat, but the sort of arguing they do is unresultful and tends to prejudice. There are others who agree with everybody and everything. They call it tact. It is nothing of the kind. It is either mental laziness, banal toadying, or stupid and slavish desire to curry favor.

Everybody respects those who have honest opinions and who do thinking enough to have constructive suggestions to offer. Anybody can say, "That's so. You are right." Anybody can find fault and criticize, but it takes people of real mental calibre to have opinions of their very own which are worth-while. These are the ones who are bound to forge ahead if they keep their own heads and have a definite goal in sight.

Reducing Capital Stock of Forests

The Canadian Forestry Association is conducting a popular educational campaign in regard to the protection, propagation, and perpetuation of our forest supplies. Instructive data is given on a number of points and is reproduced by the press throughout the country, thus disseminating useful knowledge and affording readers some real facts which otherwise might not be brought to their attention.

In a recent leaflet it was stated that much had been said lately as to the enormous damage caused to the forests in Quebec and New Brunswick by insect attacks on spruce. "Is there any definite data on this?" was asked. The reply was that the Chief Forester for Quebec estimates that the budworm in that province alone has destroyed no less than 75,000,000 cords of valuable pulpwood. This figure is, however, just half of the estimate made by the Entomological Branch of the Federal Government, which places the loss at 150,000,000 cords, representing a loss in raw material of from $750,000,000. to $1,500,000,000.

It is said that in many districts the attacks of the spruce budworm have ceased for the present but a further loss of less magnitude must ensue through the weakening of the forest trees which renders it more prone to damage by other insects, particularly by bark beetles.

The losses in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick from insects and from forest fires greatly exceeds the amount of timber annually cut, and this means that the capital stock of the forests of the eastern provinces is being constantly reduced.

W. Gerard Power, of Quebec, former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who is chairman of the Quebec Harbor Commission, was tendered a banquet recently by the Quebec Board of Trade. Many tributes were paid to the enterprise, public spirit and splendid citizenship of Mr. Power.

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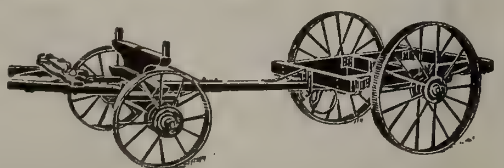

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EDGINGS

Day's shingle mill at Hatzic, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire.

D. McGrandee is erecting a new sawmill at Innisfail, Alta., to replace the one which was destroyed by fire recently.

Three Rivers Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., Three Rivers, P. Q., are expected to start work on a new $4,000,000 pulp mill.

Mrs. Greig wife of Robert Greig, superintendent of the paper mills of Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, Que., passed away recently.

P. L. Canfield, 160 Huron St., Woodstock, Ont., wholesale lumber dealer, has erected a commodious new office adjoining his home in that city.

British Esparto Papers, Ltd., Montreal, have been incorporated to manufacture and market all kinds of pulp and paper products. Capital $10,000.

In a recent forest fire which raged on the Dollar timber limits near Coquitlam, B. C., it is said that 5,000 feet of fallen timber, mostly big cedar and fir, was destroyed.

The Northern Construction Company's sawmill, with about 2,500,000 feet of timber at Kamloops, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Amos Lumber & Pulpwood Company, Limited, Amos, Quebec, has been incorporated to conduct a general lumber and pulpwood manufacturing business. Capital $250,000.

Forest fires in British Columbia jumped from 393 to 517 during the second week in June as a result of the continued dry and hot weather according to reports recently made to P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester.

The Rat Portage Logging Co. at Menzies Bay on Vancouver Island recently lost its entire camp in a forest fire along with fifteen railway cars and half a million feet of cedar logs.

Fifty square miles of timber in the Moose Mountain forest reserve, near Kipling, in eastern Saskatchewan, have been eaten up by caterpillars this summer. Scarcely a green leaf remains.

One hundred men from the St. John River woods, New Brunswick were engaged recently for bush operations in California at 35 cents an hour. The employment agency was at Van Buren, Me.

E. Burtt Lumber Co., Limited, of Cardigan, York County, N. B., have bought the mills and 30 miles of timber limits at Doaktown, Northumberland County, owned by Frank D. Swin, ex-M.L.A.

Black River Shipping Company, Montreal, were recently incorporated to take over the Black River Pulpwood Co., Limited, and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital $1,000,000.

Two hundred and thirty forest fires recently broke out in various parts of British Columbia within six days. The total number of forest fires in the Pacific Coast provinces so far this year is nearly eight hundred.

The St. John River recently went on the rampage and rose sixteen feet within a few hours. It is reported that a quantity of lumber belonging to the Fraser Companies at Plaster Rock, Victoria County, was swept away.

The groundwood and newsprint mill of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, now being constructed at Three Rivers, P. Q., will include a train shed, machine room, grinder room, screen room, and transformer house.

Bush fires which raged along the Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R. have consumed about $9,000 worth of poles and posts belonging to A. J. Waskett of Revelstoke. More than a million feet of standing timber was also destroyed.

Chester D. Massey, president of the Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, recently donated a community hall to his home town of Newcastle, Ont. The corner stone was laid on July 3rd. The building will have accommodation for nine hundred persons.

Flemming & Gibson, of Juniper, N. B., have installed machinery at their Welch Siding mill for the production of railway shims. The output of the company at present is not large but it is expected that there will be an improved demand within the next few weeks.

A fire which it is suspected was of incendiary origin destroyed 5,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Dunfield Lumber Company, Moncton, N. B. and stored in the Canadian National Railway yards. It is estimated that the property loss is about $400,000.

Adams River Lumber Co. Ltd., Chase, B. C., are now represented in Winnipeg by Lockhart-Prescott Lumber Co. Ltd., Mc-

Intyre Block Winnipeg and in Manitoba by D. E. McCarter, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg. They are handling pine, spruce, fir and cedar in mixed cars.

Charlton & Pope, Limited, Montreal, have been granted a federal charter with a capital of $75,000 to manufacture and market pulp and paper machines. H. W. Johnston of Outremont, Que., and A. A. Pope, of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

The building of a dam at the cost of $2,500,000., near Kenogami, Que., is now on the eve of being realized. Representatives of the J. G. White Co. were recently in Quebec in connection with the arrangements. The carrying out of the project will mean much to many industries in the district around Chicoutimi.

Samuel McKee and Andrew H. Campbell intend erecting a new sawmill at Mill Creek, near Hope, B. C. The mill now at Langley Prairie has exhausted its cut there and is to be torn down and the machinery shipped to Hope where a new mill is being erected, and it is expected that cutting will be resumed in the near future.

The "Canada Lumberman" has received from the Century Wood Preserving Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of their most recent bulletin, "Adzing and Boring Cross Ties." The publication is both timely and instructive and contains a number of attractive illustrations and valuable pointers which will be read by all those interested.

The creditors' meeting of the William Rutherford and Sons Company, Limited, Montreal, was largely attended, firms from all parts of the country being represented. There is a chance of the company being reorganized. Besides doing an extensive retail lumber and interior trim business, the company is interested in several subsidiary concerns.

The Wigwam Paper & Pulp Co., Waldo, B. C., intend erecting a pulp and paper plant on the Elk River about 3½ miles from Elko, B. C. C. D. McNab, of Waldo, B. C., is manager of the company who have engineers now examining the Elk River for sufficient Hydro-Electric supply and a tract along the Elk River for an available supply of pulpwood.

The paper mill at Bear River, N. S., of the Clarke Brothers Company, Limited, has resumed operations. The factory at St. John manufacturing fibre ware, paper boxes, corrugated paper, cardboard, etc., has not yet resumed operations. The steamer, Bear River, owned by the company and operating between Bear River and St. John has not missed a trip.

Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ont., have obtained sanction for the construction of a light logging railway from Iriquois Falls north to Hughes, a distance of seventeen miles. The permission was given with the understanding that the road would be used for logging purposes only and would not extend beyond the line of the Transcontinental Railway.

Consumption of British Columbia lumber on the prairies is slowly increasing, according to Mr. W. H. Cushing, ex-minister of pubilc works for Alberta, and a large Calgary sash and door manufacturer, who was recently in Vancouver. If the wheat crop this year comes up to present expectations there will be a prairie building boom of considerable size, Mr. Cushing believes.

H. M. Whitehead known throughout Essex County, Ont., as a lumber expert, has just returned from an extensive trip through the United States, where he inspected many of the most productive timber lands on the continent. His trip took him as far south as Albuquerque, New Mexico, and while he was away he visited some of the largest lumber and milling establishments in the United States.

Hamilton & Collier, Limited, have been granted a provincial charter with a capital stock of $49,000.00 and head office in Campbellton, N. B., to carry on a general lumbering, woodworking, building and contracting business, and to take over the business at present conducted in Campbellton by Hamilton & Collier. The incorporators of the company are John Collier, Clarence P. Hamilton and Ralph Hamilton, lumbermen, all of Campbellton.

The auction sale to cut burned timber lying in the vacant territory in the upper part of the St. Marguerite, Godbout, Pentecote, Sheldrake and Mistassini Rivers, took place recently in the Private Bills Committee Chamber, Quebec, the sale being presided over by E. M. Deschenes, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. The permits, which are good for three years, were sold to the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, Ont., at $1.05 per M. feet, board measure.

A deputation headed by Mr. J. Hugues Fortier, M.L.A., for Beauce, waited upon Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Crown Lands, for Quebec recently. The delegates urged the department to reduce the storage of logs in the river which in times of heavy rain cause the water to overflow the banks of the river, resulting in heavy damages. The deputation also requested that a dam be constructed at St. George de Beauce in order to check the ice in the spring freshets. The Minister promised that the requests of the people of Beauce would be considered.

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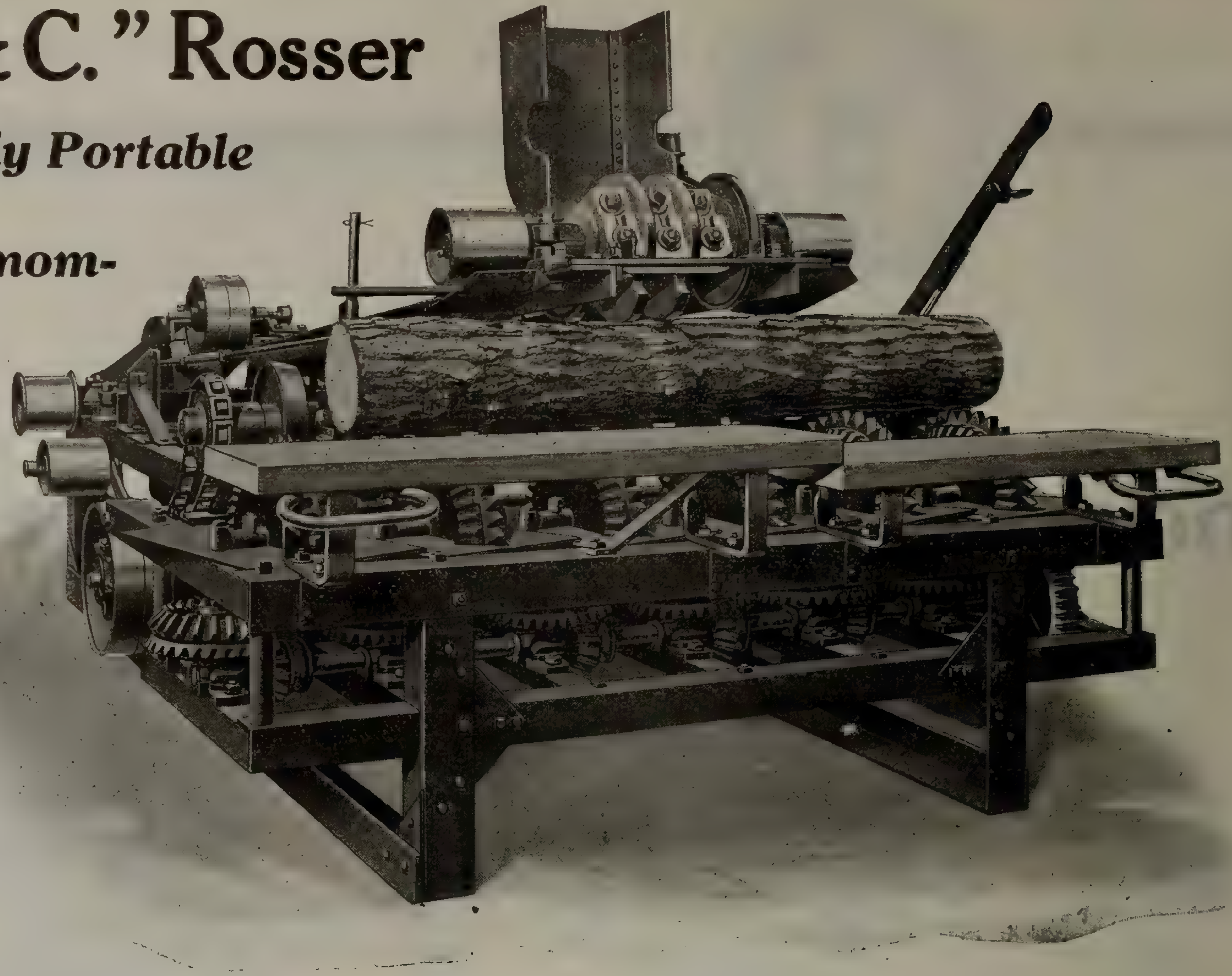

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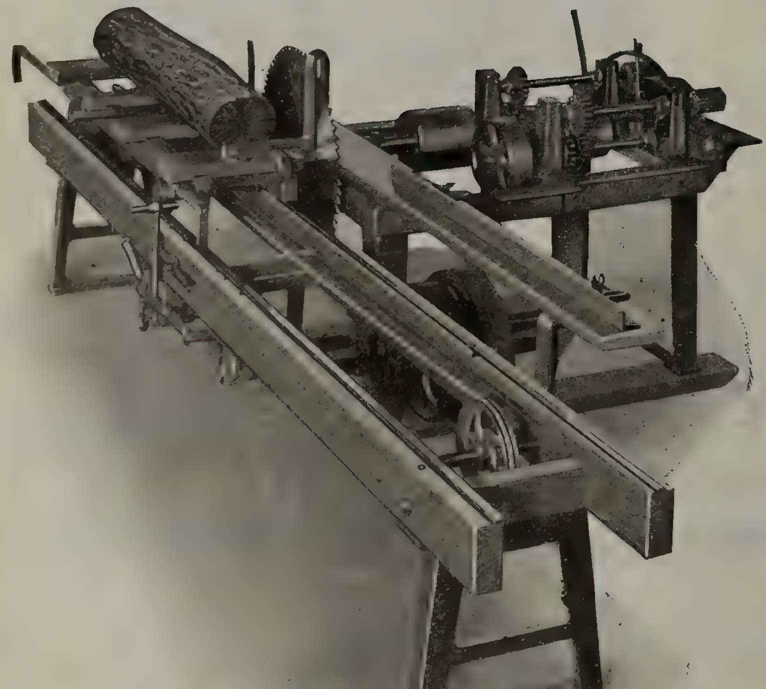

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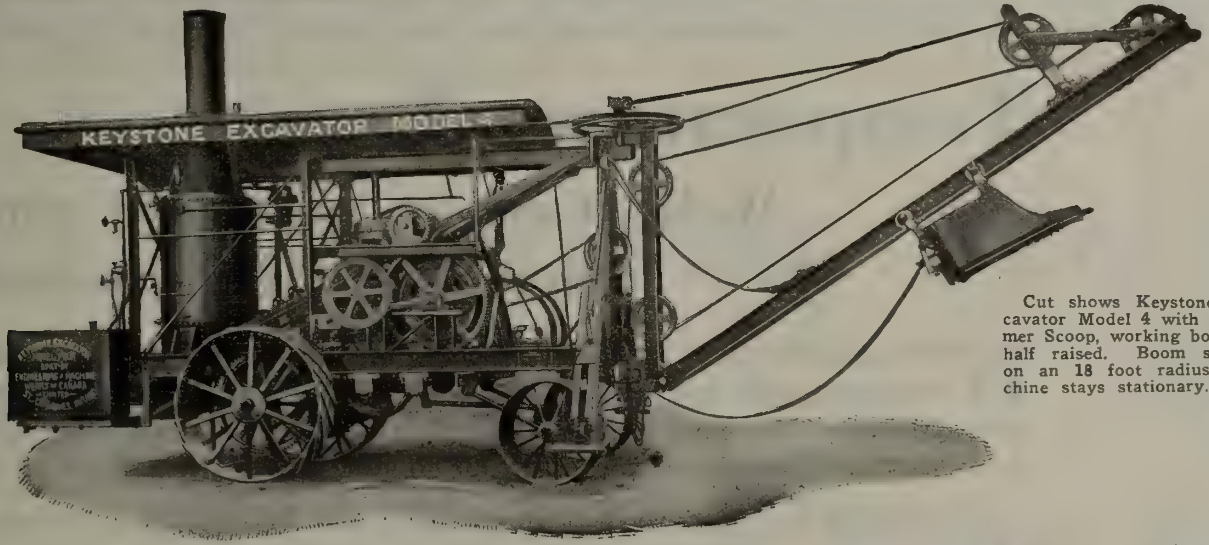

Cut shows Keystone Excavator Model 4 with Skimmer Scoop, working boom is half raised. Boom swings on an 18 foot radius—machine stays stationary.

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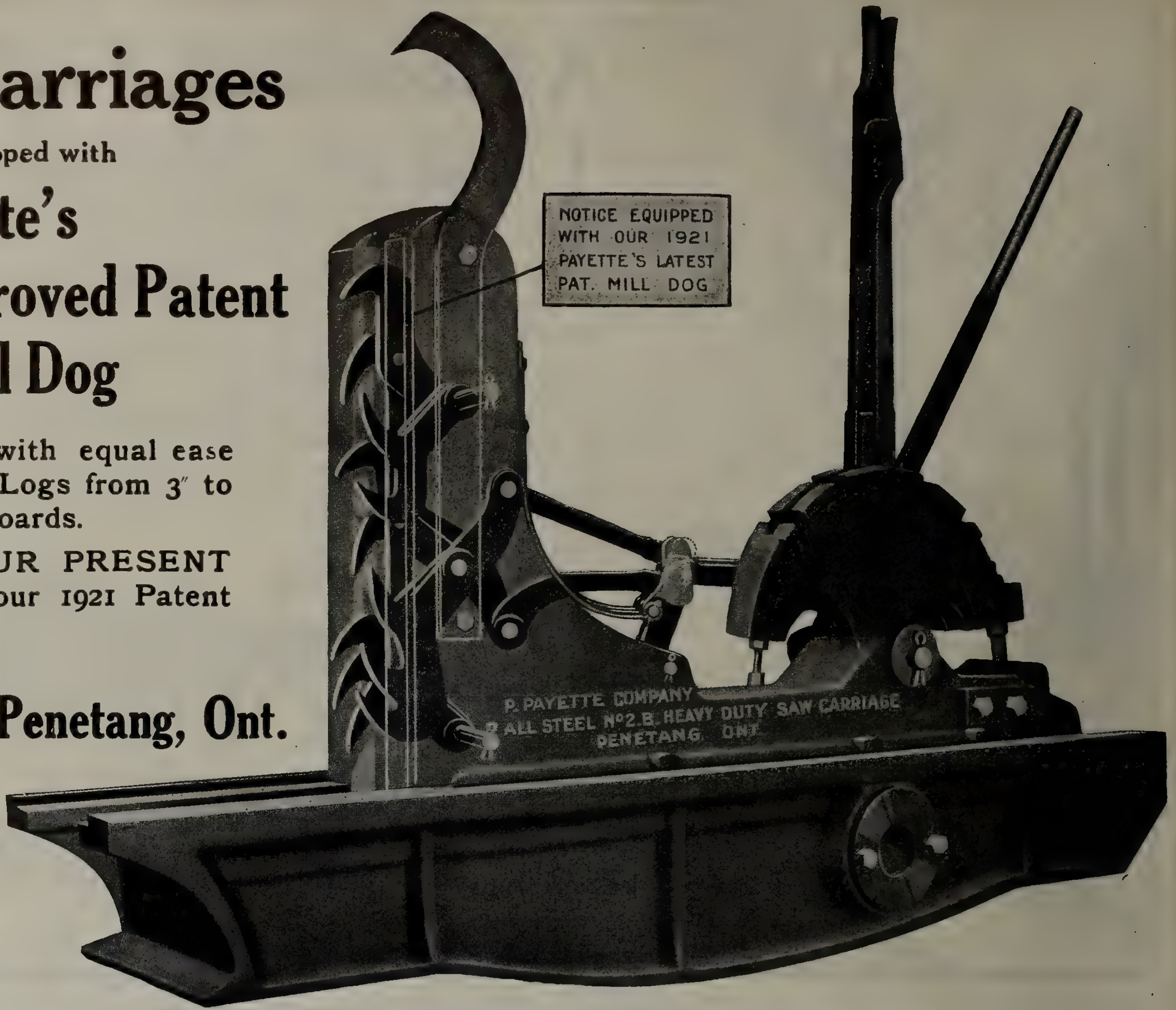
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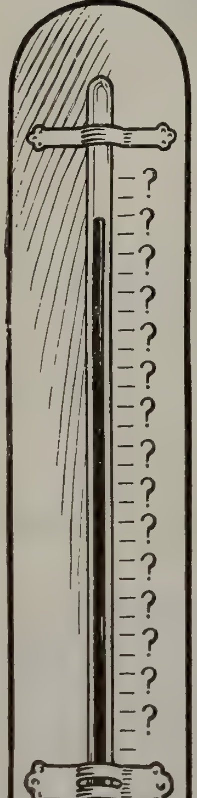

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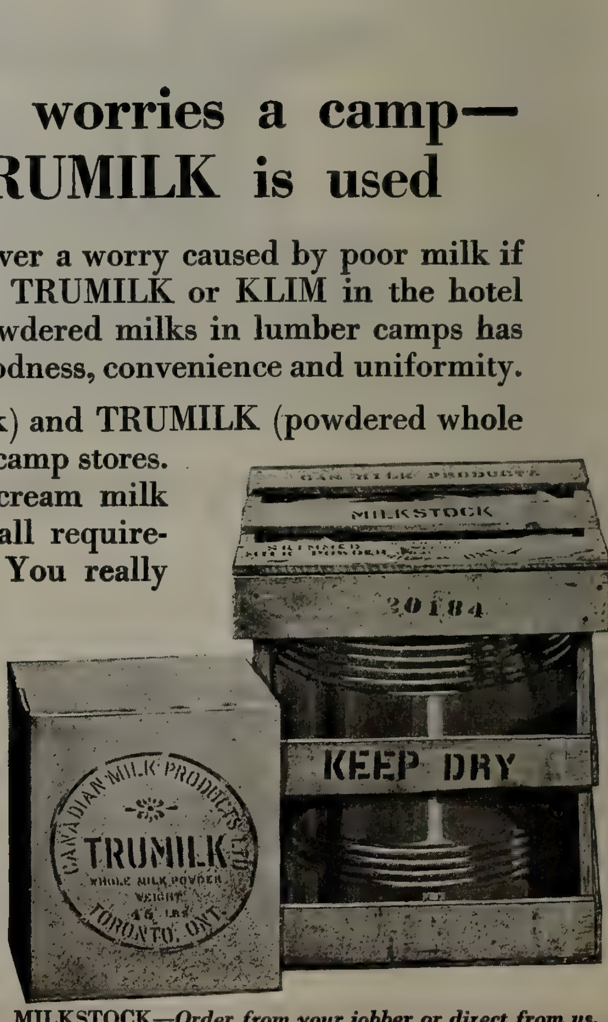

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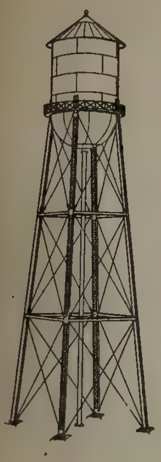

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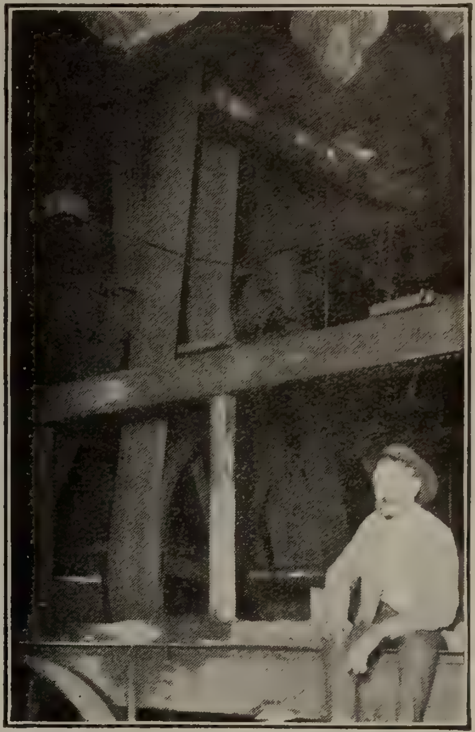
The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. Limited
64 Front St. W. TORONTO
Phone Woodworking Dept., Adelaide 20

Full lines of Iron and Wood-working Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Electric Motors, Saws, Shingle, Lath Mill Machinery, etc.

HALIFAX, N.S. ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, P.Q. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. VANCOUVER, B.C.

How Long Will It Last?

This is a High Speed, Edger Drive with a Small Driven pulley, and Idler on the slack side of the belt. In addition the load is irregular and requires anywhere from 85 to 150 H. P. How long do you think this belt should give good Service?



Condor
BELT

SPECIFICATIONS:

Drive Pulley 72 inches in diam. Speed 350 R. P. M.
Driven Pulley 18 inches in diam. Belt Speed 6600 ft. per min.
The belt is a 14 inch 6 ply Endless Condor, 40 feet 11 inches long. It has been in service 15 months and looks good for many more.

The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

Ottawa Montreal Toronto North Bay Moncton, N.B. Winnipeg Vancouver
Large Stocks Carried

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER LIMITED
TRADE MARK

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA
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McCormack Lumber Company
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Northern Lumber Mills
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Parry Sound Lumber Company
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W. & J. Sharples
Shevlin-Clarke Company
Snowball & Co., J. B.
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Summers, James R.
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Toronto Blower Company

PLANING MILL MACHINERY

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B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Toronto Blower Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

POPLAR

Keewatin Lumber Co.

POST GRINDERS

Smith Foundry Company

POSTS AND POLES

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Canadian Tie & Lumber Co..
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

PULLEYS AND SHAFTING

Canadian Link-Belt Company
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company, G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
McLaren, D. K. Ltd.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

PULP MILL MACHINERY

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

PULPWOOD

British & Foreign Agencies
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Price Bros. & Company
Scott, Draper & Company

PUMPS

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

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(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
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Reed & Co., Geo. W.

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Atkins & Company, E. C.
Disston & Sons, Henry
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Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Radcliff Saw Mfg. Company
Shurly Company, Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW GRINDERS

Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY

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G. Walter Green Company, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS

Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SHINGLES

Apex Lumber Company
Associated Mills, Limited
Cameron Lumber Company
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber CO.
Carew Lumber Company, John
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Fraser, Companies Limited
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Company
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette & Company, P.
Smith Foundry Company

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SNOW PLOWS

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Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
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Cox, Long & Company
Dadson, A. T.
Dudley Arthur N.
Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.
Fraser, Companies Limited
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Keewatin Lumber Co.
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack Lumber Co.
McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Co.
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Power Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills, Limited
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STEAM SHOVELS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

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Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

STEEL DRUMS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

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TANKS

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Woods Mfg. Company

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Canadian Tie & Lumber Co..
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
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Farnworth & Jardine
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Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

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Dominion Truck Equipment Co.
Sylvester Manufacturing Co.

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Kilbenny & Corcoran
Tudhope Anderson Co.

TRUCK UNITS

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B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Canada, Ltd.

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Crane, Limited

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Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

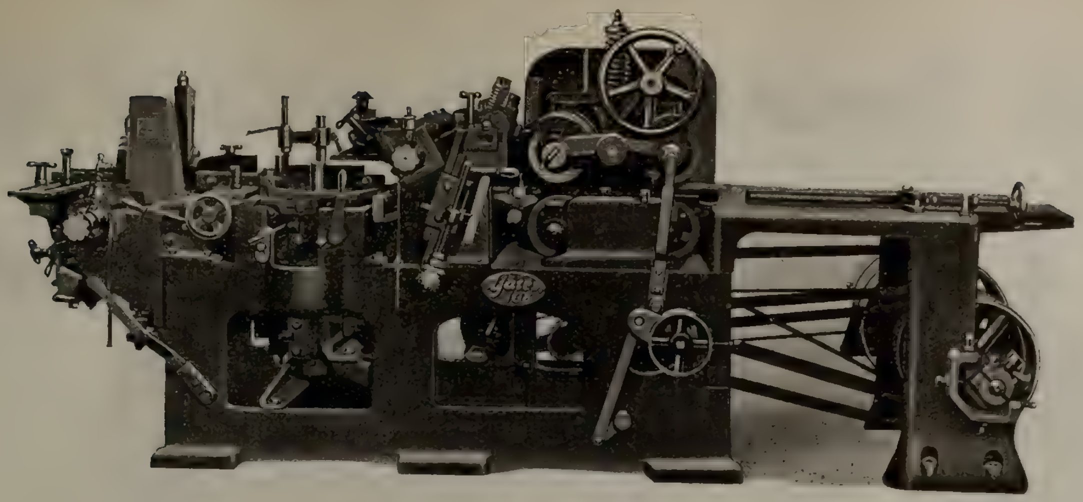
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Beveridge Supply Company
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Company
Power Lumber Co.

WOOD PULP

Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Power Lumber Co.



"The Old Stand By"

Yates

No. 108 Moulder

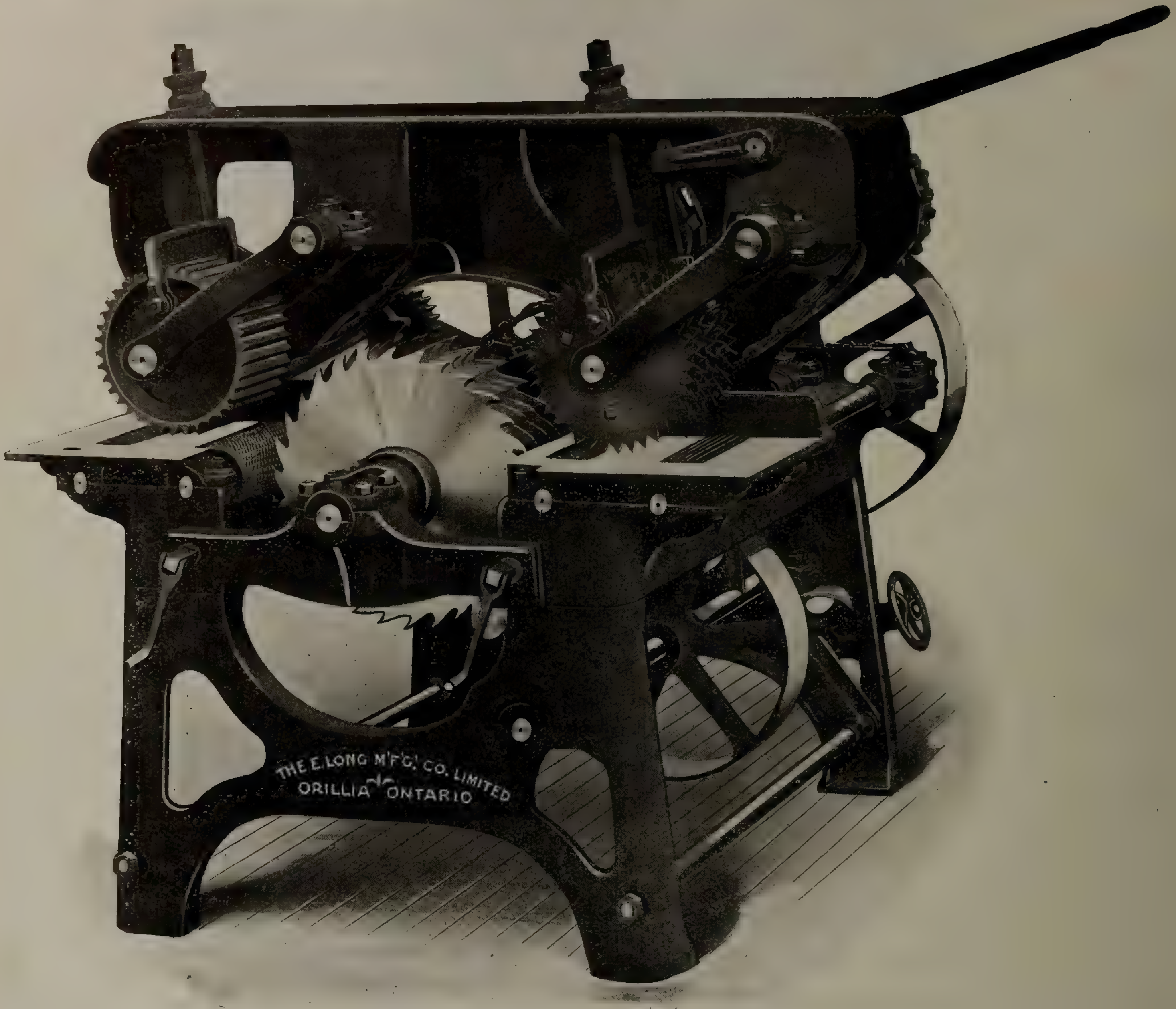
That's what millmen call the 108 "The Old Stand By." Recently one of our old customers who has had a "108" for the last eight years said "you can't beat the 108—turns out work good as the day it was installed, it's our old stand by."

Whether you are thinking of getting a Moulder or not at present—get a copy of circular which tells you all about this favorite machine. Drop us a line it will be a pleasure to forward you circular.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
Hamilton, Canada

Eastern Sales Office
263 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

For Mills Producing Lath in Large Quantities



NO. 3 LATH BOLTER (Operating Side)

The above photograph showing the operating side of our No. 3 Bolter gives a good idea of the substantial construction, compactness and accessibility of this machine.

The hinge shafts of the Press Rolls are made adjustable by means of sliding boxes so that stock may run straight through or may be made to hug the straight edge as desired.

The sprockets and set collars on the hinge shafts are split so that they may be removed easily.

Other details of the machine have been improved from time to time in keeping with our policy of overlooking no detail that can possibly improve these machines in any way.

A thorough examination will show that not only is every adjustment provided for but every part is so easily accessible and the design is so simple as to well merit the success which this machine has achieved.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

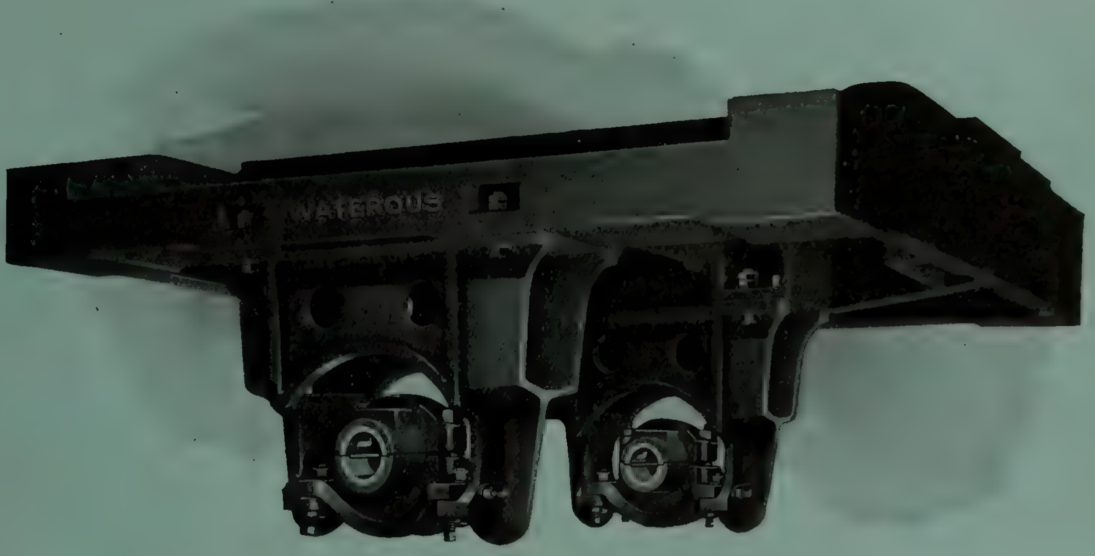
Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gormans, Limited,
Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 1 BED



The sturdy, carefully planned construction of the bed of the "New Model" Mill is typical of every part that goes to make the complete machine. For that reason we have illustrated it here in a separate cut. Note the depth and thickness of the casting, the strength of the internal ribbing, and the extreme width of the bearing surfaces which rest on the foundation.

The Bed extends completely about the mill and carries all parts self-contained upon it. Its ample size spreads the weight of the mill over a large area. This, and the care exercised in the proper distribution of metal within it, are the secrets of the rigidity and stability which distinguish the machine.

The Bed is symmetrical in design, as are all parts of the mill, thus permitting the change from right to left and vice versa with little trouble or expense.

Firmly bolted to the bottom of the bed are the hangers which carry the lower mandrel bearings. Both are of open box section, a specially sturdy form of construction that has the particular advantage that it permits the cross timber supporting the bed at the back of the mill to be inserted through it. This overcomes the necessity of cutting the foundation timbers, and allows the use of solid framing beneath the while bed. The bearings themselves are of the ball and socket type and adjust readily, vertically and horizontally. A heavy yoke holds the cap in place and at the same time provides a positive take-up for wear. The Bearing surfaces are long, carefully babbitted with the best bearing metal, and are well lubricated from covered oil and grease chambers of ample dimensions. The caps are also provided for water connections so they can be water cooled in case the tension carried on the saw is great enough to make this desirable. We have found these bearings exceptionally cool running, easy to millwright, and easy to keep in perfect condition.

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons Simcoe, Ont.

FIRE WALLS ARCHES BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of **"BOICO"** feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Ever-jet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

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Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all kinds PENETANG, ONT.

Vol. 42 Toronto, August 1, 1922 No. 15

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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NEW AND USED
H. W. PETRIE, LTD.
TORONTO

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on
E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks
BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.
The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

New **RAILS** Relaying
12 to 80 pounds per yard
LOGGING CARS
Jno. J. Gartshore
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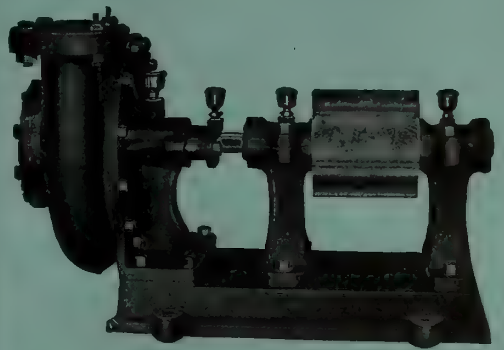


Economise
by the use of
Smart-Turner
Pumps

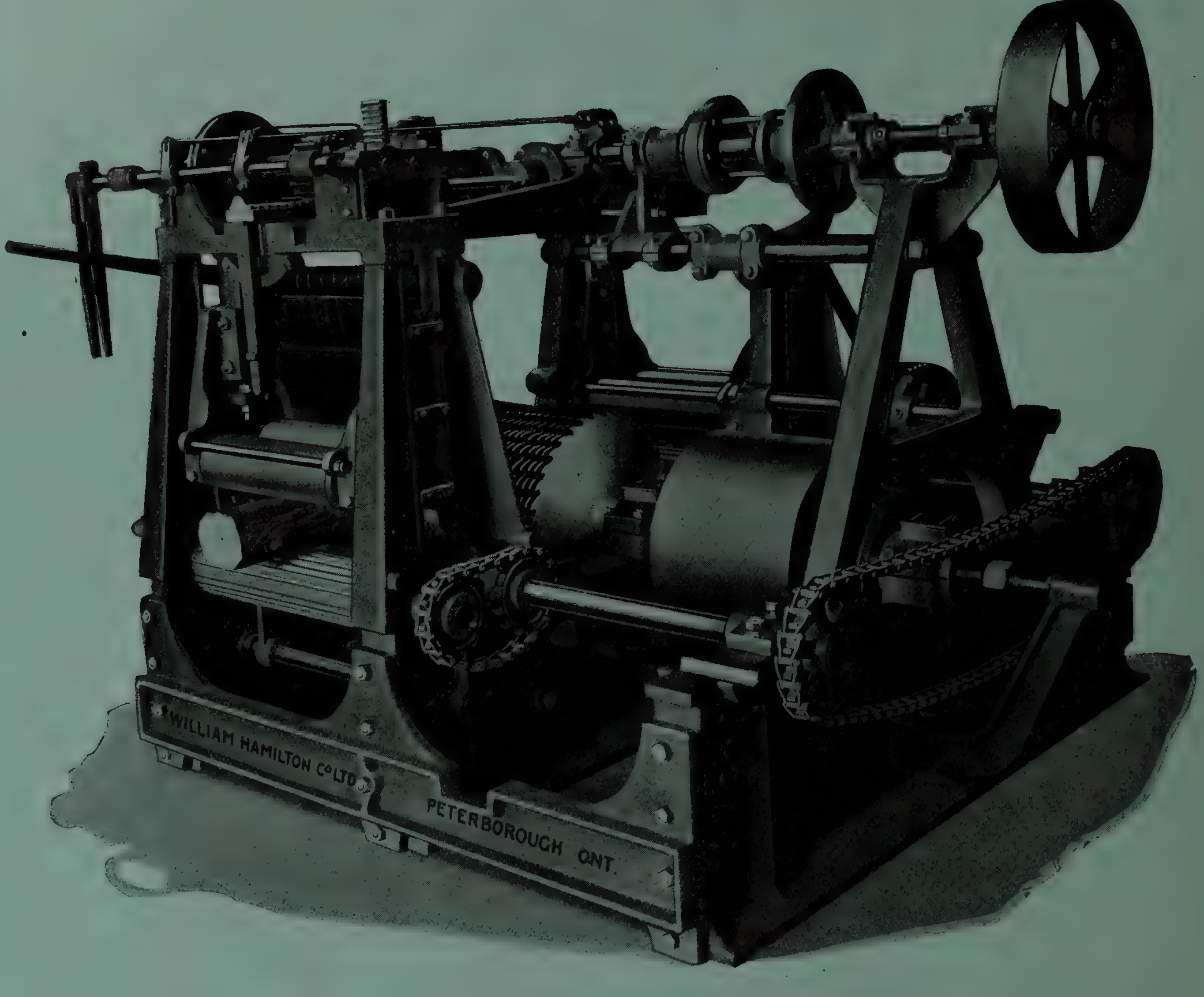
They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

It Pays to Buy
"MADE IN CANADA"
"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE
Because
Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.
THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.

"Kendall" Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber quicker than ever before



This illustration shows the latest design of 12" "Kendall" gang circular which takes 21-36" saws No. 10 gauge and cuts cants up to 12" in thickness. Like the other models it has a hollow mandrel 5-3/16" diameter, and water cooled saws. Each saw has a separate guide easily accesssible and readily adjustable and the end bridge-tree is so designed that it swings back out of place for changing saws. As can be seen from the cut the feed, which is variable, is driven independent of the mandrel and the press rolls are steam operated. Feed rolls are 36" long—drive pulley 30 x 22", floor space 9'-0" x 11'-0".

We have no hesitation in saying that this gang circular cuts lumber absolutely the smoothest and truest to size of any machine on the market today.

These machines are made in the following sizes:
26" Saws for 8" Cants using weight press rolls.
32" Saws for 10" Cants using steam press rolls.
36" Saws for 12" Cants using steam press rolls.

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with either chain, rope or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

CONSULT US FOR ANY OF YOUR SAWMILL NEEDS

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterboro, Ontario**

Unequalled connections with the best sources of supply.
Prompt, careful attention to all orders

PINE HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
SHINGLES
LATH, ETC.
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Well manufactured, rigidly graded, and priced to make quick turnover at attractive profit.

Write us to-day for quotations

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BALED SHAVINGS

CAR LOTS

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited

OTTAWA -:- CANADA

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Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	2,775	......	2,900	1,800
1 in.	68,300	9,000	37,400	54,700
1¼ in.	66,500	7,000	50,000	......
1½ in.	39,000	500	43,000	27,000
2 in.	76,800	......	94,000	46,000
2½ in.	51,500	......	54,000	40,500
3 in.	71,500	......	29,500	38,500
4 in.	43,000	......	18,000	11,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—68,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	12,500	......	132,900	4,500
1¼ in.	......	......	33,600	12,500
1½ in.	2,000	......	22,700	23,300
2 in.	6,000	......	24,200	62,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S. W. & No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	500	......	53,000	60,000
1 in.	101,000	1,500	33,000	90,000
1¼ in.	71,800	300	77,200	130,200
1½ in.	39,500	1,600	21,000	......
2 in.	6,200	......	12,300	60,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	800	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	25,200	21,000	49,800	6,000
1¼ in.	42,100	21,300	8,000	3,000
1½ in.	37,300	25,500	12,000	1,000
2 in.	42,000	5,000	19,800	2,000
2½ in.	7,000	......	......	......
3 in.	700	5,800	11,000	......
4 in.	......	4,000	1,900	200

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	......	86,300	44,900	7,000
1¼ in.	......	30,000	37,325	1,600
1½ in.	......	37,000	97,300	23,500
2 in.	......	10,000	12,000	11,500

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1 Com.
1 in.	......	......	5,000	2,000
1¼ in.	......	......	5,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	2,000	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	11,000	46,000	6,000
5/4	......	20,400	28,800	......
6/4	......	12,900	36,500	5,600
8/4	......	52,300	12,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No: 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	3,000	33,000	......	......
1¼ in.	4,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	6,700	10,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

GUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	22,000	9,000	200
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	2,600	15,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	......	13,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/8 in.	......	......	......	......
3/4 in.	172,000	319,000	50,800	11,500
5/8 in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	151,200	61,000	105,400	108,000
1¼ in.	36,700	47,600	8,100	1,100
1½ in.	97,900	33,200	10,000	......
2 in.	90,500	172,000	70,000	9,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	97,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	30,800	20,500	7,000	16,000
4 in.	11,600	8,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1/2 in.	......	......	......	......
5/8 in.	2,150	3,000	16,900	3,000
3/4 in.	264,800	437,000	108,000	42,000
1 in.	87,300	134,000	45,200	183,000
1¼ in.	9,300	6,100	400	......
1½ in.	35,300	100,000	700	......
2 in.	13,000	95,000	40,000	7,500
2½ in.	138,800	54,500	3,000	1,800
3 in.	24,800	38,800	9,400	......
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	60,000	29,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	2,000	......	300	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1/2 in.	6,100	......	......	......
3/4 in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
5/8 in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	20,300	9,000	7,400	19,000
1¼ in.	10,000	......	11,000	500
1½ in.	12,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	9,000	......	24,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Brig' Saps
3/4 in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
5/8 in.	2,000	3,000	......	2,200
1 in.	3,400	67,000	1,200	9,200
1¼ in.	2,300	20,300	......	600
1½ in.	6,300	21,100	......	......
2 in.	500	9,000	......	5,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	......
3 in.	......	3,900	......	1,000
4 in.	......	200	......	......

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
5/8 in.	29,000	6,300	800	......
1 in.	9,000	84,900	......	......
1¼ in.	7,000	21,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	3,700	13,000	9,500	8,000
2 in.	......	3,400	7,500	600
2½ in.	......	......	......	......
3 in.	1,100	......	31,000	9,000
4 in.	200	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	10,500	9,900	7,300	3,000
1¼ in.	2,200	13,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	1,500	200	500	......
2 in.	1,100	......	200	......
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS
Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.
Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

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TRADE MARK
THE BOARD WITH THE 10 TESTED FEATURES
SOLID **FIBRE BOARD**

A Business Getter!

TEN TEST Solid FIBRE BOARD is creating bigger business for the retail lumberman because it is serving the building trades in a more complete way than has any other wallboard.

Why not go after some of of this business? Right now would be an excellent time to introduce it to your trade. The building season is at its height and home owners are everywhere engaged in repairing, etc.

Get your order in today. We can promise immediate shipment.

Manufactured by MANLEY CHEW
Penetang - Ontario

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The little boy in the picture has been caught with the goods, but he isn't as bad off as some merchants caught without the goods.

When a customer comes into your office looking for something especially good in White Pine, and you haven't got it—you're out of luck—caught without the goods.

Don't let this happen to you. Give Hocken an order to put in a nice selection of their famous White Pine. Then you can be sure of getting the business you're entitled to.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 3153

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Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

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For Immediate Shipment

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All Grades and Sizes

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WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

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One of our recent shipments.

By the Sweat of their Brows

TODAY, farmers are working like the proverbial busy bees. Hard workers at all times, farmer Brown and farmer Jones are getting up a little earlier—working a little later these days than before.

The crop prospects are excellent. Throughout the whole of Canada indications point to a richer harvest than there has been in many years.

This spells increased prosperity for everybody; for when crops are good more money is circulated—merchants and manufacturers benefit alike. The lumber business in particular will receive a decided stimulus.

No thinking business man wants to see prices rise rapidly. But every business man must admit that a steadily increasing market with a gradual stiffening of prices is the logical outcome.

Prepare for better business this fall by having your stocks complete. Every man who plans right, uses judgment and—like the farmer—puts his shoulder to the wheel, will feel prosperity.

When you need lumber we will give you the satisfaction you expect.

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We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

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Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

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Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000		4/4 8/4	Hemlock Merchantable grade
5	cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars	4/4	Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars	8/4 12/4	Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars	4/4	Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	4/4	Butternut Log Run
3	cars	4/4	Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

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4 cars 3 x 4—6 and 8 Mill Run Tamarac.
3 cars 1 x 4 & up—6/16' No. 3 Common Basswood.
3 cars 2 x 4 & up—6/16' No. 3 C&B. Basswood.
4 cars 1 x 4 M.R. Spruce.

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We want to buy cuts of Mill Run Hemlock, Spruce and Pine.

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Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods
Dressed and Ripped to Order

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LAY & HAIGHT
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C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

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50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber,"

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Yes!
We're pretty badly "tuckered out" trying to satisfy demands for

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stock,
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We're game!

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Every thickness in Spruce.

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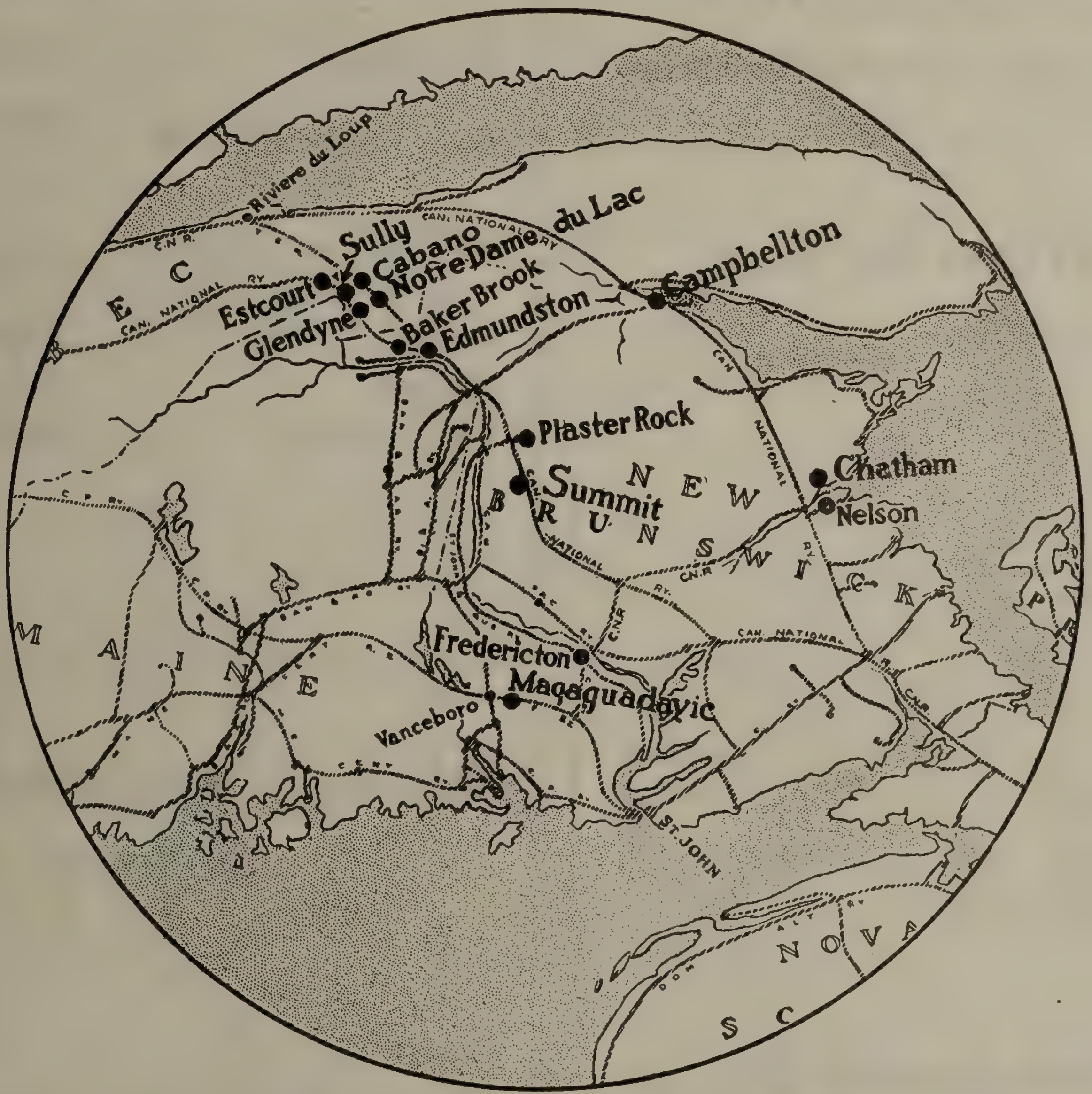

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

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No. 1 Com. or Merchantable Spruce.
2 cars each, 2 x 2, 2 x 3, 2 x 4—10 to 16' S4S ¼ scant.
2 cars each, 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 20' Rough.
3 cars 3 x 8, 10 to 20' 50% 20' rough.
1 car 6 x 6, 10 to 20' 50% rough.
2 cars 5/4 x 9, 13' rough.
2 cars 2 x 9, 13' rough.
5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Lath.
2 cars 1 x 2 firring, S1S & Bdled.
2 cars 1 x 3 to 12" S4S 13/16 x 1/4 scant in width.
1 car each, 1 x 8 and 1 x 10' S4S, 13/16 x 1/4 scant width.
No. 1, 2 and 3, Barn white Pine.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10" S4S 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10" 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car 5/4 x 3 to 12" S4S, 1-1/8 x 1/4 scant in width.
No. 1 Common Fir. rough or S1S1E 1/4 scant.
50,000' ft. each, 2 x3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 24' 50% 20'.

Quote prices on any of above stock that you can furnish, delivered F.O.B. cars at following points.

Parkville Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Long Island R.R. Delivery
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BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
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Dry Stock
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Prompt Shipment

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Red Gum (plain or quartered)	**Southern Elm**
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Oak (plain or quarter cut)	**Cypress**
	Tupelo
Ash	**Oak Timbers**
Maple	**Birch**
Basswood	**Beech**

If you want dry stocks and honest grades, we have them.

High Grades **Service**

Why not give us a trial?

We have Ready for Prompt Delivery

2	cars	4"	Birch No. 1 Com. & Better.
3	"	3"	" " " "
2	"	2½"	" " " "
5	"	2"	" " " "
2	"	6/4	" " " "
2	"	5/4	" " " "
6	"	4/4	" No. 2 " "
8	"	4/4	No. 3 Common Hardwood.
8	"	4"	No. 1 Soft Elm Com. & Better.
4	"	3"	" " " " "
1	"	10/4	" " " " "
2	"	8/4	" " " " "
2	"	6/4	" " " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " " "
4	"	4/4	" " " " "
4	"	4/4	No. 2 " " " "
1	"	4"	Firsts and Seconds Hard Maple.
2	"	4"	No. 1 Com. & Better Hard Maple.
5	"	3"	" " " " "
6	"	2"	" " " " "
4	"	6/4	" " " " "
8	"	4/4	No. 2 " " " "
5	cars	4/4	Basswood all 10' and 12' lengths No. 1 Com. & Better.
2	"	4/4	Cull Bass. Random lengths.
2	"	6/4	Basswood No. 1 Com. & Better.
4	"	4/4	Brown Ash No. 2 Com. & Better.

Miscellaneous:
Some Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut and Popple.

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Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

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above grades In Shop or Common

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W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers
of Lumber
including

SPRUCE, PINE
and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Pine
Spruce - Hemlock

WHENEVER you are in need of these products, give us an opportunity to quote before placing your order elsewhere. With the immense facilities at our disposal and our favorable location to the best sources of supply we feel sure we can please you—both as to quality and price. This applies equally to foreign and domestic buyers for we do a large export trade.

Drop us a line.

J. B. Snowball Co.
LIMITED
Chatham New Brunswick

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

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DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH.

QUALITY **SERVICE**

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

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Lumber Co.***
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62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

**FRASER BRYSON
LUMBER CO., Limited**
Office : Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

WE OFFER :—

Sound Wormy and Mill Cull Jack Pine and Spruce in 1 x 4 and wider, and 2 x 4/6/8 — Merchntable 2 x 4/5/6/7—all heavy to 16 ft. Also Mer. Spruce and Red Pine, 2 x 4 /6/8/10/12 and 1 x 4.—2 x 4 and up and 1 x 4 and up Poplar.

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

We appreciate list of offerings of White Pine—Hemlock—Jack Pine and Spruce—Quote prices on grades.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

The Leigh Lumber Co.
33 Richmond St. West Toronto

WANT TO BUY
for August, September and October shipment

8 cars 2 x 8 x 8/16 Hemlock
6 " 2 x 10 x 8/16 "
4 " 1 x 4 and wider Basswood
2 " 1 x 4 and wider Ash
1 car 5/4 Maple
1 " 8/4 Birch
1 " 16/4 Birch

QUALITY LUMBER

Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods
B. C. Lumber
and Timber

Established 1871

G. A. GRIER & SONS
LIMITED

MONTREAL
1112 Notre Dame St., W.

TORONTO
22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. W.

We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS — WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

If it's

SPRUCE LUMBER

we have it

Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR

93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry

Kinglake, Ontario

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

Steam Dried or
Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

Russell Harris Lumber Company

34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

FOR SALE

Pulp Dryer One Complete Papermaking Machine to make 75 in. web, including Two Wandle Strainers, First and Second Presses, 26 Drying Cylinders (3 ft. 6 in. diameter.) One 8 bowl Stack of Calenders, Slitter and Reel, Gearing, complete with Steam Engine.

Can be Shipped Immediately.

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Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
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MANUFACTURERS—EXPORTERS—WHOLESALERS

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber

82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Q.

BIRCH SPRUCE CYPRESS

Always on Hand

A large quantity of every description
Ready for Shipment

2700 acres of Free Hold Land for sale

ROCH JULIEN

Morin Building - - 111 Mountain Hill
QUEBEC, QUE.

DRY LUMBER
For Immediate Shipment

Nice Line of Dry White Pine
1¼", 1½", and 2".

1" x 4" & up—6/16' Log Run Basswood
1" x 4" & up—6/16' Log Run Ash

Send us your inquiries

For Personal Service, Close Prices, and Prompt shipments write

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
— of —
Pine and Spruce
SAWN LUMBER
Lath and Shingles

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 1905

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY WALNUT VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

- Car 4/4 FAS Plain Red Oak.
- " 4/4 FAS Qtd. White Oak.
- " 4/4 FAS Walnut.
- " 4/4 FAS Figured Mahogany.
- " 6/4 FAS Red Oak Step Plank.
- " 4/4, 6/4 & 8/4 B&B Georgia Pine.
- " 4/4 FAS 12" & Up Basswood.
- " 1/4" & 3/8" Birch Panels.
- " 1/4" & 1/2" B.C. Fir Panels.
- " 1/4" & 3/16" Gum & Cottonwood Panels.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

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—BASSWOOD—

400,000 ft. 1" dry Stock
(Well Manufactured)

600,000ft. 1" 1¼" 1½" 1922 Sawing
(Winter Cut)

---Also---

Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple, White Pine, Spruce

The Rideau Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Canada Life Building
Ottawa, Canada

OLIVER

Service - Security - Satisfaction

in

White Pine and Hardwoods

Is Perfection to a Degree

Write us for quotations

The Oliver Lumber Co.

OF TORONTO LIMITED

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TORONTO

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

715 Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Now Specializing in

B. C. Lumber and Shingles
Red Cedar Poles
Cedar and Fir Piling

Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

RUSH

Shipments is the order of the day

QUICK

Delivery is our aim

A Trial Order Will Convince You Our QUALITY Is Right, You Will Be Satisfied With Our SERVICE.

INTERPROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Timms Phillips

DOUGLAS FIR
LUMBER
RED CEDAR
SHINGLES

We manufacture all grades of

Red Cedar Shingles

Which are inspected by
the British Columbia Inspector

We can give Mixed or Straight cars of

Rough K.D. Clear Fir

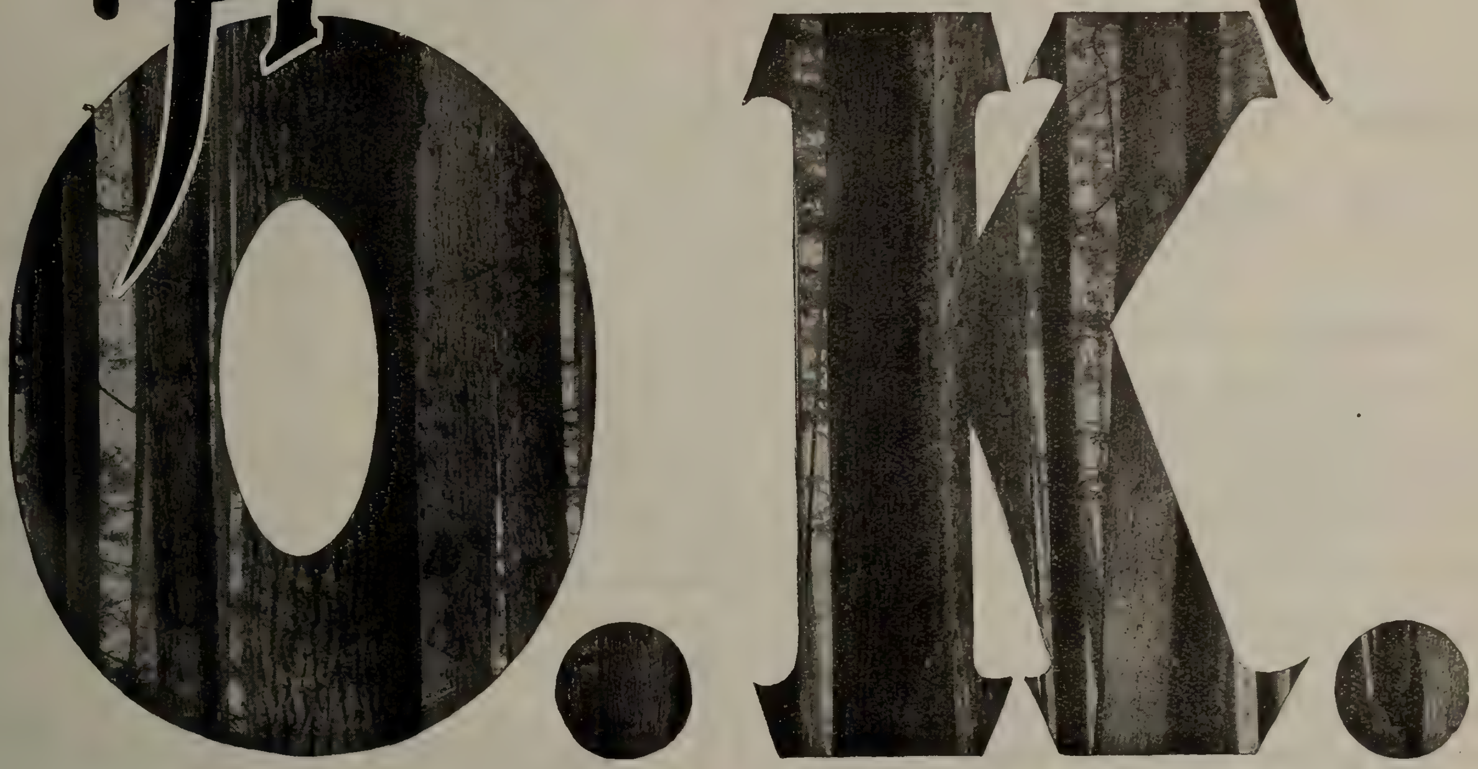
Manufactured from
old growth logs

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 23 Marconi Bldg.
Phone M 2999

TORONTO OFFICE: Canada Permanent Bldg
Phone Adel. 6490

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK



Ask the Man Who Has Used it

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

Lumber dealers and their customers are getting to like BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK better the more they deal in it or use it.

It is not a hardwood but is possessed of a grain that is externally beautiful. It takes a high polish, is free from pitch and "shakes" and possesses great strength.

Don't wait until all your competitors have established a reputation for handling BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK.

We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill

This Trademark

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

---your best guarantee of satisfaction

WHEN you purchase from us you not only get as good lumber as is produced on the Pacific coast but you get it exactly when, where and how you want it. Prices are kept at a level that makes retailing sure and profitable. Gradings are generous.

Book your orders through our Eastern representatives or send them to us direct. Remember, we are not satisfied until you are.

Douglas Fir
Western Soft Pine
Western Hemlock
White Pine
Red Cedar Shingles

Apex Lumber Company
LIMITED
Vancouver, B. C.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

---

Dry Hardwoods for August and September Delivery

5	Cars	6/4 Soft Elm,	No. 1 & B. 10% No. 2.
6	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
9	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & 3 Common.
11	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 1 & B.
6	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 2 Common.
1	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 3 Common.
4	"	6/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 20% No. 2.
2	"	4/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
3	"	5/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
4	"	4/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
3	"	16/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
8	"	12/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
7	"	6/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 20% No. 2
15	"	4/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 25% No. 2
3	"	8/4 R. Elm	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
4	"	8/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
5	"	4/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	12/4 Birch,	FAS.
2	"	12/4 Birch,	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	1½ x 10 Step stock.	
300 M.		4/4 Hardwood	No. 3 Common.

This lumber is in stock and ready for prompt shipment.

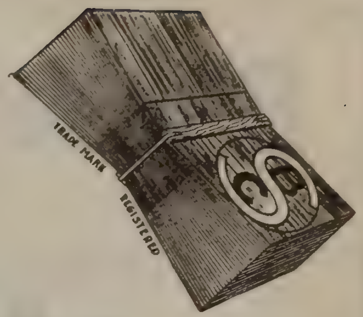
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Ft. Spadina Ave. TORONTO

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M. 1 x 4 & 5″ 8/16′ Mill Run Strips
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5″ " " " Crating Stock
200 M. 1 x 6 & Up " " "
200 M. 2 x 4 " " "
50 M. 4 x 4 " " "
200 M. 2 x 5 " " "
400 M. 2 x 6 " " "
350 M. 2 x 8 " " "
250 M. 2 x 4 & Up " " " Sound Wormy
15 M. 4 x 6 10/16 " " Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M. 6 x 6 " " " " "
15 M. 6 x 8 " " " " "
30 M. 8 x 8 " " " " "
15 M. 8 x 10 & 10 x 10 " " " "
100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.



BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co·
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market
for B. C. Red Cedar
Shingles put an advert-
isement on this page.

Kootenay Shingle Co. Ltd.
Salmo, B. C.
Red Cedar Shingles
xxx and xx.
Packed by the thousand

Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE ***and HARDWOOD***

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland. & Restigouche, Que.

For Quick Turnover and Generous Profits, stock

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

The wise merchant will always keep a good stock of these shingles on hand During the next few months, while the house building season is at its height they are an extremely profitable proposition. May we submit quotations?

We also manufacture Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc., and can make prompt delivery by rail or water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. **Campbellton, N.B.**

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Eastern Representatives
CANTRELL-LANDECK CO. INC.,
Straus Bldg., 565 Fifth Ave., New York.

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

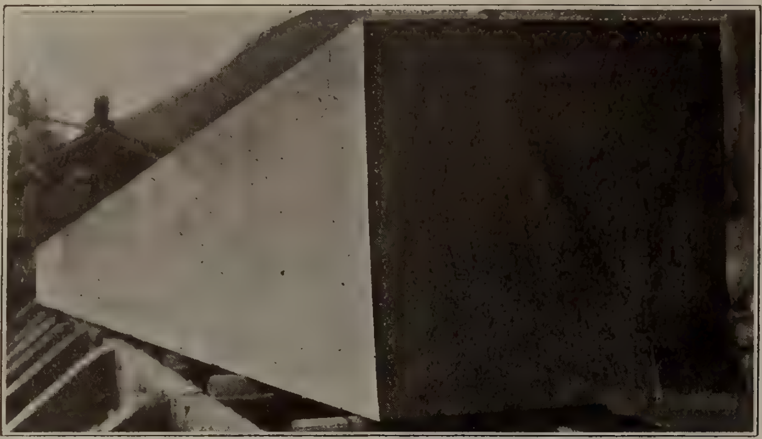
Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



35x35 – 82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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Cable Address:
Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal
Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd

Established 1888

Mills and Office : FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

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(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office:—Midland, Ont.

Write us for Quotations on

WHITE PINE LUMBER

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
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KEEWATIN PINE

The quality of Red and White Pine grown on Lake of the Woods on the extreme northern edge of the Pine Belt is seldom equalled. As manufactured in our mills it attains a degree of excellence that creates unusually profitable business for the merchant.

Try it today.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2", 3" and 4" thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.
Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto Phone M. 3551

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG. TORONTO Telephone Main 1892

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347 Adelaide St. West - - TORONTO

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Ontario White Cedar

Shingles XXX C.B.'S. & X.X.

Packed full count.

Write for prices delivered at your station.

C. A. Larkin Company
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The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

B.C. Red Cedar Shingles

laid with

Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated Cut Nails

will make

A Forty Year Roof

A good shingle deserves a good nail.

These nails are now carried in stock by a large number of Retail Lumbermen—Specify them for a lasting roof.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. - Toronto

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Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber manufactured to order Also random stocks on hand.

Get our prices on both lumber and laths, cargo or car lots.

Musgrave & Company Limited
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Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left.\begin{matrix}4/4\\5/4\\6/4\\8/4\end{matrix}\right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

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Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

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Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:
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On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City

Also Mills at:
**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline**
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

QUALITY
SERVICE

Announcing the Formation of a New Firm—

Linton Lumber Co.

Mr. L. J. Linton, formerly with Terry & Gordon Ltd., takes pleasure in announcing the formation of a new firm over which he will preside. He solicits the enquiries and business of his large circle of friends in the lumber trade.

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY
306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

President: Sir William Price
Established *1882*
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager Alfred S. Gravel

Spruce and Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

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Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

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WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

Send us your enquiries on

OAK WANEY PINE BIRCH ELM WHITE PINE and RED PINE DEALS SPRUCE DEALS

We have the Stock and can give the Service

W. & J. SHARPLES, LIMITED

Established 1818

Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal

For Keen buying; Send for our quotations

DOUGLAS A. STALKER

122 Wellington St. Sherbrooke

B.C. FIR
SPRUCE - PINE - LATH - SHINGLES
HARDWOODS

Service — Quality — Plus Satisfaction

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock
Hardwoods**

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Canada

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

The John Carew Lumber Co. Ltd.

Lindsay, Ont.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

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Lath

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

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Food Supplies for Lumber Camps

amongst which are the following

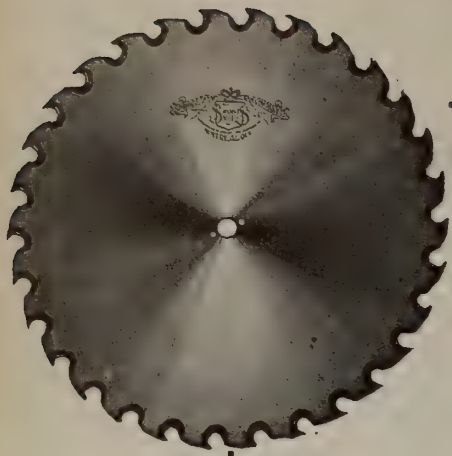
- Baking Powder
- Biscuits
- Coffee
- Evaporated Fruits
- Cereals
- Rolled Oats
- Canned Vegetables
- Canned Meats
- Canned Fish
- Cheese
- Condensed Milk
- Flour
- Jams & Jellies
- Lard
- Molasses & Syrup
- Pickles
- Rice
- Soap
- Spices
- Sugar
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Vinegar

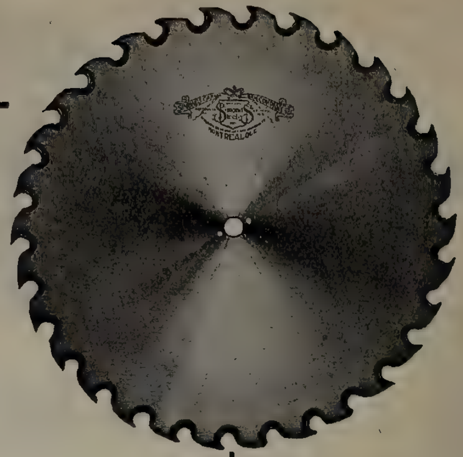
Quotations on request

Hudon, Hebert & Co., Limited

Wholesale Grocers

18 Bresoles St. Montreal Canada





SIMONDS
INSERTED TOOTH
SAWS

Greater economy and more production are results attained by mills that are equipped with SIMONDS INSERTED TOOTH SAWS. They are strong, sturdy, safe saws that cut fast and stand heavy feed. Made of high-grade steel, both plate and cutting points are the acme of saw efficiency. The teeth are interchangeable.

Write for catalog and prices

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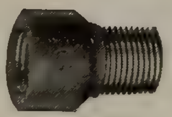

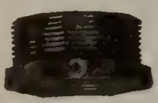

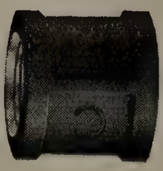

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THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

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Expansion of Canadian Forest Products Trade

Several Lines which Manufacturers in the Dominion can Profitably Market in Australia—Cooperage Requirements, Box Shooks, Laths and Pickets Needed

D. H. Ross, of Melbourne, Australia, Canadian Trade Commissioner recently forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, an interesting and instructive report on the timber importing business of Australia. Mr. Ross's able review of the situation contains much data that is both timely and valuable to the lumbering interests of the Dominion, and sets forth the requirements of the Antipodean Commonwealth in a comprehensive manner. His report is as follows:—

It would be presumptuous to attempt to suggest an improvement upon the admirable report on the Timber Import Trade of Australia, by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, which was published as a special supplement to the Weekly Bulletin a few years ago. This comprehensive resume is stated by expert timber men in Australia, to whom it was submitted (by this office) for review, to be the clearest and most accurate review of the trade yet published. No one but an experienced forester, with wide commercial experience, could, within the short time available to him in Australia, produce such a succinct statement of facts relative to the manner in which the trade is conducted, the countries from which supplies are usually obtained, and the bearing of native timbers upon importations.

The 1917 report is as accurate of the general timber trading conditions to-day as when the special commissioner who compiled it was conducting his exhaustive investigation. It is probable that the supplement is in the possession of interested Canadian timber exporters, but those who have not read the report should make application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for a copy, which should be referred to for more detail than can be given in this precis.

The report also reviewed the items of box shooks, veneers, laths, staves, and some comparatively unimportant lines of imported wood products such as shingles, pickets, mouldings, and doors.

Information has, upon request, been forwarded by this office to a number of British Columbia exporters and box manufacturers relative to the leading lines of box shooks used in Australia, and also in regard to competition from other sources. This was accompanied by special reference to the high customs duties, and the natural protection to domestic makers of cases, crates, and boxes caused by oversea freights and other importing charges. Unless there is some decided monetary advantage, it is obvious that Australian users of box shooks prefer to obtain their supplies from local manufacturers in such quantities as are required from time to time.

In these times of adverse exchange and the difficulty of obtaining purchasing credits (however strong the financial position of importers may be) there is a marked tendency to adopt the line of least resistance in securing necessary commodities, which has its reflection upon the importation of shooks. As an illustration, representations recently made for a repeat shipment of British Columbia shooks, which had proved quite satisfactory in quality, were met with the contention that the importers had only effected a saving of 3d. (6 cents) on the British Columbia timber used (in a large case) over shooks from Queensland, and hence it was not considered worth while going abroad for requirements.

Recent mails have brought forward several requests for details of the sizes of box shooks in chief demand in Australia, hence renewed investigation has been made in Melbourne and Sydney—the principal timber-importing centres—with the object of making the particulars available to both Canadian exporters of timber and to companies specializing in the manufacture of timber products. The results of alert observation and careful inquiries are submitted for general information in subsequent paragraphs.

Canadian Shipping Facilities to Australia

Until a year ago, British Columbia exporters of timber and other forest products experienced the material disadvantage of having to rely upon foreign tonnage—chiefly American sailing vessels—to convey their shipments to Australia. From the Atlantic seaboard, the position has been even more acute, inasmuch as the steamers loading at St. John or Montreal had either more profitable freight in general cargo or were unsuitable for handling timber.

At the present time the modern cargo carriers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine load at both Pacific and Atlantic ports for the chief Australian importing cities, thereby giving the desired opportunity of securing the necessary space and—what is of equal importance—assuring a continuity in deliveries. For some time hence at least, the outlook is that few steamers coming to Australia will be unduly pressed for space for general cargo, thus manufacturers of box shooks—on both coasts—are likely to have ample space and competitive freight rates at their disposal in their endeavor to obtain an outlet of considerable magnitude for their lines.

Box shooks, laths, pickets, etc., in many instances, comprise what is known as "broken stowage," inasmuch as these timber products can readily be placed in odd spaces and between beams in the holds of steamers, hence being attractive cargo on which, in bygone years, a cut rate of freight was applicable.

The Demand for Box Shooks

Shooks—as in other countries—are required in Australia for a great variety of purposes. Imported soft woods—being easily worked and making a clean, attractive box—are preferred to the native hard woods. To a comparatively limited extent, domestic pine (chiefly from Queensland) is also used, but this timber is generally favored for more important work.

There are a number of disadvantages in using native hard woods, independent of their rather drab and unsightly appearance, such as that they warp readily, split in nailing and are too heavy. Yet, during the period of the war and up to this date, the landed cost of oversea timber was so excessive that there has been considerable development in small timber plants in adjacent forests to supply necessary requirements.

With the recent marked reduction in oversea quotations on timber of every class, and the prospect of much lower ocean freights ruling, Australian users of box shooks are looking for their requirements being obtainable at lesser rates than have been available to them during the last six years.

Briefly, the principal requirements of shooks come under the following classification: butter boxes, condensed milk cases, milk product cases, dried fruit cases, canned fruit cases, jam cases, fresh fruit cases, canned meat cases, soap and candle boxes, oil (kerosene and petrol) cases and explosives cases.

The normal requirements of butter boxes in Australia run into enormous numbers. While comparatively limited quantities of tinned butter are exported, for comparative purposes it can safely be assumed that practically the whole production is packed in parchment paper lined boxes each containing 56 pounds of butter. Taking the normal year of 1913 as an illustration, the Commonwealth exported 75,802,203 pounds of butter which necessitated some 1,353,611 boxes. In addition to this number would be the large number used in the domestic trade which, however, are frequently returned to the factories and re-filled over and over again.

Some of the large co-operative selling companies, which control the output of butter factories, have their own box plants, and—unless there is some advantage in costs—would prefer to import the timber in the exact sizes required. New Zealand white pine, being free from odor and resinous properties, has been preferred for making butter boxes, and—as will be shown later—the customs duty, in the interests of producers, is far lower on this timber than any other imported.

At one box plant in Melbourne, native hardwoods are now being tried, but the manufacturers state that it is premature to state whether this will prove satisfactory. The inside of these hardwood butter boxes is lacquered with a special preparation to remove any possibility of the contents absorbing the odour of the wood.

Butter Box Timber Specification

The general specification of New Zealand white pine imported for "sawing to size for butter box purposes" are planks 12 to 14 inches wide by 1⅜ inches thick. Other sizes are also used, hence in quoting to the Australian trade it would be advisable to quote from 6 to 14 inches wide by 1⅜ inches thick. The New Zealand pine is imported undressed and for making butter boxes is dutiable at 1s. (24 cents) per 100 superficial feet as against a duty of 3s. 6d. (85 cents) on sawn timber, undressed, of the above sizes if imported from other countries (including Canada).

Further, if the timber is imported dressed it is dutiable at 4s. (97 cents) per 100 superficial feet. Considering the slight disparity between the duties on undressed and dressed timber, the box plant factories suggest that it is desirable that quotations should be submitted for both lines.

The samples of British Columbia spruce shown to the butter trade have made an excellent impression, owing to the high prices ruling for other butter box timber and the difficulties of obtaining adequate supplies having forced the utilizing of native hardwoods—somewhat difficult to work—hitherto thought quite unsuitable for the purpose.

Cooperage requirements in Australia comprise a varied assortment of staves used in the manufacture of considerable quantities of tallow casks, wine casks, beer barrels, etc. During the period of the war some of the leading companies, through inability to obtain supplies from oversea, were compelled to establish plants in the native forest districts for the production of hardwood staves, which have proved—more or less—satisfactory for the purpose. The cooperage concerns interviewed expressed the hope that Canadian manufacturers of staves would take a practical interest in their extensive requirements by submitting quotations on the various sizes, preferably c.i.f. at Australian port of destination, but in any case f.o.b. steamer at ocean port of shipment, in which case the marine freight should be clearly stated.

Making Life Merry for Lonely Lumberjacks

A travelling clown for forty years, playing in the lumber camps of Lower Quebec, and moving from camp to camp during the winter by dog-sled, is the mode of life of Leo De Facto, his wife and four children.

Leo De Facto, famous throughout the lumber camps of Lower Quebec, has for the last forty years earned his living by furnishing entertainment to the lonely lumberjacks who spend each winter in the bush along the St. Lawrence below Quebec.

In an interview he said that each summer about this time he and his family take a month's holiday, usually in Riviere du Loup orQuebec City. This year, as the winter had been exceedingly good from a financial standpoint, they decided to fare farther and to visit Montreal.

Although sixty years of age, he does not appear to be more than forty. He attributes this to the open air life which he has lived since childhood.

He was born in Matane, P. Q., where he lived till he was about sixteen years old. When he was fourteen he was sent by his father to work in a lumber camp. When at the end of his first season he returned home, his winter's wages were confiscated, and went to swell the family exchequer. He was then put to work on his father's farm till the following autumn, when he was again sent to the bush.

At the end of that winter there was a change. He could not understand why it was that after he had worked hard all winter his father should get the benefits of his labor. Instead of going home this time he ran away to Quebec. He lived for a short time in idleness, until his money was all sptnt. Afraid to go home, he found it necessary to get some employment, and was fortunate enough to find a job with a small circus that needed some one to help in the transportation of the tents.

Soon he became a junior clown. For some years he performed in the sawdust ring and gained wide experience in many cities of Eastern Canada and the United States. He penetrated all the mysteries of the circus world, and finally became a full-fledged clown, acrobat, conjurer and tight-rope walker. Nothing was done under the big tent of which De Facto could not at least give a passing imitation.

Finally, the wanderlust forsook him and he returned home. But the peaceful existance was not for him. He grew tired of the monotonous grind of life on his father's farm. He was soon making use of his circus experience to entertain the farmers and villagers of his district. He collected more money in this way than he could have earned by laboring. Thus encouraged he, conceived the idea of playing in some of the various camps near his home.

He was gladlp received by the lumberjacks, who were willink to

He was gladly received by the lumberjacks, who were willing to a winter in the bush. Gradually his field of operations was extended. He went further and further afield. His fame slowly grew. He became a familiar figure in all the lower parts of the province. In ten years there were no camps on either side of the lower St. Lawerence in which he was not well known, although some of them he visits only once every few years.

When he married he did not settle down, but took his wife with him wherever he went. Even when his family began to grow he still continued the roaming life. He has two sons and two daughters. The sons are nearly men now, and they both give him valuable aid in his performance. He has taught them all he knows, so that, if they wish, they may continue in the same line after he is too old to work.

While travelling from place to place he and his troupe take a full campers' outfit. A tent is the only home the children have ever known as their own. In the winter a dog team draws the household goods and the apparatus for the performances. In the summer there is a horse and cart for the same purpose.

Both sons say that they wish no other way of living and that they will keep to their present vocation for their lives. Madame DeFacto says that, though she once wished to settle down and live always in the same place, she has now grown used to the outside life that she does not wish any other. The girls are as yet too young to make any decisions as to their future lives, but it is very doubtful if they would enjoy living in a house like ordinary mortals.

Active Half-year in the Lumber Industry

The end of the first half of 1922 finds the lumber industry in a condition of activity and normal employment that would have been inconceivable as late as the first part of the year, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of America in a recent bulletin. It was then beyond expectation that the first half of the year 1922 would show a volume of lumber movement greater than during the same period of 1920, the peak year of the industry in recent years. In October 1921, 200,000 of the 750,000 men employed in lumbering and accesory industries were out of work. To-day there is in many regions a marked scarcity of labor.

The figures for seven great softwood manufacturing associations that reported to the National Association in both years, show that while the cut so far in 1922 has not been so large as in 1920, shipments have been greater and orders about one-fifth greater. As compared with the depressed year of 1921, the gain in the first half of 1922 is nearly 40 per cent. The reported figures of the seven associations for the three years follow:—

Year	Cut	Shipments	Orders
1920	5,657,274,474	5,115,299,374	4,656,243,417
1921	3,851,238,236	3,959,427,201	4,044,635,725
1922	5,026,559,542	5,263,704,416	5,540,694,529

The month of May is usually the most active month of the year in the lumber industry, and it is therefore interesting to note the statistics reported from the sawmills for that month for the three years, the most striking and significant feature being the almost doubling of orders from 1920 to 1921:—

Year	Production	Shipments	Orders
1920	870,015,168	704,095,412	573,865,917
1921	668,550,771	678,368,788	676,007,976
1922	882,159,594	945,768,930	1,076,757,952

According to the United States Census Bureau current reports, lumber prices have not increased much with returning activity, from the low prices of 1921. Mill prices for a certain grade of southern pine flooring, having a typical price range average $49.82 a thousand in 1919; $73.56 in 1920, were down to $48.97 in December 1921 and $42.31 in April 1922. According to the same authority the prices for a No. 2 Douglas fir flooring were; 1919 average, $48.27; 1920 average, $62.64; December, 1921, $50.28; April 1922, $48.43.

Better Understanding of Forestry is Needed

Vancouver Man Makes Strong Plea for More Co-operation of the Various Classes Interested in Wooded Wealth of Canada—Real Need of Avoiding Waste

Reforestation is a tremendous problem which must be coped with if British Columbia is to continue to reap the benefit of her great natural capacity as a producer of lumber, according to P. L. Lyford, of Clark & Lyford, Forest Engineers, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. The public is likely to entertain the mistaken impression that of the 350 billion feet in the province, all is of the quality and availability that makes it valuable. But this, says Mr. Lyford, is far from being the case.

"The timber situation on the Pacific Coast is not a matter to be considered by itself, and it will be illuminating to cast a hasty glance at conditions in the United States," said Mr. Lyford in discussing the question.

"There is a very significant publication by the United States forest service entitled 'Timber Depletion and the Answer.' After a lot of figures as to original areas and amounts of timber, we find the statement. "Three fifths of the timber originally in the United States is gone.'

"Then follow discussion and figures giving the total supply and annual depletion at present, showing that the supply is rapidly diminishing.

P. L. Lyford, Vancouver, B.C.

"Quoting from the publication mentioned: 'Half of the timber remaining in the Continental United States is in the three states bordering the Pacific Ocean, that is to say, Washington, Oregon and California.'

"This means, of course, that the centre of activity in the timber and lumber business is shifting rapidly to the Pacific Northwest.

Quoting again: 'The true index of timber depletion, however, is not quality, but availability. Not only is the quantity of timber left in the United States being used up much more rapidly than wood is being grown, but the availability of the remaining timber to the average consumer is steadily decreasing.'

Must be Cheaply Accessible

"That phrase 'the availability of the remaining timber to the average consumer' is an important one. It suggests to us that only a portion of the total remaining supply of timber is readily and cheaply available to the average consumer.

"For example, the total supply in Washington and Oregon is given as 745 billion feet. The actual amount, however, of such quality of timber and standing on such favorable ground, as has been the source of supply for the last decade, is a far different matter. It will be only a matter of comparatively few years when it will be exhausted, and the timber then available will consist of lower grades, smaller size and more expensive to log and manufacture into lumber.

"How about our own province of British Columbia, which is really a part of the great Pacific Northwest timber region? About 5 per cent. of the total area of the province, or 11 to 12 million acres, is timbered. We now come to the question as to the amount of timber in the province. The report of the commission of conservation on the forests of British Columbia, published in 1918, has answered this in detail, but there has been appropriated for public information only about two items; one is the total amount of timber, 350 billion feet, and the other is the annual increment from natural growth of five to seven billion feet.

"This 350 billion feet of timber is generally mentioned in such a way as to lead the lay mind to a belief that this is all 'readily available to the average consumer.' There is not space here to quote from opinions of prominent lumbermen and foresters, pointing out the misleading effect of such figures presented, as they have been, without adequate explanation of their meaning.

"Probably all of us will agree that there will be found as much as 350 billion feet of timber in British Columbia. I fear, however, that the impression has gone forth into the public mind that we have 350 billion feet of the kind and quality and availability such as characterized which is being logged today and will be logged in the next decade.

Protection of Young Growth

"A careful study of the Commission of Conservation report will reveal that the estimated increment from natural growth depends on complete protection of the young growth from fire. It will also be noted that no attempt is made, to determine the amount of timber in the province which would interest a logger on the basis of the lumber prices prevailing for the past five or ten years. Failure to present the picture complete, and in all its details, leads to misunderstanding. Anyone with a knowledge of timber and logging, and the lumber business, who stops to think, will realize, of course, that a very large part of this 350 billion feet is timber quite different from that which is being logged today; is, in fact, timber of lower grade and more remotely situated, and more difficult and expensive to log. Most people, however, do not stop to think this far, and for them the idea of this truly large supply of timber, when coupled with the statement which has been made from authoritative sources, that there is a growth and replacement of five to seven billion feet per year, and the knowledge that the annual cut in the province has never far exceeded two billion feet, this idea, I repeat, is more than likely to dispel any thought in the public mind for conservation and reforestation; for what is the need of avoiding waste, and for replacing the forest, if the supply is not only inexhaustible, but increasing faster than it is being used, or likely to be used, for the next decade?

"I bring this matter up, not through a desire to enter into a controversy, but in order to stimulate fuller discussion and explanation of the facts, so that no one may labor under misapprehensions of any sort.

"I will therefore close with a plea for a more complete and better understanding among the various classes interested in the forests of Canada, the public, the government and the lumbermen, to the end that a happy co-operation may be attained, thus enabling us to meet and solve the ever-increasing problems which confront us in the future.

"And do not forget these three things:

"1. The Pacific Coast has barely entered upon its career as a great timber and lumbering region.

"2. British Columbia, especially the coast districts, will be called upon to develop her natural forest resources in the next ten or fifteen years to a degree scarcely appreciated by most of us, and hardly at all by the general public.

"3. There is a very real need for taking thought to avoid waste, and for that important function of the government of a great forest province—reforestation."

The forest fire losses of British Columbia last season are estimated by the Canadian Forestry Association to represent the wood materials required to construct no fewer than 60,000 ten roomed frame houses. The losses in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick represent many times the quantity of wood that is being utilized this season in the building of homes.

New Brunswick Comes to Front in Lumber Line

How Forest Products Activities Have Grown and Overseas Trade Developed of Late Years—Closer Utilization of Various Woods and Their Possibilities

The growth and development of the forest products industries of New Brunswick spans a period of 150 years, dating back to the Treaty of Paris in 1763 when this country was finally ceded to England. In the 150 years of French regime previous to this date, little or no attention was paid to the development of the forest resources, although a very limited trade in masts and spars was probably carried on with France from the ports of St. John and St. Croix. But England early recognized the value of New Brunswick white pine as a source of supply for masts and spars for her navy and large areas were reserved along both the Bay of Fundy and the North Shore, and were maintained into the first quarter of the 19th century, when the restrictions were lifted because of the demand for settlement purposes, says L. S. Webb, of Fredericton, N. B., in a recent instructive and comprehensive article in "Industrial Canada."

In this English Period, 1763 to 1837, a large export trade developed with England, at first in squared timbers, masts and spars, boards, planks and shingles of white pine and staves of oak, and later in boards and spruce deals. It was the age of pine in the lumber industry, for the latter part of this period witnessed a decline in the pine timber trade and the establishment of an overseas trade in spruce deals, although considerable pine was still available, as it is today.

The first sawmill was a tidal mill erected at St. John in 1766. The first cargo of spars was shipped to England in 1780. The coming of the Loyalists in 1783 added considerable impetus to the industry, but the great Miramichi fire of 1825 destroyed a large area of accessible timber land, as well as several towns on the Miramichi, and was a temporary setback to the industry. On the whole the province prospered during this period, settlement being aided by lumbering and shipbuilding. In 1833 the number of mills was estimated at 233 and the number was increasing rapidly. The first steamboats and steam mills made their initial appearance the latter part of this period.

A glance at the export figures taken at random years in this period are of interest.

Exports in Earlier Years of Industry

	1819	1837
Pine squared timber ...	247,394 tons	222,095 tons
Boards and planks	26,545 M. sup. ft.	56,818 M. sup. ft.
Staves	5,580 M. pcs.	735 M. pcs.
Shingles	6,616 M. pcs.	5,181 M. pcs.
Masts and Spars	6,099 pieces	4,230 pieces

Compared with	1844
Pine timber	111,034 M. sup. ft.
Boards	8,187 M. sup. ft.
Deals	190,222 tons

The export of pine timber reached its height in 1825, when 416,105 tons were exported. From this date onward the tonnage declined.

In 1837 the control of affairs was turned over to the province by England, and the second period, known as the Early Provincial Period (1837 to 1850,) marked a gradual development in the shipbuilding and export trade. The manufacture of spruce deals steadily increased, while towards the end of the period the harvesting of hemlock tanbark was introduced. According to the census of 1851 the number of sawmills had increased to 584, giving employment to 4,302 men.

In the Modern Period, dating from 1850 to the present, a wonderful development has taken place. It has been a period of "ups and downs" in the lumber industry,—good times followed by depressions. It has also been a period of continued readjustment, the manufacture of new products demanding the utilization of unexploited species, the adoption of changing trade conditions, the installation of continued mechanical improvements to plants, the closer utilization of the various species cut. Backed by extensive resources of timber, the manufacturers have maintained and improved on the early standing of the province as a source of forest products.

The many factors affecting the development during this period form a most interesting narrative. Railroad construction from time to time since the fifties; the American Civil War with its period of high prices and demand for lumber and ships, followed by a reaction period (comparable to the conditions during the Great War;) the keen competition in the deal markets of Great Britain during the seventies and eighties; all these had a direct influence on the lumber industry. However, the trade in spruce deals and dimension lumber with Great Britain improved during the nineties. Shingle machines and later lath machines were introduced and short lumber began to form an important part of New Brunswick's forest products.

The average annual export overseas by decades since 1880 is:

1880-1890	327 millions
1890-1900	371 millions
1900-1910	365 millions
1910-1917	264 millions

The largest export for any year was in 1897 when nearly 500 millions were exported; the smallest in 1917 with 116 millions, due to the war conditions on shipping.

Present Status of the Industries

Pulp development has taken place within the present century, mostly since 1910. There are five mills in operation today, located at Edmundston, Bathurst, Chatham, St. John and St. George. The mills at Bathurst and Chatham are now maintained with electrical power supplied from the power plant at Nepisiguit Falls, completed in 1921. The annual output of the mills is about 80,000 tons, consisting of sulphite, sulphite and ground wood pulp. In 1917 the output was 58,000 tons. In addition, a large amount of pulpwood is exported to the United States from privately owned lands, amounting to 156,000 cords in 1917 and increasing to over 850,000 cords in 1919. The capital invested in pulpmills in 1917 amounted to over 9 millions.

No. 2 mill of The Bathurst Co., Bathurst, N. B., situated on the east side of the Nepisiguit River at its mouth.

Spruce and fir are the species used, while poplar is also exported, as there are no soda mills in this province.

The marketing of pulpwood has meant closer utilization than is possible in the sawmill operations and a higher valuation on our timberlands, especially the young growth and smaller diameters. It has meant increased prosperity for the settler and farmer and yearly employment for over a thousand men at the mills. But it has also meant a considerable reduction in the supply of spruce and fir on wood-lots. It is expected that in the next few years machinery will be introduced in our mills making possible the utilization of other species, as birch and jack pine. There are rumors of paper mills being installed and it is hoped that soda mills will be established as soon as the market for this type of pulp again strengthens. Poplar is a comparatively short lived tree and the vast quantities of this species could be utilized through the soda process. More sulphite mills are also necessary before the export of pulpwood from privately owned lands to the United States can be curtailed, and the wood manufactured at home. The hydro-electric development already inaugurated by the government should be a considerable inducement for a further expansion of the pulp industry in this province.

Lumber stacker used by the J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B., which will pile lumber 40 feet hgh.

Lumber Manufacture

Modern mill machinery has centered the manufacture of lumber into large plants, mainly at the ports, as has been the case in other industries. To-day seventy-five per cent. of the lumber is manufactured at the larger ports. In 1917 the number of mills reported was 255 with a capital investment value of $21,000,000 and cutting 593 million feet, 99% of which was softwoods, spruce forming 77% of the total cut. The amount of lath cut was 255 millions and shingles 237 millions. Lumber production increased until 1921, when, due to depressed trade conditions, the production fell off rapidly. But New Brunswick yet ranks fourth among the provinces in timber production, and there have been remarkably few failures in the lumber industry in this province. Upwards of a million railroad ties, consisting of jack pine, cedar, hemlock and tamarac, are cut annually and sold mainly to the Canadian railways. Several thousand telephone poles of cedar are cut each year.

Very few hardwood industries have been established. One large last block factory was built after the war and is operating successfully. Veneer wood (yellow birch and maple) has been cut for export to the factories in the United States. Spool bars utilize only a few million feet of white birch. But in view of the large reserves of hardwoods in this province so suitable for veneer, flooring, furniture and novelty stock, and more especially on account of the diminishing supplies in the United States, New Brunswick with its many advantages should appeal strongly to the hardwood manufacturer seeking new supplies.

In 1917 the wood working plants, consisting of planing mills, sash and door factories, numbered 26 with a valuation of over two million dollars. During periods of activity in certain products such as lath, shingles and small dimension lumber, the portable mill takes an important part in production. It is also used by communities for sawing lumber for local consumption.

Thus with the closer utilization of our softwood for lumber, the establishment of more pulpmills and especially soda mills, and the development of hardwood factories, New Brunswick's forest products industries should continue to develop and expand as successfully as during the last century and a half, and thus the future prosperity of the country be assured.

A word as to the forest resources which supply the wood products industries. Over seventy per cent. of the area of the province is forest land, about 32 acres of forest land per capita. The northern and central part of the province is practically an unbroken area of forest land familiar only to the lumberman and sportman. One hundred and fifty miles of forests lie between Edmundston and Bathurst, while an unbroken stretch of nearly 150 miles separates Grand Lake from Campbellton at the mouth of the Restigouche. The C. N. R. passes for 150 miles through forest land between Plaster Rock and Moncton. Settlement has been confined mainly to the more fertile valleys of the south and west and the coast line on the east.

No accurate information is available regarding the total amount of standing timber in the province, but if we assume the private forest lands are on the average in as good condition as the Crown forest lands, then the average stand per acre for the whole province compares favorable with any forest lands in the North East. The growth of the various species is comparatively rapid, due largely to the long growing season, a temperate climate and a generous precipitation. The Crown forest lands comprise 7,500,000 acres, or over half the forest area of the province, while it is estimated 4,500,000 acres are owned by large companies. The forests of the farmers' wood-lots and small land owners aggregate about a million acres. Soft woods comprise about sixty per cent. and the hardwoods forty per cent. Spruce (red, white and black) forms about half the volume of softwood, although it as been the leading commercial species for the last century. Balsam fir comprises about one-third, the remainder being cedar, white pine, hemlock, jack pine, red pine and tamarac, in the order named. Of the hardwoods, white birch and yellow birch each form about a third, with poplar, beech, ash and elm, basswood, oak and butternut comprising the remainder, the latter three species occurring in small quantities. Except for the stands of poplar, white birch and jack pine growing on previously burned land, the species are generally found in mixture with one another, forming distinct forest types such as the spruce fir type, yellow birch, beech and maple type, or a type comprising a mixture of the hardwoods and softwoods. Some species such as hemlock, beech, basswood, only grow in certain parts of the province. Other species differ considerably in quality in different sections, while the rate of growth often varies greatly for the same species on the various watersheds. A fine network of rivers drain the province, and practically all of our forest lands are accessible for logging.

Rich in Resources

This in brief, is the source of supply for our forest industries, which must under proper methods of treatment be made to ensure a sufficient supply in the future, as it has done in the past. The conservative policy of administration of forest lands practised by the Government and large private owners in the past finds the province comparatively rich in forest resources today. The two items most essential to the perpetuity of the forests are fire protection and regulated cutting.

The busy pulp mill of The Bathurst Co., Limited, Bathurst, N.B.

Forest fires have destroyed considerable areas of forest land from time to time, the productiveness of the soil being greatly impaired as well as the loss of the growing stock. The provincial forest fire law, revised in 1918 and again in 1921, is designed for the protection of all forest lands of the province, containing all the latest fire legislation suitable to local conditions, and has made possible the organization of a permanent force to prevent the spread of forest fires on Crown lands and in co-operation with the private owner effectively combat forest fires on private lands.

The causes of fires have been largely eliminated by enforcement of the regulations of the fire law. Through enforcement of the fire permit regulation whereby slash fires were only allowed under written permit from a warden and burning closed off entirely in the dry period, the damage caused last year by settlers' fires amounted to about 2% of the total. Railway fires have been appreciably reduced by the inspection of fire protective appliances on locomotives. Portable mills, open burners, etc., near forest land must be adequately protected against the spread of fire. Other causes of fires are being eliminated year by year. Co-operation is the watchword, and much is accomplished through the distribution of propaganda. A system of lookout towers is being enlarged on year by year as a means of quick detection of forest fires. Portable gasoline fire pumps, each equipped with 1,000 feet of hose, are used to supplement the work of shovels, axes and grub hoes in actual fire fighting. The outlay in money has only amounted to a small percentage of the value of timber saved from destruction, and results have shown that the losses from fires are being reduced each year. Last year, in spite of the fact that the season was the direct and most severe in the past fifty years, the damage was less than the preceding year, the loss of standing timber being considerably less.

The Crown forests are logged in accordance with the existing timber regulations, the commercial species such as spruce being protected by a diameter limit system, where only trees over twelve inches on the stump may be taken out, and special attention paid to the prevention of damage to the young growth. This leaves considerable trees to grow into the next crop. All regulations in connection with the forest lands are carried out by the field staff of forest rangers in the Forest Service.

On privately owned lands the larger companies have adopted a diameter limit system for their softwood species and the cuttings are carefully supervised. Only the small parcels of forest land are being cut without provision for the future, and such areas only aggregate a small percentage of the total.

Provision has therefore been made for forest fire protection and the enforcement of existing cutting regulations on the greater part of the forest lands. To ensure a perpetual supply we must go farther and make certain that the present methods of cutting are leaving the forest in the best condition, are the best practical, and that the annual cut does not exceed the annual growth. A forest area of 500 acres has been reserved and experimental logging on a large commercial scale carried out as a means of determining the best methods of cutting. Other problems pertaining towards better forestry practice are being investigated through the forest survey of the Crown forests, which is an organized stock-taking of the amount, the condition, rate of growth and character of the timber by species and unit of area, the soil conditions, etc., as well as the segregation of these lands from private lands by well defined land lines, and the preparation of plans of the permanent features. This survey is, for the intensity of the cruise (4% of all species being measured,) the largest of its kind in America, and when this classification, which is over half completed, has covered all the Crown lands, the information available will be sufficient to support any changes in the timber regulations of the province. The N. B. Railway Company, holding nearly two million acres of privately owned timber land, has completed a similar survey. Much research work is also being done by the Federal Government in matters pertaining to the forests.

A policy, then, has been definitely shaped, viz., to study the forests thoroughly so as to base the future policy of regulation, in so far as the Crown lands are concerned, on well defined facts. The results will be of value also to the private forest owner. To the next generation may devolve the task of completing the structure of perpetual forest production, the foundations of which are now being firmly established. Forest investigation is necessarily slow, for it takes many decades to grow a crop of timber, and in the words of Tennyson, "Science moves but slowly, slowly, moving on from point to point."

In summing up, the writer has attempted through a narration of the salient features pertaining to the development and present status of the forest products industries, and the methods adopted to perpetuate the forest wealth, to show that New Brunswick yet contains many varied opportunities for the manufacturer interested in the preparation of wood products for market.

How Live Province Guards Assets

The Province of New Brunswick has been practically free from fires this year. Conditions were becoming hazardous in the southern part of the province the first few days in May, but heavy rains on the 6th changed things for the better. The most dangerous period occurred the last week in May, ending with a general rainfall on June 2nd and 3rd, Since then there has been several rains, everything is green, and the rangers report that there is considerable water in the woods. About half a dozen fires occurred the last week in May, the most serious of which occurred on June 1st near Chipman, about 1,000 acres being burned over. The other fires occurred mainly on private land and were promptly extinguished by the County Councillors and citizens of the municipalities affected. These are practically the only fires reported of any size and the total area burned is less than three square miles. The railroads have been practically free of fires and inspections have shown that the ashpans and front ends are in a better condition than ever before.

Spring burning, which was closed off last year on May 10th, was extended this year to May 20th, and lately the rangers have issued orders to permit slash burning under supervision. The last week in May was observed as fire prevention week throughout the province by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The school teachers were all circularized in May, while the teachers' association have taken up the matter of forest fire prevention direct. During the dry week in May the newspapers issued daily warnings regarding the hazardous conditions existing, while the smoky condition of the atmosphere for several days, the results of forest fires in points outside the province, was a great reminder to the people to be careful.

Five Lookout Towers covering the greater part of the forested area of the province have been in operation since the middle of May. Several railway patrolmen on hand-speeders have been maintained on the Canadian National Railways.

The changes made in the N. B. Fire Law have met with the greatest success. Fires on privately owned lands, if not extinguished promptly by the owners, are promptly looked after by the County Councillors, who were appointed fire wardens, and who have the power to call out the necessary number of men to fight fire without pay. In cases where fires have occurred on private lands the Councillors have quickly summoned help and extinguished the fire.

Westmorland County has a county Act this year. Here, the owners of forest land of fifty acres or more elect Chief Wardens and Deputy Wardens to carry on the work of fire protection, while the total expenses are pro-rated over the acreage of forest land protected, and collected by the County Council. This Act is also enacted so that it may come into force in any other County on application of a majority vote of the County Councillors by Order-in-Council. Thus in the settled counties where the land is largely privately owned and more thickly populated the County Councillors may adopt the westmorland County Act, if they so desire.

Timber Commission Recommends Many Changes

The Ontario Timber Commission which was appointed over two years ago to conduct an investigation into the administration of the Crown Lands and Forests of Ontario, has completed this work and recently presented a report. Many strong recommendations are made regarding changes in the service, methods and administration of the department of lands and forests.

The province has recovered about $130,000 from lumber companies which have not fully paid their dues, and it is said that it will get about a million and a half more dollars from the Shevlin- Clarke Co. by reason of the judgment of Mr. Justice Logie and an agreement settling other accounts that was validated by the legislature.

The Commission held 87 public sittings and recommends the complete reorganization of Ontario's system of dealing with its timber resources besides passing severe stricture on the methods and conduct of various government officials.

It is recommended that instead of the tender or permit system of disposing of timber areas and pulpwood limits, the advisability of conducting these by public auction should be considered. This was the method employed years ago. It is charged that Hon. G. H. Ferguson, former Minister of Lands and Forests disposed of 1,065 square miles of limits in 1919 without advertising or competition. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of Ontario extending and improving her facilities for preventing and extinguishing forest fires.

The Commission declares that no money is better spent than on forest fire protection. The opinion is also expressed by the Commission that natural reforestation is the only practical and economical method of replenishing Ontario's cut-over areas, and the Commission puts it up strongly to the lumber and pulp and paper manufacturers of the province that the future of their own business as well as the interest of the province in the matter of the economical use of timber resources is largely in their hands.

Some lumber firms had a rather unfortunate experience in driving logs owing to the spring freshets. It was stated that all the dams on Whitefish River, which has its source in Lake Panage, in Ontario, were washed away recently, and one large lumber company has several thousand logs hung up about forty miles up stream, which they are unable to bring down at the present time.

Forest Problems Which Canada Has to Solve

Both Patriotic and Business Interests Demand that Natural Forest Areas Shall Be Kept Continuously Productive and Commercially Valuable Trees

*By Dr. C. D. Howe
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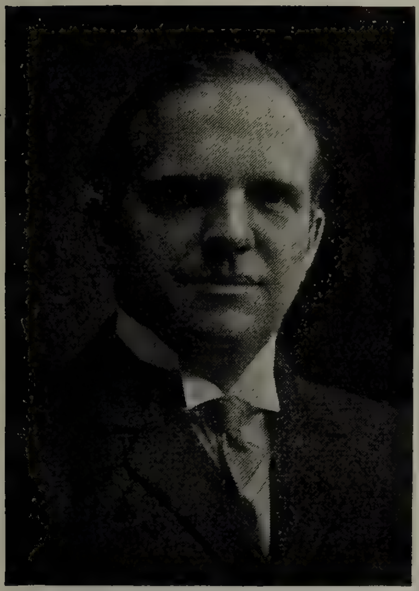

Dr. C. D. Howe, Toronto. Ont.

A detached observer, looking upon the affairs of men, would note the occurrence of definite periods of confidence and fear, boastfulness and humility, periods of enthusiasm and high endeavor, periods of depression and futility. These periods recur quite regularly in cycles; they recur in cycles in the individual's life and in the nation's life. The causes are not well understood: they may be environmental or they may be psychological or both. Too, often they may be chiefly psychological. Since the psychology of the industries is largely the psychology of the people concerned in them, they, too, exhibit cycles of buoyance and flaccidity, of prosperity and poverty, cycles of aggressiveness and timidity.

With these general observations in mind, let us turn to our wood-using industries, or rather the sources of supply of raw materials for those industries, the forests, and inquire through what periods the attitude of the people, the national psychology, has passed with regard to them.

In the first place, we are all familiar with the fact that the forests must give way to agriculture. In the early days the pioneer and the forests were enemies because at that time the settler could not get the necessities of life from the forest, but the products of the farm were entirely sufficient for his simple wants. The quickest and easiest way to get rid of the forest was to burn it. What a story it has been! What a record of achievement! When one beholds the wide rolling uplands of Ontario, the fertile meadows of the St. Lawrence valley, and the green fields in the provinces down by the sea, he is lost in admiration for the sturdy pioneer who destroyed the forest to create the farm. You know ours is a vast country with a small population and, therefore, we are still in the pioneering stage. Within less than 100 miles of Montreal one still finds the settler clearing the forest to make a farm. Within a few miles by rail from any of the large cities of Canada one may find the pioneering development of farms and mines on a large scale. Forest conditions have changed. The value of the forest has increased enormously in the past 100 years but unfortunately the mental attitude of the pioneer has not materially changed. A large percentage of the destructive forest fires in Eastern Canada are caused by the carelessness of the settler and prospector. If we include those chargeable to the pioneer railways, then we may say that much the greater portion of the forest devastation is attributable to the pioneer spirit. Our forests suffer grieviously from the inertia of a fixed idea.

Wave of Forest Conservation

During the early eighties a remarkable wave of enthusiasm for forest conservation swept over Canada and the United States. It took the form of fire protection legislation, tree planting on arbor days, and the establishment of forest plantations. Among the leaders of the movement in Quebec were Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. William Little, whose names public spirited people still revere. At this period there was much discussion of the approaching exhaustion of the timber supply. One writer lamented the fact that the pine logs in the drives would yield deal boards only two feet wide compared with the logs of previous years that would square from two to three feet. Mark the dimensions, those of you who have seen the log drives of recent years! A prominent lumberman predicted that the supply of pine in Quebec would not last more than 25 years. Over 60 million feet were cut in the Province in 1920, which shows there is still some pine left. Yet the lumberman was right. Using the standard of his time, his prediction came true. It apparently never occurred to him that it would ever be profitable to use trees less than two feet in diameter. He couldn't have imagined the use of small pine logs for laths and matches.

During the next period the pendulum of public opinion with regard to the forest resources swung far in the other direction. It was a time of great industrial development and of increasing prosperity. Owing to increasing demand, timber values mounted rapidly. Fortunes were made in timberlands, more often, however, by the speculator than by the actual operator. Yet, great business organizations were built up by sagacious and public spirited men. Their achievements stand high in the annals of Canadian industries. Quite naturally, however, there developed a feeling of over confidence with considerable expansion in the thoracic region. Our forests are illimitable and their supply inexhaustible. Why worry? All talk of the necessity of husbanding the forest resources is the blank-edest nonsense. It was an unpopular thing to say ought to the contrary. Indeed, some of the prominent conversationists of the time were publicly accused of being unpatriotic and of attempting to check the industrial development of the country. Unfortunately, some of these unfounded conceptions have persisted down to the present time, having been kept alive by the unthinking but loquacious politician on the hustings and having been perpetuated even in school textbooks. Let me say, again, that our forest resources have suffered greviously and in the future will suffer still more grieviously for the inertia of a fixed idea.

How Reaction Set In

Gradually the reaction from the feeling of over confidence with regard to forest supplies set in. The hinterlands were being explored and the notion that they were densely forested was exploded. The effect of the awful devastation by forest fires on future supplies was slowly soaking into the public conscience. This feeling of uncertainty as to the future was common to Canada and the United States and it culminated in the establishment of Commissions of Conservations in both countries in 1908 to 1909. The Commission in the United States was established before that in Canada, but ours lived longer, being strangled to death only last year. The leaders in the United States were such men as the then President Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, Judge Taft, and in Canada, the then Premier Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Clifford Sifton and the Late Senator Edwards. The period was characterized by a stock-taking of all resources—a very simple and fundamental idea, the first step in any private business organization, but one that for some obscure reason always meets with opposition, especially from politicians, when applied to public organizations. We shall never know what it is necessary to do for our forests, for example, until we know what we possess in terms of present capital stock and its rate of natural accretion in relation to the present and probable future harvests of timber and pulpwood. The late Commission of Conservation was the only organization that ever attempted such investigations on a Dominion wide basis—and it was cut down in the dark before its work was completed.

After the Great War we were very humble, but at the same time very proud of the Empire's achievements. We are finding out by sad experience in our industrial and social relations that some of the most important results of the war were not the most obvious at the time of its cessation. Among other things the war taught us the value of the Empire's forests and, as you know, the Canadian Forestry Corps was a very important factor in winning the war. The importance of the forest auxiliary unit in warfare led Great Britain to establish a Forestry Sub-Committee as a part of its great Reconstruction Committee that did such magnificent work in meeting the changed requirements of peace. The Forestry Committee reported upon the forest conditions in all parts of the Empire and formulated plans for a great reforestation program, involving the planting of 1,700,000 acres and the expenditure of $75,000,000. In the case of Canada, after pointing out the dependence of Great Britain upon the forests of the Dominions, especially those of Canada, describing the efforts of the various forestry organizations, and urging the extending and the speeding up of their work, the Committee makes this statement: "The forest capital of Canada is growing less year

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*Address delivered before the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants from insects and Fungus Diseases at McDonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue.

by year. This, we submit, is an Imperial question of first magnitude which deserves immediate attention of the Imperial and Dominion Governments." As the result of the recommendations of this Committee, an Imperial Forestry Conference was held in Great Britain in the summer of 1920. Six delegates attended from Canada, Quebec's representatives being Ellwood Wilson, Chief Forester to the Laurentide Company, and Mr. Bedard, Assistant Chief Forester to the Quebec Government. Among other things, the Conference recommended: complete surveys of forest resources in the various dominions and the gathering of data on the rate of growth and regeneration. It stated that such data were absolutely essential to rational and economic management of the forests.

Another Epoch in Forestry

The Imperial Forestry Conference marks another period in the history of our forest treatment. The direct interest of the Empire in how we manage our forests; that is a very significant thing, capable, if sustained, of far-reaching consequences to the advantage of the forests and consequently to Canadian industries.

The characteristics of the present period developed gradually, however. The war had an accelerating effect and linked Canada up with the Imperial forestry needs. The beginnings of the present period were indicated some years ago in the management of extensive forest areas in the West by the Dominion Forestry Branch, in the employment of foresters by lumbermen and pulpwood companies, and in the development of reforestation programs. The Province of Quebec took the lead in the two latter. The first private companies to employ foresters are here. The first companies to begin planting operations on a commercial scale are in this Province. The Provincial Forester was perfecting his plans for co-operative planting on pulpwood limits before the Imperial Conference took place. I am informed that certain pulpwood companies are making the necessary investigation of reproduction and rate of growth preliminary to restricting the annual cut to the amount accumulated by the annual growth. Similar studies are being made in New Brunswick. Within the past few weeks, the Prime Minister of Ontario has announced his adherence to a reforestation program that calls for the planting of 10,000 acres a year for the next sixty years.

Now why is it that private companies are going into the business of forest planting on a large scale? Why is it that Ontario is planning to reforest over half a million acres of waste lands? Why did the British Reconstruction Committee say that forest conditions in Canada presented an Imperial question of first magnitude which deserves the immediate attention of the Imperial and Dominion Governments? Let us hastily examine into our forest conditions to see if we can find a satisfactory answer to these questions. Before we proceed, however, let me point out a mistaken conception quite generally held by the public. People think that, if an area is covered with a forest of some kind all is well. In our climate, they say, nature will always give us trees of a sort. Let us take what nature gives and not worry about the future. This assumes that all trees are so alike in their physical and mechanical properties that they can all be used, if necessity requires, for the same purpose. Any farmer or wood-user knows this isn't so, yet I have often heard the idea expressed by otherwise intelligent people who ought to know better. Quite likely they talk that way because of the emolient properties of the idea. As a matter of fact, there are forests and forests; there are trees and trees. It does not follow that an area covered with forests is commercially valuable for the various purposes of the market. In the neighborhood of 70 different kinds of trees have been used in this country in the wood and timber trade, but a very few species contribute the greater portion of the output. About four billion feet of lumber are cut in Canada every year. Their value as rough lumber is approximately $122,000,000. When time, labor and thought have been expended upon them they become worth around $250,000,000. Thus our forests in terms of the manufactured lumber products increase our national wealth a quarter of a billion dollars each year. Over two-thirds of the above values are contributed by six different kinds of trees. The comparatively few kinds of trees in our forests that are utilized in large quantities are still more strikingly shown in the case of the pulpwood. Of this material around four million cords are cut each year, valued in the rough at $45,000,000, and from which pulp and paper products are produced to the value of over $200,000,000. More than 90 per cent. of these values is furnished by the wood of four kinds of trees.

They Meet Commercial Requirements

These few trees enter so largely into the products of the forest not because they are plentiful and accessible, but because they meet the market requirements better than any others. Because of certain inherent mechanical and physical properties, no Canadian wood, for example, is so well adapted to such a variety of uses as that of the white pine. The commercial supply of this species is fast disappearing. Owing to this fact, we are already using poorer woods as substitutes—with little or no difference in price. And again, no wood fibre is so well adapted for paper making as that of spruce. Notwithstanding all that has been said and done with regard to employing various vegetable fibres as substitutes for woodpulp, little has been accomplished or probably ever will be accomplished because of the quality, adaptability and cheapness of production of wood fibre and among wood fibres those of spruce stand supreme as the result of certain inherent characteristics. When the supply of spruce is gone we shall be compelled to use poorer—but not cheaper—grades of paper.

Now we will turn to our forested areas from the standpoint of the commercially valuable trees. In the first place, of the 3.5 million square miles of land area in Canada, 1.6 million square miles, over 40 per cent., are too cold or too high or too dry to produce trees of sufficient size to interest lumbermen. Around 100,000 square miles should be deducted for agricultural lands outside the grasslands of the West, they having been included in the above. Even with these deductions, we hove enormous areas covered by forests, some 1,900,000 square miles (over a billion acres), and again, having their utilization value in mind, let us ask: What kind of forests; what kind of trees? On at least 500,000 square miles climatic conditions are such as to produce only trees of pulpwood size, practically no trees of sawlog size, that is, 12 inches and above in diameter, except in the immediate river valleys.

Awful Effect of Forest Fires

Destruction of our forests by fire has been incomprehensibly great. The amount of saw timber thus destroyed has been much greater than the amount removed by logging or farming operations since the settlement of the country began, in fact probably greater than all that has been cut in the past plus all that could be cut to-day. There is little doubt that from one half to two thirds of the forested area of Canada, or in other words around one million square miles (640,000,000 acres) have been burned within the past 75 years and because of such fires do not to-day contain forests of sawlog size. This reduces the area containing trees of sawlog size to about one quarter of the total forested area, that is around 500,000 square miles, or approximately 12 per cent. of the land area of the country. If we had the population of the European countries or of the United States, this percentage would be far on the wrong side of the factor of safety. In fact, our supply of sawlogs would last the United States at their present rate of cutting not over fifteen years.

Just a little more about forest fires and their effect: Much of this million square miles has been burned not only once, but two, three or even a half a dozen times. These repeated fires on the same area make abortive nature's attempt to reclothe the old burns with commercially valuable trees. Whole townships that once supported magnificent forests of pine or spruce are now because of repeated burnings covered with worthless brush or with trees of no market value. It is reported that you in Quebec have about two thirds of a million acres burned so severely that they are not producing the kinds of trees now being used for lumber or pulpwood. Such areas in Ontario are still larger according to reports. Bear in mind that these are merely estimates. They are not based on actual surveys, although surveys of the burned-over areas are being carried on in both provinces. I fear, however, we shall be simply appalled when the results of such surveys are made public. It is a matter of public record in Ontario, being disclosed by recent investigations, of which you may have heard, that certain pulp and paper mills are finding it difficult to replenish from crown lands their waning supplies of spruce. And the reason is—repeated forest fires. This forest devastation by fire is not a thing of the past: It still continues practically unabated, except in wet seasons, in some of the most valuable forest regions of the country. Over a million and a half acres of forest fell prey to the flames in Eastern Canada last summer, but it was an exceptionally dry season.

The Aftermath of Conflagrations

Even on the areas which have been lumbered and have escaped burning inferior trees usually take possession after the removal of the valuable pine and spruce, especially where they were mixed with hardwoods. I could show you areas both in Quebec and Ontario where old white pine stumps occur abundantly beneath the present stand of hardwoods or of mixed forest with practically no young pine trees to be found. The pine could not maintain itself after the logging operations. The conditions are considerably better where spruce has been removed, but not nearly as good as they should be in order to produce a succession of future crops. You will see at once that in order to harvest a crop of trees on the same area, let us say at intervals of ten years, a sufficient number of trees must be ready at each interval to pay the lumberman for cutting them. When he cuts the 12 inch trees, for example, enough 11 inch trees should be left to furnish the next crop, enough 10 inch trees to yield a profitable crop at the third cutting, and so on down through the diameter classes, but with an increasingly larger number of trees in each diameter class downwards because the highest death rate is among the smaller trees. This is what foresters call the proper gradation of diameter classes and it is the basis of successive yields on the same area. Now, investigations have demonstrated that such proper gradation of diameter classes, especially in the smaller diameter classes, is lacking in the cut-over pulpwood forests of the mixed type (hardwoods and softwoods mixed) in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick as revealed by intensive study of small representative areas. The trees that remain after the first, second and even the third cutting belong to the virgin forest. They might be called the virgin surplus. When the lumberman cuts over an area ten years after his first cut, he thinks he is cutting the growth that has accumulated in the meantime, but he is not; he is simply cutting the virgin surplus, a part of the virgin forest that he did not take the first time because it wasn't profitable for him to take it. In fact, since the lumbering operations began in this mixed hardwood-softwood forest, say 50 or 60 years ago, there has not been enough regeneration of spruce eventually to replace what has been removed. In other words, the spruce as a tree of future commercial importance is being gradually crowded out of this mixed hardwood-softwood forest.

Most Trees Die of Disease

Under normal conditions forest trees die of disease. Very few die of old age. There is scarcely a healthy tree in a mature forest. Unfortunately, lumbering methods have been such as to increase rather than decrease the susceptibility of trees to disease. Periodically there comes a combination of man-made and nature-made conditions that produces an epidemic in the forest. Just now the Eastern forests are being swept by a real scourge, the spruce budworm, which has already destroyed about 30 years supply of pulpwood, according to Dr. J. M. Swaine, at the present rate of production. The destruction of wood material through such epidemics, however, can not be adequately measured by the trees killed at the time because the after effects continue for years. The weakened trees become susceptible to fungus diseases to which they were previously resistant. The fungus bodies are like cancers. They dissolve away the tissues of roots or stem at the base of the tree until it is overturned by the wind.

Our forests, particularly the older stands, are rotten with fungus diseases. The number of trees that die before their allotted time is enormous and this has an important economic significance. This is an enormous waste of sawlogs and pulpwood supplies that will be largely eliminated when conditions are such that our forests can be really managed. Balsam is one of the most susceptible of the softwoods to fungus diseases. Dr. Faull, I believe, has found over 20 different kinds chewing at the vitals of balsam. This is the reason that we cannot depend upon this species as a source of pulpwood supply in the future.

We do not know as much as we should know with regard to the rate of growth of our forests. If the annual increase is as great as the annual loss, then the forests are self-sustaining and we have nothing to worry about. The chief object of all a forester's efforts is to get the area over which he has charge into that condition. Only by procuring a sustained and regulated yield can he furnish a continuous supply of raw material to the wood-manufacturing industries. That is what your Provincial Forester is trying to do. That is what the foresters of pulpwood companies, of which you have such splendid examples in this Province, are trying to accomplish. That is what the foresters all over Canada are striving for—the furnishing of an endless succession of wood crops for the lumbering and the pulp and paper industries.

Many Misconceptions as to Growth

Let me tell you some of the things we do know about the rate of growth in our forests. There are many misconceptions as to how fast trees grow in the natural habitat. Some one notices a fast growing forest tree in his field or garden, or in an open pasture and he concludes that trees in the forest grow at the same rate. In the one case, the tree is more or less cultivated and is not subjected to competition by neighbors; in the other case it is subjected to a severe struggle for life from the day it is born, and this expresses itself in retarded growth. I have made growth studies on several thousand trees in the mixed hardwood-softwood type in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and I find that in the shade of the over-topping hardwoods it requires about 30 years to make a spruce tree 1 inch in diameter; the average 4 inch tree is 60 years old; the average 8 inch tree is 120 years old, and the average 12 inch spruce tree is 150 years old. This is in nature's forest undirected by man. Human intelligence by the proper manipulation of conditions in the forest could reduce the time required to make a merchantable tree. That is the function of a forester. By planting the trees in old fields he could shorten the period to a much greater extent.

How Fast do Trees Grow?

Now, with regard to the growth of the forest itself. Such studies as have been made are not encouraging. It has been found, for example, on areas in the mixed softwood-hardwood type, that have been cut-over several times, spruce wood is accumulating at a much slower rate than it has been cut. In some cases as much spruce has been cut in the past 40 years as it took nature 250 years to produce. In other words, the annual growth in the past 40 years has been only one sixth as great as the harvest. It has been stated that if a single spruce tree 8 inches in diameter died on the average acre each year, the loss in wood volume thus ensuing would offset the average annual growth on certain cut-over pulpwood lands in Quebec. The Provincial Forester of Ontario estimates that the annual growth on the average of white pine forest in that Province has been only 15 board feet per year for the past 100 years. This is the yield in board feet of a log 10 inches in diameter and 10 feet long according to the Doyle rule used for scaling logs in Ontario. He also estimates the annual cut of pine to be about one third greater than the annual growth. In fact the Government of Ontario paid back into the treasury $900,000 from the revenues derived from the forests on the assumption that at least that value of material had been taken from the forest capital stock and did not therefore in reality represent current revenue. The published reports indicate that certain pulpwood companies in Quebec have been doing a similar thing for the past few years, a transaction that can be interpreted as an acknowledgment that they are cutting their forests faster than they are growing. It will be seen, then, that such data as we have on the rate of growth in our forests indicate that the annual toll taken by the logging operations, by fire, disease and wind far exceeds the annual accretion of wood by the natural processes of growth.

Watchman—What of the Future?

Briefly, our forest conditions present this problem: Shall we accept for our lumbering and pulpwood industries the wood of constantly decreasing quality which nature unguided produces when the equilibrium in the forest has been upset by fire, disease or logging operations or shall we exert intelligent effort to maintain our pine, spruce and other valuable forests and thus supply the forest industries with wood of incomparable quality particularly adapted to their needs?

It is both a challenge to human intelligence, a necessity from a business standpoint, and the part of patriotism to keep the natural forest areas continuously productive in terms of commercially valuable trees—trees whose products annually increase the wealth of the country by nearly a half billion dollars.

In order to prevent the saw heating, it is a distinct advantage to have a roller or ball-bearing disc for the back guide. For the side guides these should cover the full width of the saw, and be adjusted to bear lightly and equally against each side, as if they are pressed too hard against the saw undue heat will be generated in the saw, with consequent detriment to same.—Timber Trades Journal.

Mr. Wm. Little Recalls Early Timber Days

"In the early days of lumber operations my father used to cut his logs along the shores and streams of the Great Lakes, as I also did. We towed our timber to Kingston and then rafted it, and then proceeded down the river and the Lachine Rapids and down the St. Lawrence to Quebec where we shipped abroad in wooden sailing ships. Those were happy days when the port of Quebec was alive with activity and when I used to stop at the "Russell House," the then leading first-class hotel in Quebec located on Palace St."

Mr. Little was very reminiscent of those days, and it was evident from his present keenness of mind on the activities of the Canadian lumber trade and the value and protection of forestry, that he had not lost his interest in the lumber trade of Canada. He still takes an intelligent interest in the important question of the timber supply as affecting the prosperity of Canada, and the necessity of protecting the Canadian forests, and, in the course of his interview, said:—"Hold on to the Canadian forests of which a single tree must not be sacrificed, for I tell you that some day in the near future when the forest resources of the United States are exhausted, the Canadian forests will double in their present value. For months past I have been watching carefully the trend of events to ascertain what effect the high rate of interest in the United States had on mortgage loans and real estate in New York and Pennsylvania and other States, and found that they had been restricted to 6 per cent, and that any increase thereon was illegal. So long as capitalists and loan associations could get from 7 to 8½ per cent from other sources, then 6 per cent was not negotiable. Fortunately, however, for borrowers, the tide has completely changed, and where 8 to 8½ per cent was freely paid at this time last year, the interest rate now quoted is from 4½ to 5½ per cent for good business paper in New York. This extraordinary change in interest is due, I believe, chiefly to the fact that the United States has now become a creditor nation from the plethora of money constantly pouring in from all outside countries, which, doubtless, has had much to do with the present activity of the building trade of the United States.

Referring to the lumber situation in the United States and an analysis made by one of the most competent authorities, Chas. S. Keith, of Kansas City, Mo., six months ago estimated the lumber yards in the United States as short of about 4,500,000,000 feet of lumber compared with their normal stock, which would show an average shortage in each retail yard throughout the country of 150,000 feet, the replenishment of which would absorb about 70 per cent of mill holdings in Canada. Now, however, according to Mr. Keith, the retail buyers who had not been buying for three seasons:—first, because they could not collect their accounts; second, because the banks would not extend them credit, and third because prices had been falling. Now, however, lumber is becoming stable and we rarely receive an order to-day that is not followed by a wire, urging immediate shipment to confirm the shortage in yard stocks.

The big building boom in the United States is no ephemeral affair, for the country is short, and according to plans prepared for the Secretary of Commerce, to relieve the shortage of homes, is estimated at $1,500,000., calls for money to the amount of $22,000,000. to 23,000,000.from the banks and other loan associations. Already stocks of lumber in American lumber yards are badly broken and the process of clearing the decks of high-priced lumber is complete. The retail dealer is again a free purchaser, and by the sane process which has brought the retail dealer back to normal and into the market as a buyer of coarse lumber for construction, the cutting-up factors are working towards the point where they will be obliged to buy if they are to continue cutting up, and viewed from almost every angle, the trade situation in lumber is very promising. "These are the reasons," said Mr. Little "why the Canadian forests should be carefully protected and not one tree allowed to go to waste."

How Michigan is Paying the Piper

Michigan's wood-using industries are now paying the economic piper for the State's quarter century timber debauch, according to a statement just issued by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose experts are engaged in a study to determine the effects of forest devastation on population, agriculture, industry, and economic life in that State.

The forests of Michigan, the statement continues, as a result of devastating fires and reckless cutting are now so greatly depleted that they produce chiefly fuel-wood and other minor forest products instead of high-grade lumber on which the State's main industries depend. The building trades and the automobile and furniture industries of Michigan must largely import their supply of high-grade lumber from other States instead of growing it at home.

For the most costly classes of woods, such as those used for automobiles, furniture, and building, Michigan goes as far south as the Gulf and as far west as the Pacific; it imports all told a little more than a billion board feet of lumber and timber annually, of which 400,000,000 come from the Gulf Coast region and nearly 180,000,000 feet from the Pacific Northwest. For these amounts the State pays not only an enormous freight bill but also the high prices incident to constantly dwindling forests.

The reforestation of Michigan's denuded lands would after a few decades, say forest experts, not merely stop these costly importations but go far toward reestablishing the State's lost leadership in her once greatest industry, lumbering, and put it upon a permanent basis.

Planting Tree for Every Marital Qnarrel

The primrose path is not always necessary for a successful married life according to Rev. A. Logan Geggie, Toronto's widely known Scottish preacher, about whom the following story is told:—

Mr. Geggie had officiated at a wedding ceremony, and, following the refreshments, proffered his advice to the newly-wed couple on conjugal ethics. "A little dispute now and then should not interfere with your happiness," advised Mr. Geggie, as he told of a neighbor woman meeting his wife on the street.

The neighbor recounted the secret of her married happiness, and said that her husband and she had quarreled only once in all their life together. When they finally settled their differences they planted trees, and resolved that they would plant a tree each time they quarreled in the future.

"And," said the neighbor, "we never had to plant a tree since."

"Well," said Mrs. Geggie, "if we had done the same thing, my husband would have been in the lumber business by this time."

And Canada would never have any reforestation problem if all couples planted trees every time they quarreled, Mr. Geggie is sure.

Unique Lumber Operation Near Ottawa

An interesting and rather unique operation has been conducted by the Rideau Lumber Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont., during the past season. This company which is one of the larger wholesale firms in Ottawa purchased in 1920 from the Holy Ghost Fathers a virgin bush consisting of 600 acres near Ironsides, Que., about five miles from Hull. The site is rather historic in the sense that the property forms part of the original purchase made by the Holy Ghost Fathers from the late Alonzo Wright, a wellknown lumberman in his day and the representative of the county in the federal parliament. He was known to many as "The King of the Gatineau."

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited, promptly commenced operations, having the mill ideally located convenient to bush and fully equipped with edgers and trimmers to produce lumber equally as well sawn, as many of the bigger operators in the Ottawa valley.

The busy mill of Rideau Lumber Co., at Ironsides, Que.

During last winter in all, about 30,000 pieces logs were cut and hauled to the mill. Sawing operations started early in January, 1922. About three million feet is the output expected and consists largely of basswood, ash, elm and hemlock, there being about 600 M feet of basswood alone. All this basswood was sawn during the winter months and represents one of the finest blocks of this class of lumber.

At this bush a novel feature of cleaning up the forest is practiced, which is easily accomplished by reason of the proximity of the operation to the cities of Hull and Ottawa. The company advertised "Wood for Sale" (cut your own loads) and many citizens from Hull and Ottawa took advantage of the opportunity to secure fuel at a reasonable price. The wood was the left over after the logs had been taken. As many as one hundred sleighs were served in a single day and the wood was no doubt a great help to the poorer families of the two cities.

Last winter jobbers were put in the bush to make cordwood and there is now in pile about 3,500 cords of the very finest hard bodywood. This wood will be dry and available for consumption during the coming winter.

Eastern Firm Loses Lumber in Fire

Fire in lumber yards at Union, nine miles east of Truro, N.S. destroyed about 300,000 feet of lumber. The losers are McKenzie Bros., Greenfield, and Lawrence McKenzie, of Salmon River. Chief Stewart, of the Truro fire department, with a chemical engine and a number of fire-fighters, responded to the call for help and the flames were checked. The fire commenced from an unknown source. In addition to the lumber piles, a loaded car and a garage belonging to the station agent were consumed. There is some insurance. It is estimated that a million feet of lumber is piled in the yards.

They cut down one of the big softwood trees of the Pacific Coast a few days ago, and found there were 2,425 rungs on its trunk. That is it had lived 2,425 years at least. Some 525 years before our Saviour came that tree began its life. It was creeping along towards its thousandth birthday when America was discovered. What changes it saw, what generations of men passed under its shade, what races of birds and of animals! It was probably one of the very oldest living things in the world.

Finlay McGibbon Joins Silent Majority

The death took place at Penetanguishene, Ont., on July 17, of Finlay Telford McGibbon, eldest son of the late Chas. McGibbon. He was an active member of the McGibbon Lumber Company and had been ailing for some time.

The late Mr. McGibbon saw service overseas with the 224th Forestry Battalion. He was educated in a commercial school at Toronto and subsequently was engaged in the company's office at Penetanguishene until 1911, when he went to Vancouver and formed the McGibbon-Hodgson Lumber Company, which was engaged in the retail lumber and builders supply line. In June, 1916, the late Mr. McGibbon enlisted in Vancouver with the Pioneers and on his arrival in England was transferred to the 224th Battalion. Lieutenant McGibbon was for some time in charge of the operations at Bagshot, Surrey, and afterwards went over with his men to France to carry on lumbering operations. His funeral, which took place on July 19, to St. James Cemetery, Penetanguishene, was largely attended, showing the esteem in which he was held.

The late Lieut. F. T. McGibbon, Penetanguishene, Ont.

Veteran in Colonization Work Expires

In the death of Joseph Narcisse Gastonguay, Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, the province of Quebec losses an honored and valued citizen, and colonization work in that territory one of its most ardent and practical promoters.

A land surveyor and civil engineer by profession, Mr. Gastonguay was widely known for more than a quarter of a century as Director of Colonization Works for the province of Quebec. To him belonged the honor of having founded the first colonization enterprise —that of Notre Dame du Chemin. Numerous projects of the kind followed, and later came the National Colonization League, of which he became president.

At the time of his death Mr. Gastonguay was in charge of the colonization work at Langis, in the Metapedia Valley, which the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, Limited of Quebec, is now carrying out on contract for the Government of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Gastonguay was born in January, 1849, and was a native of St. Roch des Aulnaies, in the County of L'Islet, P. Q.

Passing of Well-known Sarnia Lumberman

William Frederick Lawrence, aged 70, died at his residence, in Sarnia, Ont., following an illness of five months, from heart trouble. He had been a resident of Sarnia for 30 years, and as head of the firm of W. F. Lawrence & Sons, lumber dealers, was widely known in lumbering circles prior to his retirement in 1911. Mr. Lawrence was born in Toronto and spent the early part of his life there. His wife and two sons survive, Edward of Sarnia and G. Wilbur of Toronto. A third son, Ralph, was killed in an automobile accident last winter. The funeral of Mr. Lawrence was largely attended, interment taking place in Lakeview cemetery, Sarnia.

Mr. Lambert Suffers Severe Fire Loss

S. L. Lambert of Welland, Ont., who is the Chairman of the Niagara District Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, recently suffered a severe loss from fire when his planing mill was wiped out. When the brigade arrived they saw that the building was doomed and directed their efforts to saving the dry kiln to the north and east and another mill directly north , as well as the intervening lumber piles. The building destroyed was 30 feet x 110 feet and was a new structure just completed with some of the machinery still in process of installation. One machine costing over $4,000 had worked on only three loads of lumber. The equipment of the fire swept factory was of the latest design. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $30,000 and the insurance at only $10,000. It is understood that Mr. Lambert will rebuild.

Some lumber piles in the yard were badly scorched. It appears that the loss was greater than it should have been, owing to the alarm being slow in getting in, while an old card of instructions sent the fire warning by a wrong route to the department.

Mr. McCandless Had Enjoyable Trip

George F. McCandless, of the Canadian Tie and Lumber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. McCandless have returned from an extended trip throughout western Canada, which they greatly enjoyed. It was the first visit of Mr. McCandless to the prairie provinces and he comes back greatly improved in health. The outing was one of pleasure and in the itinerary, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Banff, Lake Louise, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and Victoria were visited, and on the way home Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago. Mr. McCandless reports that the lumber business in British Columbia is improving steadily and the export to China and Japan has been very good. In the west, the crop prospects were as a whole favorable but in certain portions of Alberta, the outlook was not any too bright owing to the drought and grasshopper plague. The trade situation was regarded as being on the mend, and optimism was the key note in most centres.

Mr. Linton Enters Business for Himself

L. J. Linton, who for nearly seven years has been an energetic and valued member of the sales staff of Terry and Gordon, Limited, Toronto, has gone into the wholesale lumber line on his own behalf and has opened an office at No. 306 Kent Building, Toronto, under the name of the Linton Lumber Company. Mr. Linton will specialize in native softwoods and handle B. C. forest products. He is well and favorably known to the trade, particularly in Eastern Ontario. Previous to coming to Toronto, Mr. Linton was with the Rathbun Company and the Frontenac Lumber Company at Kingston. Many friends will wish him every success in his new enterprise.

Retail Lumber Trade Good in Quebec

J. O. Chalifour of Quebec City writes that the retail lumbermen are very busy and considerable construction work is going on in the ancient capital. He says that all the members of the Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are well satisfied with the volume of business done so far this season and believe that the summer and fall trade will be equally gratifying. Mr. Chalifour adds, "Prices have not changed since last spring except for B. C. lumber and hardwood flooring on which values have gone up a little. Collections are satisfactory and the requests for quotations are numerous. We are securing a large number of orders although there are several people who are still waiting for a reduction in the wages of labor before going ahead with their projects. We do not believe that any retail lumber dealers in Quebec have a big stock on hand and the demand continuing to be good we cannot easily expect any more drops in prices."

General Jottings of the Industry

The Jost Pulp Co. of North Sydney, N. S., of which George W. Hack is manager, intend erecting a lath mill at Leitches Creek, Cape Breton.

Walter C. Laidlaw, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, who has been on an extended trip to Great Britain and the Continent, has returned home.

In June, McGibbon, Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., unloaded six hundred and fifty-two thousand feet of hemlock from the Steamer "Watson I. Stephenson" and in July the Steamer "J. C. Ford" unloaded five hundred and sixty-eight thousand feet, all from Lake Superior.

A charter has been granted to the Soo Lumber and Mill Co., Limited, with headquarters at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., and an authorized capital of $125,000 to carry on a general lumber, planing mill and builders' supply business. The incorporators are: F. E. Hollingsworth, Edward Hollingsworth, and Joseph Corrigan, all of Sault Ste Marie.

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Efficient Utilization of Forest Products

Secretary Hoover of Washington in giving the lumber industry the vision of a standardization of nomenclature, grades, and guarantees and of the benefits to accrue from a national agency for the administration, nationally and internationally, of an inspection service embracing all woods, has rendered it a service of inestimable value, says a correspondent.

The accomplishment of a system of standard names, standard rules for the grading and inspection of lumber, and the adoption of effective means, such as grade-marking the lumber, car cards, showing quantity and quality of the lumber and other means for assuring the integrity of grades and quantity, and to prevent grade manipulation, would mark an epoch in the industry. If in addition ,an independent, impartial agency, national in scope, undertook to supply everyone who desired it, an inspection service, at a reasonable cost the industry would be approaching a plane of great improvement, and undoubtedly would command the public confidence in a way that has been lacking in the past.

Especially noticeable would be the improvement in respect to the hardwood industry, where because of the great variety of woods and consequently the multiplicity of grades clarification and standardization is greatly needed; furthermore the internal dissension regarding the control or inspection service has been such as to create doubt in the public mind as to the adequacy and integrity of the instrumentalities heretofore controlling the service. Certainly the refusal of the service except to members of the association supplying it, has been wrong and is indefensible.

Grade rules as they exist at the time Mr. Hoover makes his suggestions are certainly not, at least in the hardwood industry, such as to conduce to the most perfect utilization of the lumber. The best informed thought, practically and technically is practically unanimous in the view that the rules are of more or less haphazard growth, and are not the result either of scientific study or scientific formulation. They are not such as to scientifically conform production to consumption requirements.

It is the effort of the standardization movement to make the necessary analyses of the production possibilities from the woods, likewise the necessary analyses of the consumption requirements of the products, and thereupon to scientifically formulate and define the rules in such way as to allocate the available supply to the consuming industries in proportion to their needs and demands so that the products of the manufacturers may be utilized with the least waste and therefore at the lowest cost to the ultimate consumer.

That such accomplishment would be a boon to the consumers of hardwoods, which material is largely remanufactured, goes without saying, observes the writer, who concludes:—

The lack of scientific adaptation of grades to consumption needs often results in the consumer being burdened with a large amount of by-product or so-called waste material, for which he really has no use, but for which he must find one, or else the material becomes a total loss in his hands. Capable authorities estimate that the amount of such waste can, by the perfecting of the standardizations proposed, be reduced many percent,—estimates ranging variously from 60 to 70 per cent.

The universal approval among consumers of the proposals of the Secretary of Commerce is indicated by the following editorial from a representative trade publication.

"The woes of the wood-worker have been largely due to a plethora of patterns, defective nomenclature, confusion in grades, etc. With his usual foresight and energy, Secretary Hoover has singled out this weak spot in the trade and begun remedial measures . The four-day preliminary conference of American lumbermen called, reflects a unanimous opinion which will undoubtedly result in much standardization, in definite nomenclature, universal grades, markings and practices. It looks as though a national system of inspection and certification would be etablished, to embrace the entire lumber trade, that descriptions of different species of lumber will be made as uniform as possible, that inspection service will be open to consumers in settlement of all disputes, and that this system will be extended to foreign consumers. It will certainly be a great satisfaction to the consuming trade when all sources of supply are governed by uniform rules and standardized grades protected by official and unprejudiced inspection."

Favor Embargo on Canadian Pulpwood

The prizes have been awarded in the $1,000.00 prize essay contest on "Practical Forestry" offered by F. J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N. S. The winners are:

First Prize: $500.00 to P. Swanson, Timmins, Ontario.
Second Prize: $250.00 to M. Currie, Grand Mira South, Cape Breton.
Third Prize: $150.00 to Donald C. Oxley, Annidale, Queens Co., N. B.
Fourth Prize: $100.00 to R. M. Brown, Pincher Creek, Alta.

So many of the essays were of high order that the judges had a difficult task in awarding the prizes, but inasmuch as the names and locations were detached from all essays before being submitted to the judges, the contestants have the assurance that no bias or favoritism entered into the decisions. All the prize essays will be published from time to time so that the public may have the benefit of the suggestions and recommendations contained in these valuable contributions to the cause of Forestry.

The unsuccessful contestants can feel happy in the thought that even if they did not win a prize this time they have contributed to the welfare of their country by the valuable suggestions contained in their essays, as the forests are Canada's most valuable asset.

The success of this prize offering has been so pronounced that it is Mr. Barnjum's intention to repeat the series of prizes in the immediate future and from time to time.

Concluding Mr. Barnjum says:—It is important for our government to know that 90 per cent of the 225 essays which have come from all over Canada, dating all the way from British Columbia to Cape Breton, call for an embargo or heavy export tax on all pulpwood shipped out of the country. Eighty per cent call for the permit system for all persons entering the woods, such as was recently inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, and the same percentage ask for electrification of all railways, as a means of reducing the fire risk in our forests and also as a means of reducing our heavy railway deficit. My sincere thanks and high appreciation are extended to the able judges who have given unstintingly of their time, thought and brains for Canada's good, not only in acting as judges in this prize contest, but in the many other ways in which they have assisted in the important cause of Forestry. Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; G. C. Piche, Chief of Forest Service of the Province of Quebec, R. H. Campbell, Director of Dominion Forestry Branch, and G. H. Prince, Chief Forester of the Province of New Brunswick, were the judges.

Quebec Pulpwood Producers Have Complaint

The pulpwood situation insofar as it affects the selling interests of the district of Quebec, is charged with many complex features. At the present the demand for the wood by the American pulp and paper mills is slow, nevertheless there is bound to be a reaction before the close of navigation. This does not include the American mills interested in limit holdings in the vicinities east of Quebec city, who are having pulpwood moved in steam barges up the St. Lawrence via the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to their mills and up the St. Lawrence canals and Great Lakes to the base of their storage. It does, however, affect the American mills purchasing from the Quebec dealers and moving the wood they purchase to their supply basis by rail.

In connection with this latter transaction, there are the complex features which are causing annoyance to the Quebec and Levis pulpwood selling interests, and undermining the confidence that they had in the past in all their transactions with certain American purchasing interests. This applies to United States mills who have started in to cull on the arrival at their mills of pulpwood from Quebec, and so depreciating the quality and values, that when their work of culling is finished, there is no profit left for the Canadians. Quebec dealers, in explanation of their grievances against certain New York mills, say that when shipping the wood they pack it in the cars, which are eight feet high, to the very roof, and when the pulpwood arrives, at its destination, the mill purchasers get their inspectors to work, who depreciate the height of the wood in the cars by as much as two feet measurement, and then start in to cull the wood and casting aside as culls pulpwood logs containing knots, red heart and logs that are less than four inches in diameter, so that when the Quebec dealer and shipper receives the statement from the American mill so acting, he has no profit for his wood, which the Quebec shippers declare is nothing short of robbery.

In order to carry out this practice, the United States mill interests so acting do not as heretofore pay any advances for the wood they purchase and only meet their obligations in this respect after the wood they order reaches their mills.

When these mills get through with their car measurement and their cutting of the pulpwood logs, they forward a statement to the Quebec dealer with the amount of depreciation, and offer to allow 50% of the difference, the shipper to shoulder the other 50%.

"Of course," said the Quebec shippers involved in the abovementioned difficulty, "Those shady practices only apply to a few American mills. All others continue to play the game square in their business transactions. Take, for instance, the International Paper Co., with their mills centralized in various sections of New York State. This company purchased from Quebec shippers some time ago 100,000 cords of pulpwood at 1920 prices, and though the deliveries were not all made, the decreases in prices which followed, the company in question remained true and honorable to the terms of their original contract without even a request to the Quebec shippers to take into consideration the difference in the 1920 and 1922 prices."

The St. Regis Paper Co., with headquarters at New York City, purchased 100,000 cords of pulpwood from the Quebec shippers last winter, of which 75,000 cords have been delivered.

The Uuion Bag & Paper Corporation, Hudson Falls, N. Y., last May purchased 25,000 cords of pulpwood at a price of $17.50 per cord, delivered, with the proviso of getting the benefit of the decrease in freight rates when they came into vogue. As this wood is only to be delivered next winter, the company will benefit virtually as the reduction of the freight rates on the American railroads of 10% and 7% on the Canadian rail here, will cause their purchase price to be reduced from $17.50 delivered at the mills, to the low figure of $16.90.

In the meantime the Canadian pulp and paper mills are getting ready for a much bigger business to increase their production in the near future in the European as well as the home markets. The period of depression in the United Kingdom, partly due to effective foreign competition and depreciation of exchange and the years of labor difficulties, is passing away, and in many foreign countries seeking new sources of supplies, are now turning to Canada, and Canadian manufacturers are beginning to receive orders from the Orient, South America, from Europe and even the United States for supplies.

It would appear from inside information that some European firms who had offered paper at a lower price than those quoted by the Canadian exporters, found themselves unable to fill the orders promptly, and in extreme cases, unable to fill them at all, owing to a depleted supply in certain European countries, especially in Germany. Some of the paper shipped at reduced prices was of extremely low grade and it is said that publishers received newsprint from Germany that they were unable to use, on account of its low grade.

These unsatisfactory conditions have turned the newspaper industry to Canada for its supply of newsprint, and this was instanced by the order that Price Bros., Limited, recently received for 15,000,000 tons of newsprint from the "London Daily Express," which is only the beginning of contracts to follow from the newspaper interests of the United Kingdom. The Australian, Brazilian and South American buyers are also becoming interested in Canadian pulp and paper, and judging from the inquiries made from these countries, the Canadian pulp and paper industry is destined for a boom in the near future to test the capacity of their mill production.

There is no controverting the fact that Canada's production in newsprint is gaining in favor in England. Besides the production of Canadian Newsprint, the statistics in sales show a distinct improvement over those of last year. The production for the first four months of the present year was 328,422 tons in comparison with 269,965 tons during the same period of 1921. During this period shipments exceeded the amount produced and Canadian mills were working to their capacity. While American mills reported a decrease, to meet the anticipated increased demand, Canadian mills are now planning an increase in their production capacity which include many features of improvement for expansion of business.

How Forest Fires Raise Lumber Bills

As a national disaster the loss of the Parliament Buildings by fire was trifling compared with this season's devastation of the Canadian forests, Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, says "On a conservative estimate," he adds, "the Dominion's forest fire losses this year, so far, have robbed the people of more timber than would be sufficient to build 100,000 comfortable homes."

Mr. Black declares that the lumber bill of every Canadian is being steadily raised by forest fires. "The annual plague of burning forests constitute the heaviest income tax that the ordinary citizen has to fact. It cannot be too often stressed that every forest fire must be paid for. The people of Canada own eighty-five per cent. of the forest lands in the Dominion, and for every dollar that a private owner loses through fire the workmen, and the merchant, and the Government treasuries sacrifice at least four.

"The forest fire," concludes Mr. Black, "is kept alive by persons who need the forest most, the camper, fisher-man, trapper, settler and others. Nearly all forest fires in Canada can be traced to a pair of human hands, not usually through malevolence, but stupidity, and the too common spirit of "don't care."

Some Editoral Short Lengths

In twenty years the Dominion Forestry Branch has distributed sixty million trees to farmers living in the Prairie Provinces. That this has been worth while, and that it has been of great benefit both financially and in the way of added comfort and pleasure is made clear in forty letters written by settlers telling of their success with trees.

Living forests provide us with wood material of all kinds for our homes and industries, but burned forests provide no lumber, no work for the workingman, no business for the merchant and no freight for the railway or steamship. Most of the land on which our Canadian forests now stand is not fit for agriculture, but it is fit to grow fine crops of trees to keep our sawmills, our wagon factories, our furniture factories and our paper mills running at full force forever. Let us all take part in protecting our valuable forests.

Throughout Canada the greatest activity and enthusiasm has prevailed this year in regard to forest tree planting. It is safe to say that more trees have been planted in the spring of 1922 than in any previous spring in the history of Canada. In the eastern provinces and on the prairies, the cities, towns, and villages have planted trees by the thousand along the streets, and in the parks, and where provincial highways have been constructed trees have been planted along these under a systematized plan. These are all shade and ornamental trees and they are planted for aesthetic rather than economic reasons.

The importance of having shelter-belts of trees on prairie farms has so impressed the Directors of the agricultural society of Biggar, Alberta, that they have inaugurated a tree-planting competition, extending over five years and open to all farmers in the district. Each year there will be cash prizes offered for the best prepared plot and the best plantation set out, and in 1926 there will be cups, medals, and cash prizes offered for the best plantations of the five years. The society has secured the endorsation and assistance of Mr. N. M. Ross, Superintendent of the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in planning the competition.

It is a common idea that moist wood is more subject to decay than dry wood. That is only true within certain limits is pointed out by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada (Dominion Forestry Branch) who state that recent investigations indicate that wood which contains less than 25 per cent. or more than 60 per cent. of water is not subject to decay by wood-destroying fungi. Examples of the protective effect of moisture extend further back in time than the foundations of medieval buildings to the pre-historic piles of the Swiss Lake Dwellers. The latter timbers have been submerged in water for thousands of years without becoming unsound. The most modern application of the principle may be seen in certain large Canadian pulp mills where the immense stacks of pulpwood are sprinkled with water. This sprinkling not only prevents rotting but is a most efficient means for the prevention of fire.

How Deliveries by Motor Truck Reduce Costs

The Future Holds Attractive Possibilities for Such Means of Service in the Retail Lumber Yards Whether the Business Done is Large or Small

Dobbin, as the motive power of commercial vehicles will never be eliminated, but beyond question the horse drawn delivery is being rapidly replaced by motor trucks in many lines of business. Of late years the tremendous increase in the number of trucks can only be accounted for by the necessity of reducing expenses and at the same time, giving quicker delivery service.

Labor costs have done much to make the truck popular with lumber dealers for with wages at their present scale no firm can afford to have a driver spend four-fifths of his day sitting on a wagon to and from where the lumber was delivered. With a truck the driver makes easily double the number of trips per day, and therefore handles double the number of average loads at practically the same cost.

Lumbermen are faced with the vital necessity of reducing expenses while still maintaining an efficient delivery service although the low price of lumber, coupled with inactive demand, and the high cost of labor are cutting into their revenue from both sides. Some dealers believe it will be necessary to set a price for materials in the yard and then make a charge for all deliveries, based on the tonnage and distance, but this is not popular with the consumer who is used to having his purchases delivered without extra charge.

The high cost of horse delivery appears to be due to the fact that the horse's capacity for work is limited. You can speed him up to certain extent and that is all; you cannot cut down his feed rations without lowering his effectiveness. Moreover, the horse is slow at best, and longer time is therefore required by the men who deliver, which adds materially to the already overburdened labor account.

Effective in Small Towns

So, let us turn to the motor truck and see what it offers to the lumber dealer in meeting his delivery problem. The truck, with reasonable care, has few limitations. In hot summer weather the horse can only be worked within reasonable bounds, yet the summer is the building season when the lumber yard is busiest. The truck can be kept going at top speed all day, and at 5 o'clock will be just as ready to deliver an extra rush order as it was at 7 in the morning.

Tests show that a 3,200 pound team, working six days a week drawing a three-ton wagon on good roads cannot average more than 25 miles in a 12-hour day. Trucks, on the other hand, can, and often do travel 100 miles a day.

Dealers in small towns sometimes doubt the advisability of purchasing a truck; yet investigation indicated that there are types of motor trucks obtainable that fit the country dealer's needs, and his service. It is a safe general statement to say that the future holds out great possibilities for the motor truck in the retail lumber yard, whether the business is large or small.

Some yards hesitate to buy a motor truck, believing that the investment is too great, and that the machine will be kept idle while loading and unloading. It is true that motor trucks frequently find difficulty in unloading at the building site, but a team will usually experience the same trouble under like conditions, so no advantage can be claimed for horse delivery here. High-powered trucks, moreover, will go through roads that a team cannot even be expected to tackle.

One lumberman in a city of 30,000 has eliminated horse equipment entirely. A few years ago he purchased a 2½-ton truck and was so well pleased with its performance that he now does all delivering with this equipment. He considers the truck a paying investment for three reasons:

First, One truck takes the place of three teams for him. Quick loading and unloading devices minimize the time required for these operations, so the machine can be kept moving the greater part of the time.

Second, His trucks give service superior to horses. These machines can deliver anywhere a team can go, and through many places impassable to a horse-drawn vehicle. Rush orders are a specialty of this retailer.

Third, the trucks have a big advertising value. "We are delivering lumber as far as 18 miles in the country," said this dealer. "When our trucks began passing the farms 10 to 12 miles out of town, the country people began talking about our service. Pretty soon they wanted that service themselves."

After paying $22.00 a ton for hay, 80 to 90 cents a bushel for oats, and employees' wages at $3.50 to $4.00 a day, where they formerly received $12.00 to $15.00 a week, a lumber concern purchased a two-ton truck.

While an itemized account of the operating expenses of the machine has not been kept, it is believed that it easily does the work of two teams at about the same cost and gives better service.

Trailers Double the Capacity

Trailers are a big factor in increasing a truck's usefulness aside from their value as labor savers. It is well known that a man can pull more than he can carry, and it is to that principle the trailer owes its success. Modern trailers are constructed along anti-friction lines, and can be used in connection with almost any type of an automobile, even a pleasure car. The easiest running trailers are ball or roller bearing and are rubber-tired. They are of light, but sturdy construction and can be moved by hand about the yard with ease. Easy running qualities of a trailer also are an advantage on the road, as less strain is brought to bear on the motive power.

Whether it is advisable to convert a pleasure car into a delivery vehicle is a question open to argument. Many dealers declare the motors in pleasure cars cannot be used for hauling purposes without damaging them. But attention was called to one yard where the owner bought a small pleasure car and had it converted into a light, short-bed truck. The trailer he hitched on is capable of handling from one to two tons, the same amount that normally could be pulled by a team.

Java Wants British Columbia Lumber

There is a big market in Java for British Columbia lumber according to J. A. Smidt, of Groningen, who visited Victoria recently as the agent of the Dutch Government to investigate the possibility of setting numbers of Dutch farmers in the Province. The Dutch planters in the East Indies are in real need of lumber, he declared.

Using Canadian Poplar for Cigar Boxes

A method has been discovered by the Forests Products Laboratory of Canada, whereby Canadian poplar can be used in the manufacture of cigar boxes instead of the cedrela from Cuba, which generally covers up imported havanas, and has been regarded as the sign manual of a good cigar. Several Canadian cigar manufacturers have already started making boxes from poplar.

One Spark

The weather was hot and dry. No rain for a month. The East Wind moaned through the trees. Pine needles snapped underfoot, July in the forest.

The crash of falling trees. The ring of axes. The s-w-i-s-h of saws. Logs, logs everywhere. Dry tops, branches, and slashing. And amidst all these a puffing donkey engine.

A glowing spark from the stack. A wisk of smoke. The hiss of burning pine. Crackling flames sweeping onward, skyward. A living wall of vivid fire. Black death and destruction.

ONE LITTLE SPARK—and in its wake 20,000 acres of fire-swept land; 15,000,000 feet of burned timber; four logging camps, 15 donkey engines, one locomotive, 35 flat cars, 20 houses, and three automobiles in ashes, and $90,000 worth of property gone up in smoke.

It all happened this summer in the State of Washington. It could happen any summer in any forest in Canada.

Railway Freight Rates Must Come Down

Writing the "Canada Lumberman" on general conditions in the east, Angus McLean, President of the Bathurst Co. Limited, Bathurst, N. B. says:—There is no improvement whatever in the lumber situation so far as the British market is concerned. It is absolutely dead and prices over there are completely demoralized and there does not seem to be much if any prospect of improvement this year. Any Canadian lumber that is going across to the British market at the present time is being sold at away under the present cost of production.

While there has been a fair demand for the building trade in the United States for lumber, in the last thirty days there has been quite a lull in demand owing no doubt to the summer holiday quietness in trade. However there will no doubt be a fair trade in the American market for lumber this fall and winter, at least that is our expectation.

Both our saw mills and pulp mills are running to full capacity but we are obliged to store considerable of our pulp owing to the market conditions at the present time being unsatisfactory. The competition from the Scandinavian countries in the American markets on pulp at present is very keen and very low prices are being made. There is one most unfavorable feature in connection with the pulp business to-day and that is the high rail freight rates from our producing mills to the consuming mills in the United States. So bad in this situation that the Scandinavian mills to-day can move pulp from the Scandinavian countries and deliver it into the middle western United States at the same freight cost as from Bathurst to these markets. You understand, of course, that Michigan and Ohio are large consumers of our pulps and these people can bring the pulp right straight from the Scandinavian countries at if anything a shade less than the cost of rail freight from Bathurst to such points as Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, Mich., and points in the Miami River Valley in Ohio. One of the unsatisfactory features in connection with this is that our railroads persistently refuse to give us any adequate cut in rates to meet this competition.

There is also another item that may be of interest and that is this, that we have recently shipped a cargo of pulp by steamer from Bathurst to the head of the Great Lakes at just one half of the rail cost and in addition to that the cargo was carried up in just about half the time it would take to make rail delivery.

Our Hydro Electric Power Plant has been quite successful. Our plant is running in A-1 shape but up until the present time we are only using about half the power that our plant is able to develop. We have been for some time contemplating the construction of a paper mill but owing to some unsatisfactory conditions existing at the present time we are holding up the starting of this development.

Breezy Happenings from the East

Forest fires broke out afresh in the province of NewBrunswick a few days ago, but a heavy fall of rain saved what at first appeared to be a serious situation. The first reports of forest fires received since June 3, told of one breaking out on Cain's River, south of Doaktown, and another at Coal Branch, Kent county. The lookouts in the observation towers in various parts of the country, who were removed when rains made fires unlikely, are now being replaced. Warnings were also issued again to fishing and other parties to exercise extreme care while in the woods.

Examinations for New Brunswick scalers licenses were held in Fredericton recently. Four men wrote the examinations. Applicants must be over twenty-two years of age, British subjects, and have over two years experience scaling and measuring logs.

At the Beaverboard plant in Thorold township William Bob was instantly killed. His right arm was caught in the paper-making machine and he was drawn into the whirring wheels. He was walking along the machine, when he slipped and his arm caught. He was a Rumanian by birth and had served overseas with the Canadian forces.

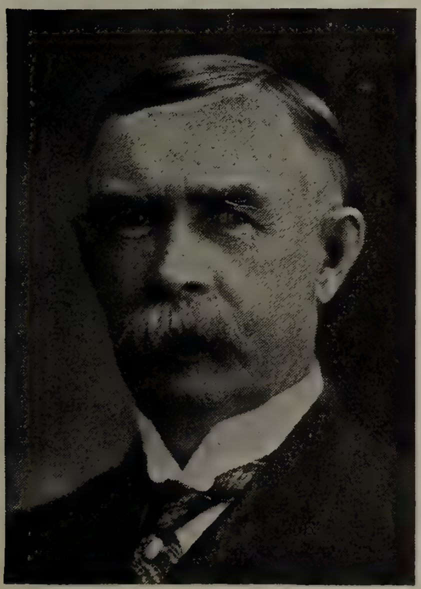
During the recent heavy freshet on the St. John river and tributaries thousands of logs were carried away from the booms and now that the water has receded crews of men are actively engaged sorting at the Mitchell boom at Fredericton and other places. At Canning the logs which were gathered some weeks ago have been left for future attention, while the river below that point is being cleared of logs.

Great piles of lumber, which were purchased on behalf of the French government during the great European war, and were left lying on available spots along the C. N. R. near St. John, have recently been sold to private interests and are now being moved. The lumber, which was left exposed to the elements, was almost black and doubt was often expressed as to whether or not it would be merchantable. It is considered a good sign to see this old cut disposed off as it will mean more room for future cuts.

Over 750,000 feet of manufactured lumber was destroyed by fire at Tatamagouche N. S. recently. The fire broke out early in the morning and the blaze reached such proportions that it was feared it would spread to the residential section. The fire is thought to have been deliberately set in three places. The lumber was owned by J. W. Swan & Sons and Edward Higgins of Tatamagouche, and Mr. McLeod, of Pugwash; and T. H. Reid of Amherst.

Dr. F. C. Craighead of Ottawa, was in Fredericton N. B. recently in connection with the spruce bud worm infestation in the province. Dr. Craighead, who is doing special work for the Dominion entomological branch held a conference with officials of the department of lands and mines. Work of investigating the ravages of this pest is being carried on at various places in the province. The infestation on the Snowball lands at Tabusintac is reported to be the worst in Canada and large tracts of timber has been destroyed by this pest. Asked regarding timber which the budworm had penetrated, Dr. Craighead said that it may be used for pulpwood. It was glad tidings when Dr. Craighead stated that the peak of the damage seems to be past in the province.

Going hunting or fishing? Then you are interested in keeping the forests green. Put out your camp-fire.



W. C. Irvin, Toronto

Frank Kent, Toronto

John S. Bond, Toronto

G. W. Boake, Toronto

W. C. Irvin, has been elected vice-chairman of the newly formed Toronto branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated. John C. Gilchrist, was appointed chairman and T. E. Rathbone, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee is composed of G. W. Boake, John S. Bond, Alex. Rhind, Frank Kent and F. J. Cummings. The Toronto branch has bright prospects of service and growth.

Brunette Saw Mills Change Hands

A recent despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says that the Brunette Sawmills Limited, have been sold to the Westminster Mill Company, which pays $300,000 for the mill site, buildings and stock of lumber, and takes over also some 25,000,000 feet of timber at Harrison Lake, at a price to be decided later.

The new owners of the property will re-build those portions of the plant destroyed by fire last January, and generally rearrange the plant, with the object of making it a modern and efficient sawmill. Work which had already been started by the former owners has been stopped, pending consideration of building plans by the new owners.

It is understood that the transaction will not affect the agreement with the city under which the mill property is taxed on a fixed assessment for a period of years. The concession was granted under the authority of a bylaw passed by the ratepayers, in order to reduce the heavy taxation and make it possible for the company to operate a sawmill profitably. While the negotiations preparatory to that agreement were in progress, one of the then principals announced that the Brunette property had been offered to the Westminster Mill Company but the latter declined to buy on the ground that the taxes were too high to permit of profitable operation.

The Westminster Mill Company is in a position to operate a sawmill on the Fraser River to advantage, by reason of the fact that it owns considerable timber at Cultus Lake, which enables it to bring logs to the mill down river when freshet prevents logs being brought up river.

The ownership of the Brunette mill has changed frequently in the past few years. In 1920 it was taken over by Thurston & Flavelle, of Port Moody. These gentlemen later sold an interest to Peers & Anderson of Vancouver. The present change puts the control in the hands of Mr. G. W. Beach, Mr. C. J. Culter and their associates.

A bond issue of $150,000 recently placed on the market by the Brunette Sawmills Ltd., has now been withdrawn.

Tallest Chimney in Ottawa District

The J. R. Booth Company, Limited, Ottawa, is planning the erection of a new chimney, which, when completed, will be the tallest chimney in the Ottawa district, and will take a prominent place among the highest stacks in Canada. The proposed structure is to be 276 feet high, and will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000.

The new chimney is to be constructed on a concrete base 22 feet square and fifty feet high. The foundation will reach to a depth of eight feet below the ground surface. The tall column above the base will be of brick construction.

It is thought in some quarters that the present chimney of the J. R. Booth Co., Ltd., is the highest in Ottawa, but such is not the case. The chimney at the plant of the British-American Nickle Company at Deschenes, towers above it by the safe margin of 25 feet. The Deschenes stack is 250 feet, while that of the Booth plant is 225. The new chimney, however, will wipe out this margin, and establish another of 17 feet in favor of the J. R. Booth Company.

The reason underlying the undertaking is found in the necessity for increased draft for the main boiler house of the plant. The work of construction will be carried out by workmen in the employ of the J. R. Booth Company, Ltd., and will be subject to regulations of the civic building bylaw, with the approval of the civic building inspector.

How the Trade in Montreal Appears

The Montreal lumber market is still affected by the recent financial trouble, although the uneasy feeling is gradually passing away. The position taken up by some wholesalers is summed up in the expression of one dealer—"To whom can I sell with safety? I have a very large amount of business offered to me but I am not inclined to do a great deal of trade under the conditions which govern the local market." The severe losses made by several wholesalers have induced a policy of greater caution, even although this involves the passing by of many orders.

Other firms report that a large volume of lumber, especially spruce, is being moved and that they look for even a better demand in the Fall. Spruce prices have not varied to any extent—they are perhaps a trifle stronger, the general idea being, however, that they are still too low.

Without being too optimistic and looking at the market from a broad standpoint, general commercial conditions seem to warrant a belief that the lumber trade will improve to a moderate degree, both as to volume and as to prices. Local lumbermen are of opinion that quotations will not show any pronounced upward tendency.

There are reports that deliveries from the Maritime Provinces are several weeks behind, while a very large Quebec planing mill has intimated that there is a heavy congestion of work and that no further orders can be accepted until this condition has been dealt with.

The orders and inquiries from across the border have declined, but they are still of fair volume.

Lath is as firm as ever, with a difficulty in obtaining prompt deliveries.

Another advance in B. C. forest products is now in effect. Upper stock has risen on an average about $3; while timbers are also higher to the same extent. The advance is due to the Government order closing the camps and also to the closing of certain mills owing to the extensive forest fires.

The hardwood market is slightly better. The demand has broadened, and prices, especially for birch, are stronger. American orders are on a larger scale.

The British Government stocks are practically all sold. One export firm has bought altogether about 30 million feet, which is now being shipped, while other large blocks have been purchased for export account.

A fair amount of lumber is being sent to the U. K. from this port. Pine forms a very substantial part of the shipments, and birch exports, which declined for a time, are now again in evidence. The feature of the season is the large lumber tonnage for Irish ports.

There is no cessation in building. In addition to a very large number of residences, some very large buildings are being constructed. Reports from all parts of the province indicate activity in building.

Mr. Terry Returns from Sunny South

H. J. Terry, of Terry & Gordon, Ltd., who is chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, has returned from an extended trip through the western and southern states. Mr. Terry, who was accompanied by Mrs. Terry, attended the great international Rotary Convention at Los Angeles and spent some time in San Francisco and other cities of the sunny South. On the way home, they visited Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg and other cities. They had a most enjoyable outing, although Mrs. Terry was taken quite ill during the journey, but is now completely recovered.

Edgar Richards, who for some time past has been Vancouver representative of Terry & Gordon, Ltd., has returned to Toronto and will cover eastern Ontario in the interest of the firm, succeeding L. J. Linton, who has gone into business for himself. Mr. Richards was formerly associated with the Toronto office and looked after the eastern portion of the province. He is succeeded at Vancouver by George Neilson, who has been Prince Rupert representative of Terry & Gordon for some time.

A. E. Gordon is spending his holidays at his summer home at Bala, Ont., and A. E. Cates, sales manager of the firm, is holidaying at Hutton House, Muskoka.

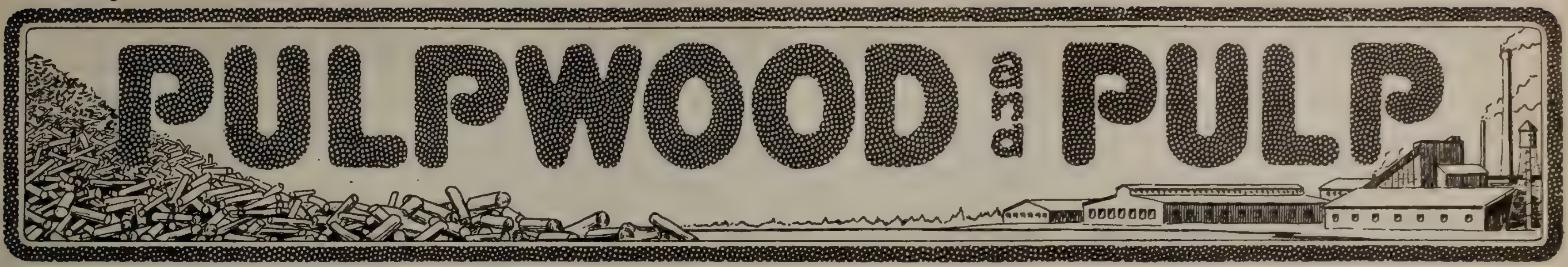
Will Revise Present Stumpage Dues

Word received from the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association states that the Government of that Province has been considering for a long time a revision of the present stumpage rates. It is more than a year ago that a strong deputation from the Association waited upon the authorities at Fredericton to get something done. So far, according to one lumberman, it appears that the powers that be, have not made up their minds one way or the other but they intimate that they will arrive at an adjustment by August, which is the beginning of their year in connection with the administration of Crown Lands.

The Cigarette Menace in Forests

A forest ranger of repute has given the Canadian Forestry Association a unique proof of the great danger of lighted cigarettes in or near the forest. As a means of getting information on the number of fires that can be started by cigarettes along the trail, he covered a distance of a mile dropping at intervals twenty lighted cigarettes. Nineteen of them were found to have set small fires, all of which of course were immediately extinguished. The experiment was conducted in a dry peat country. The ordinary smoker little suspects the lurking danger in the woods. Hundreds of the worst forest fires recorded in Canada this year have been due to the evil habit of tossing away lighted tobacco.

A forest of pines and firs which took 200 years to grow, may be destroyed in half as many minutes by a forest fire.



Busy Shipping Pulpwood from Ontario

The shipping of pulpwood to the company's mill in the United States and of lumber and lath to the Canadian market is keeping the plant of the Continental Wood Products Company, Limited, at Elsas, Ont., busy. The plant is located on the Canadian National Railway, 35 miles west of Foleyet, at the junction of the Trout and Kapuskasing Rivers and the limits are up stream, around the area of Trout Lake. A rossing mill and saw mill are in operation, the former being equipped with a large drum barker with a slash table fitted up to cut logs into pulpwood lengths as required, the barker having a capacity of 200 cords per 10 hour day.

The saw mill has a double cut band steam feed and a lath mill. The present capacity is thirty-five to forty thousand feet per 10-hour day. The townsite is located one and a quarter miles from the C.N.R. and is connected by a spur line from the railway to the mill for shipping and transportation purposes, while the equipment is very complete. It includes ten dwelling houses, one large sleep camp, one cook house, a store and office, a warehouse and a stable. These, together with the club house, are all fitted with concrete cellars and are equipped with furnaces for steam heating purposes in winter. The buildings are all supplied with running water and the men's baths are fitted with shower arrangements and toilets.

The townsite is supplied with 8 large hydrants which are placed apart so as to cover the entire location and at each hydrant is a hose box which contains 200 feet of hose, an axe, lantern and wrenches. This furnishes ample and efficient fire protection for the company and its property.

Dryden Company Is Expanding Rapidly

Advices from Dryden, Ont., indicate that good progress is being made in the development and expansion of the plant of the Dryden Paper Co., Limited. The firm are developing a further 1,200 h.p. electric power, and the paper plant is being enlarged with a view of doubling the company's production of wrapping papers. A small ground wood mill is also being installed. The company will then produce machine finished and machine glazed krafts, manillas and fibre papers, together with light weight lines.

The extension to the beater room will be a two-storey brick and concrete building 120 feet long by 90 feet wide. The machine room will be 210 feet long by 90 feet wide, while the addition to the finishing room will be 140 feet long by 80 feet wide. The train shed for shipping will be 140 feet long by 40 feet wide. The new Yankee paper machine will trim 120 inches.

The extension of the plant and the installation of the new machinery will place the company in a position where they can manufacture a complete line of wrapping papers. The end of the year should see the completion of the company's big program of development.

Abitibi Company Will Build Logging Road

Announcement of the incorporation of a company to build a logging railway for the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, of Iroquois Falls, Ont., records the result of the settlement of the dispute between the latter concern and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway over franchise rights in the Iroquois Falls section.. Objection was made by the T. and N. O. that the new company sought to carry general freight. The charter granted by the Government to the Abitibi Transportation and Navigation Company, Limited, contains a proviso, however, which confines the company's railway building activities to a line between Iroquois Falls and Hughes, and states that the railroad in question is to be used only for logging purposes, and that all deliveries of freight must be made to the T. and N. O. lines.

The company has an authorized capitalization of two million dollars and its provisional directors are G. H. Kilmer, H. H. Davis, J. R. Rumball, L. A. Landriau, and A. A. Lewis, all of Toronto.

Amalgamation of Mills Ensures Wood Supply

Amalgamation has been completed of the Lincoln Paper Mills Company, Limited, of Merritton, Ont., and the Canadian Pulp Wood Corporation with office at Little Cascapedia, Quebec, and timber limits in the Gaspe Peninsula under the name of Lincoln Mills Limited. This amalgamation includes both the Lincoln and the Lybster Mills.

The continuous supply of high-grade pulpwood is assured and operations will be carried on as usual in the pulp and paper mills at Merritton.

The owners of the new company are: President, Mr. J. I. Warren, president and treasurer of the Harmon Paper Company, Brownville, N. Y.; president and treasurer of the Warren Parchment Company, Dexter, N. Y.; Vice-president of the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown Deferiet, Herrings, N. Y. The chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Ferris J. Meigs, New York City; Vice-presidents, Mr. Walter Meigs, Mr. Ernest A. Sterling, New York City; treasurer, Mr. J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vermont.

The pulp and paper mills at Merritton will be operated as usual, and there will be no change in the operating staff. Mr. A. S. Woodruff, the late president, has, after long service, retired from active management, while still retaining his brother's considerable interest in the concern.

New Appointment for Mr. L. C. Allaire

Mr. L. C. Allaire, for many years manager for the Brown Corporation, and formerly with Messrs. Howard & Craig, has been appointed local manager at Amqui for the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, who are carrying on extensive operations at that point, especially in pulpwood, of which this year they are cutting and peeling 30,000 cords. Mr. Allaire is a well-known pulpwood expert with thirty years' practical experience to his credit.

Dr. Clark Will Reorganize Service

Dr. Judson F. Clark, a forestry expert of wide experience, has been retained by the Ontario Government, in connection with the reorganization of the Province's forestry service. A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Dr. Clark' was formerly a member of the forestry staff at Cornell University. Later he became Clerk of Forestry for Ontario. Some fifteen years ago he removed to British Columbia, where he became a member of a forest engineering company which reported on timber limits in the Coast Province. For the past two years Dr. Clark has been living in California.

Construction Starts on New Paper Mill

The first concrete piles for the new paper mill of the Fort William Paper Company on the Mission site, Fort William, Ont., were driven recently. Material for the building of the mill is being assembled on the ground and good progress will be made with construction. Two news print machines will be installed and it is expected that by August of next year the mill be producing about one hundred tons of news print daily.

New Company Is Extending Operations

Doubling the capacity of their ground pulp mill from thirty tons daily to sixty tons; building and equipping a newsprint mill with a daily capacity of fifty tons, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000; the purchase of 7,000,000 additional horsepower of electrical energy; the employment of approximately 175 men in the mills and 100 in the woods, are some of the items to be undertaken, it is said by the Consolidated Water and Paper Company of Wisconsin, in connection with the Kaministiquia Pulp Mill in Port Arthur, purchased recently by that company.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	53.00	55.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	63.00	65.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	25.00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls.	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls.	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and Mill Run	$36.00	$37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	39.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	69.00	71.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	69.00	71.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	34.00	35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	49.00	51.00
Mill Culls	26.00	28.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	35.00	36.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	39.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	42.00	43.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	24.00	26.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$75.00	$78.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	55.00	57.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.		5.60
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2″, per M.		6.30

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.25
No 2 White Pine	10.25
No. 3 White Pine	8.75
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods are payable in U. S. funds.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	$105.00	$ 60.00	$ 35.00
1¼ and 1½″	110.00	65.00	40.00
2″	120.00	75.00	40.00
2½ and 3″	130.00	90.00	50.00
4″	150.00	100.00	60.00

Ash, Brown

1″	$110.00	$ 50.00	30.00
1¼ and 1½″	120.00	55.00	35.00
2″	140.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3″	150.00	75.00	45.00
4″	165.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$ 75.00	$ 48.00	$ 28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	75.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$ 50.00	$ 25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1″	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 38.00
1¼ to 1½″	143.00	88.00	41.00
2″	153.00	98.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 95.00	$ 70.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 75.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
4/4	$ 85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	——Plain——		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$115.00	$ 73.00	$130.00	$ 75.00
1¼″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
1½″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
2″	125.00	85.00	145.00	85.00

Figured Gum, $30 per M. extra in both plain **and quartered.**

Gum, Sap

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	60.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½″	60.00	45.00
2″	65.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$125.00	$ 70.00
1¼″	145.00	70.00
1½″	145.00	75.00
2″	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 75.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	80.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$155.00	$ 85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	185.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up.		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	$100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	51.00	54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. Culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mills culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill Culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00
1″ x 9″-10″ and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼″ x 7, 8 and 9″ up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½″ x 12″ x 12″ and up, 12′-16′		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out.	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in x 4 ft. ..	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa wancy, 18 in. average according to lineal....	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals
(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide ....$	20.00	$ 25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm
(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks
(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft........$	30.00	$ 35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4. Rgh Merch Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	$40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.....	18.00	20.00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.00
Cedar, Clears	5.00
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.00
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.50
Spruce	3.50

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180.00
2 in. and up wide	180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long ....$	75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft....	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E.			
	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only, add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac, open.

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	41.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	43.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	46.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
Maple			
1 in. ....$	75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	56.00	28.00
Sap Birch			
1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
Ash			
1 in.	80.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	85.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	100.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up.		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9″		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 ...	31.00	34.00
2 x 9		38.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	31.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2		33.00
1 x 3		31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.50	5.75
Clears	4.50	4.75
Second Clear	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		[illegible]

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted to Buy

A few cars 8/4" No 1 and 2 Common Hard Maple. Box 949, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Wanted Lath

4' Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White Pine, No. 1 and 2 Spruce.

Duttweiler-Weiler Lumber Co. Cleveland, Ohio. 15-18

Wanted

In blocks from 50 to one million feet Hemlock, Spruce, Jack Pine, red or white pine. Send a list of lumber you will have or expect to have this season. Box 973 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Wanted

Cargo Norway Lumber. Quote price on cargo about 500,000—1 inch, 2 inch and timbers.

Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 508-509
Linclon Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
13-16

Cordwood and Slabs Wanted

10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood cordwood.
10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood slabs.
also bundled edgings.

State quantity, quality, lowest price, where situated. Box 969 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Wanted

Several Carloads First-class "Birch Poles" 3" to 7" Diameter at the top and 6 to 7' long, peeled except at ends. Quote price f.o.b. cars shipping point.

QUEBEC HARDWOODS LIMITED
211 McGill Street,
Montreal. 15

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

We Want for Immediate Shipment

25,000'--1" FAS Unselectel Birch.
25,000'—1¼" FAS Unselected Birch.
15,000'—1" FAS Brown Ash.
15,000'—1½" FAS Brown Ash.
10,000'—2" FAS Brown Ash.

This must be well manufactured, of good widths and lengths. Please quote delivered Buffalo. Box No. 943 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Forty thousand feet of two and four inch plank, hard maple. If interested communicate with Joseph Lorimer, Ladore, Ont. 13-16

Lumber for Sale

Crating Spruce: About 200 M. Ft. of ⅝", also 1", 2" and 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce. J. P. Abel-Fortin, Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. 15

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

At Blind River, Ontario, Pine and Spruce Lath, also some Cedar and Hemlock Lath. Grades, four foot mill run, 32" mill run, and four foot No. 3.

F. P. Potvin,
2 T.f. Blind River, Ont.

For Sale

4 Cars 1½" x 4' No. 1 White Pine lath.
5 Cars 1½" x 4' No. 2 White Pine lath.
3 Cars 1½" x 4' No. 1 & No. 2 Norway lath.
1 Car 1½" x 4' No. 3 White Pine lath.
2 Cars 1½" x 4' No.2 Spruce Lath.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
14-15 Toronto, Canada.

For Sale

3 Carload No. 1 C&B. 8/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 1 C&B. 10/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Logs for Sale

The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Authorized Trustee for the properties of Great Eastern Paper Company Limited, Authorized Assignor, offers subject to prior sale:

Balsam logs about 5,000,000 ft. B.M.
Spruce logs about 5,000,000 ft. B.M.
Cedar logs about 4,000,000 ft. B.M.

These logs are in, or on the banks of, the Madeleine River, Gaspe County, Quebec, and are offered for sale as they lie, but the purchaser would have the use (on terms to be arranged) of such of the Company's plant as is necessary for handling the wood. All facilities will be given for the inspection of the wood and of the opportunities for its removal. The vendor expressly stipulates that intending purchasers must satisfy themselves, and that the sale is not being made on the Vendor's representations in any way. Address tenders to The Royal Trust Company Montreal.
Montreal, July 1922. 15-16

Ties for Sale

15,000 ties, Cedar and Tamarack, No. 1, 2 & 3, on the Grand Trunk Near Scotia Junction.
Will sell block or car lots.
Also 500,000 ft. Dry Hemlock Mill run, 1" x 4" & up and 2" x 4" and up, in three separate blocks.
400,000 ft. 1" x 8'—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
200,000 ft. 1" x 7", 9 and 11,—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
300,000 ft. 1" x 1¼" No. 1 & 2 White & Red Pine mill culls.
500,000 Mill run, White Pine Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 1 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 2 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
500,000 Spruce & Pine Lath mill run 32".
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 3 Common Birch.

All for immediate shipment.

Short rail fregiht Toronto.

Big Bear Lumber Co.
13-16 208 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.

For Sale

Cedar Posts 8 ft. and longer.
5 cars 6/4 Soft Elm.
We want 5/4 Bright Hard Maple.

John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited,
Saw and Planing Mills,
15-18 Owen Sound, Ont.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

1—matcher, 1—re-saw, 1—lath bolter, 1—lath machine, 1—slab re-saw, 1—basket bottom machine. Apply F. W. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 13-16

Machinery For Sale

Engine for Sale

1 only 15" x 34" Wheelock Engine, 125 H.P., also 5 H.R.T. Boilers 5' 6" x 15' all in good condition—for immediate delivery. Apply Steel Co., of Canada Ltd., 1272 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal, Que. 15-17

For Sale

One 10" x 28" wheelock steam engine with Belt pulley size 15" x 102" speed 75 r.p.m. price $225.00.
One Northey Duplex steam fire pump size 10" x 6" x 12"—6" suction, 5" discharge price $200.00.

S. S. Herman, Worthington, Ontario.
14-15

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band Resaw, Connell & D'engler, 54" and 60".
Band Rip Saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular Resaw, 30" and 44".
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
Jointers, 16" and 24".
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, 14" Woods and Connell & Dengler.
Matcher, 36" x 8" Connell & Dengler.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Hermance 10" wide open side.
Moulder, Woods 12" 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes, single and double.
Sanders, 3 drum, 30", 42", 48" and 60".
Saws, Circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber sizers, Yates & American.

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
15-E.o.I.-T.f. Buffalo, N.Y.

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6" x 6".
One Upright Engine 5" x 6".
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72" x 14'—3¼" tube—⅜" shell.
One "Polson" 64" x 14'—3¼" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 14½'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Inglis" 60" x 16'—3" tube—½" shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire pump, 6" suction, 5" discharge, 14" steam cylinder, 8" water cylinder, 13" stroke, Capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7" stroke, Capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass Mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound. Ontario.
13-E.o.I.-T.f.

For Sale

One Crocker Wheeler Motor 100 H.P., 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volts, 600 r.p.m., with circuit breaker and all installation equipment complete.

Two heavy lumber high cars.

Two heavy lumber wagons (nearly new.)

One portable saw frame, with mandrel and feed works. (Sawyer-Massey make.)

30 ton, 60 lb., steel rails and 4 ton, 90 lb., rails, with plates, bolts and spikes; also two stub switches and frogs with stands.

One complete standard, interlocking semaphore system with derail attachment.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 257,
Penetanguishene, Ont. 15

FOR SALE

Stock No.
2628L Cowan 13" Four Sided Moulder (rebuilt.)
2621L Hespeler 10" Four Sided Moulder (rebuilt.)
2629L American (Houston) 8" Four Sided Moulder (rebuilt.)
2635L Cowan 10" Four Sided Moulder (rebuilt.
2636L Cant-Laidlaw 8" Four Sided Moulded (used.)
2637L Cant-Gourlay 8" Four Sided Moulder (used.)
2634L Cowan 12" Four Sided Moulder (rebuilt.)
2638L Cowan Dowel Sticker (used.)
2624L American No. 229 9 x 6 Hardwood Flooring Matcher (rebuilt.)
2625L American No. 229 9 x 6 Hardwood Flooring Matcher (rebuilt.)
2592L Cowan 32" Cupwheel Knife Grinder (used).
2627L American 24" Circular Resaw (rebuilt.)
2654L American 24" Circular Resaw (rebuilt.)
2630L Sash and Door Clamp (rebuilt.)
2640L Berlin 36" Three Drum Sander (rebuilt.)
2615L C.M.C. No. 438 Arm Sander (practically new.)
2613L Cowan Door Relisher (used.)

GARLOCK MACHINERY LIMITED,
163 Dufferin St.,
Toronto
15 Phone Park. 7855.

Situations Wanted

Position wanted—Band Sawyer ready to go any place after August 15th. Best of references. Box 974 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-17

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Situations Vacant

"**WANTED**—By one of the best known Hardwood Lumber Companies in Ontario, a Traveller, who is familiar with the requrements of the Ontario Trade. Steady Position assured." Apply Box 953, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

Vancouver wholesaler wants man to sell B.C. Shingles on commission. Man already in this business who can use this as a side line preferred. Reply giving particulars ot present connections. Box 33 Canada Lumberman, 106 Winch Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 15

Wanted—A competent superintendent for Planing Mill connected with a Retail lumber yard in Western Ontario. One capable of getting out drawings and taking off bills of material necessary, and thoroughly experienced in the handling of men. Duties to commence August 20th. State age, experience salary and references, Box 968 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

Business Chances

Truck Body for Sale

Truck body, 6 ft. wide, 14 ft. long, with four iron rollers for unloading. For full particulars apply R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto. 14-17

For Sale

Circular Saw Mill, capacity 15,000, practically good as new also one 12 H.P. twin engine feed. Write for particulars. Parker Bros., Parkersville, Ont. 15

British Columbia Saw Mill and Limits for Sale

100,000,000′ Standing Timber—Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine with first-class Saw Mill for sale in central southern part of British Columbia. Cash or Terms Apply Box No. 972 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

For Sale

Hardwood limit on North Shore Georgian Bay, containing the finest Birch in the North country, large quantity of Maple, some Oak, a considerable quantity of Hemlock, Pine and Spruce, and a very large quantity of Ties. Can be bought on very reasonable terms and paid for largely in lumber. For reply addres Box 928, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-1

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.

Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

Sawing Contract Wanted

for a term of years by a Company of expert sawmill men who are willing to go anywhere and understand manufacturing from ground floor up and who own a mill of 30-35 M. ft. daily capacity. Same can be viewed in operation until August, 1922, when our present contract will be completed. For full particulars and present location of plant, address Box 909, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

For Sale in Medora Township

½ million feet Birch and Maple, also some Hemlock and Softwoods, small portable saw mill, good camps, stables and full equipment, also teams, harness, sleighs, wagons and full camping equipment. This is ready for an energetic person to make money with siding on premises and only 120 miles from Toronto. Several million feet of hardwood all within two miles of this location. Half cash, balance terms to suit purchaser. Investigate address Box 908 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-15

For Sale

Band and Gang Mill, on south branch of Frazer River at Ladner, B. C., 14 miles from Vancouver; fresh water log pond, 8 acres in site. Dwelling house, stables, blacksmith's shop, office, lath mill and all accessories. Capacity 70,000 in ten hour day. Railway siding, Great Northern Railway. Capacious dry kilns, planers, moulders, cut-off-saws, all in up-to-date running order. Also **300,000,000′** of timber, 75% fir on Sechelt Peninsula at Half Moon Bay, forty miles from Vancouver.

These properties can be bought together or separately.

For particulars and prices, address: Ladner Lumber Limited, Ladner, B. C., or Box 947, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
13-16

STEAM TUG

For Sale

Wooden hull, 80′ long, 18′ 6″ beam draft 7′ 10′, fitted with one simple marine engine, 16¼″ x 18″, tail shaft 5½″ crank shaft 5″ with line plunger attached.
One duplex steam pump 3″ x 2″ x 4″.
One injector.
One tubular water heater.
One Boiler Fitzgibbon type 6′ 10″ wide 12′ 3″ long, 8′ 6″ high.
One 4-blade solid C.I. Propeller 72″ diameter.
Fuel capacity of tug 12 tons soft coal.
The boiler and machinery are in good order.
The hull needs calking.
The Tug can be examined at Ottawa.
Price for quick sale, $1,500.00.
Sachs Brothers, Ottawa. 13-16

Woodcutting Contract Wanted

The undersigned, having Logging Plant is open to Contract with party, having limits to cut. Will take Contract of cutting any quantity of Lumber ties, Cedar poles, Pulp wood etc., if necessary will put in sawmill to saw output.

JAMES BONFIELD,
85 Stewart St.,
17 Ottawa, Ont.

Evolution of the Wholesaler

Some wholesalers are having rather hard sledding, says "The Timberman". It is almost impossible to place orders, as the mills are short on many items and their own business, taken direct, precludes taking on additional obligations. There is a tendency on the part of some wholesalers to make advances to mills, thus insuring a basis of supply. In other cases a wholesaler is taking a group of small mills and acting as the direct representative.

Grouping small mills in a sales organization, where the sole interest is to get the best possible price for the product instead of the least possible figure, is a change of attitude which is economically sound and helpful. The strong wholesalers who maintain selling organizations and buy and sell stocks, serve a legitimate and useful place in the trade. For the man without either capital or experience, whose office is on the street, and his stock in trade is a type-writer and a mimeograph machine, with a red or blue book for his trade library, is not a necessary factor in the scheme of distribution.

Forest Service Transfer Still Being Agitated

The proposed transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior is still a live question in Washington. If President Harding permits this action to take place it will be the most serious political blunder he has made, and is against public interest, says one lumber publication. It will be stoutly resented by the country as a whole. If accomplished, it means that the Forest Service will virtually become a great political machine, and the administration of the 120 million acres of timber and mineral lands will be confided to Secretary Fall of the Department of the Interior, in whom the public, whether justly or unjustly, has not a great deal of confidence. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association and other lumber organizations have gone on record against the proposed transfer of the Forest Service to the Interior Department, and American Farm Bureau Federation, with several thousand members, is also actively against the contemplated movement.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

The Bradley Sales Agency has taken over the Timberland Business carried on for some years by Mr. R. R. Bradley, Consulting Forester.

The Agency is open to receive listings of Timberlands in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland but more particularly in Easter Canada. There is an active demand at present for hardwood tracts and freehold pulpwood lands.

Clients may rest assured that their confidence will be protected and that the identity of the property and ownership will be disclosed only to persons and corporations who we have every reason to believe are serious in their inquiries and are strong enough financially to buy.

Bradley Sales Agency

512 Bank of Montreal Bldg.,
205 St. James St.,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Practice economy by buying Arrow Head Saws

Only when you buy an article of genuine quality can you get the greatest satisfaction and value for your money. To profit by the experience of others and buy Arrow Head Cross-Cut Saws is to practice economy in its most practical sense.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Vanadium Steel, skilfully treated through the various processes which makes cutting easier and faster, besides lengthening the life of the saw.

Prices and full information upon request.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

How Quebec Timber Firms View Conditions

Quebec lumber export fims report shipments of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec continuing in small parcels with the prospect of more orders from the United Kingdom to fill before the close of the present season of navigation. Reports from Canadian agents in Great Britain state that, at the commencement of the month of June, there was a hopeful tone in the English lumber market and consequently improvement in the amount of business transaced. Unfortunately, however, this slight revival was not sustained and trade has since fallen off into a quiet state. The imports up to July 1st into the United Kingdom were not heavy but deliveries kept up apace.

The British importers of Canadian woods who have been looking for an appreciable reduction in ocean freight rates, do not hesitate to openly manifest their disappointment and are anxious to know why the steamship owners keep up the present excessive carrying charges. They had expected that the ocean transportation companies would look with a clearer vision into the situation in consideration of the public at large and help to rejuvenate trade. The gradual disappearance of wood in the British market purchased by the British Government during the war engendered the hope that a demand for Canadian forest products would be augmented to a large degree during the coming season and so put new heart into the Canadian export trade. It is evident that the purchasing powers in Great Britain share in this hopeful view, judging by enquiries during the month of July from the United Kingdom regarding Canadian stocks and the possibility of reduced freight rates. Added to this, is the presence in Quebec during the latter part of July of British importing representatives, conferring with Quebec lumber shipping firms. The visitors are looking forward to a building boom in Great Britain in 1923.

In the meantime small orders for parcels to complete certain demands are received by cable at short intervals by Quebec export concerns who anticipate a 100% better business in 1923 than they did in 1921. Local firms are continuing to sell small parcels of wood and shipping some from Quebec. Two steamers were recently loaded at the harbor here, taking aboard oak, waney pine and spruce deals for the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, destined for delivery at Newcastle. John Burstall and Company and Price Brothers, Limited are carrying on a good and safe business as are also Goodday and Company.

It is prognosticated by the trade that, if the steamship organizations will come down in their rates next winter to a sane and equitable basis to meet the exigencies of supply and demand, the Canadian lumber export shippers will do a good trade with the United Kingdom in the summer of 1923.

The export of lumber from the Quebec mills to the United States markets continues to be brisk and save the situation in so far as the sales of quantities at a fair profit are concerned and constitute a redeeming feature in connection with Quebec mills.

It is suggested as a means of reducing the ocean freight rates that a deputation of all the Canadian lumber interests proceed to Ottawa and interview the Government urging that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built at the expense of and owned by the Canadian people, withdraw from the steamship combines and carry Canadian lumber at fair and equitable rates from Canadian seaports to the United Kingdom. It is admitted by all shippers of vision and business experience that there is something radically wrong with the management of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the sooner that the authorities at Ottawa institute a will be for the country at large, especially in connection with the practical enquiry into the management of this service, the better it shipping interests of the Dominion.

Movement of Stocks in St. John Is Fair

The last two weeks have been a marketing epoch in the trade as far as St. John is concerned. The prices have not advanced, but pressure to lift them higher has not met with any degree of success, the buyers preferring to do a hand to mouth business. As they need a few cars they come on the market and again retire. The consumption is fair and even, though July, the weak month in the United States, is just closing, no great depression of prices has taken place as heretofore. Certainly this should cause better faith in the future and fall trade in all lines will surely show improvement. When the railway labor question in Canada and the United States is settled we shall have then reached solid ground with our transportation problems. Buyers and shippers alike will be more prone to contract ahead in every line of business, which will result in a return of confidence to business in general.

The mills at St. John continue to saw both for the American and English markets. The daily capacity of all together is about 250,000 feet. The English market for pine shows no improvement and very little stock is moving out to this market from St. John. Ireland in its present condition precludes the possibility of any sales, but some orders previously received, are held up, as vessels refuse to charter for ports where hostilities are reported. Until this condition is cleared up we cannot expect any Irish business to Cork or vicinity. Belfast and Dublin are buying deals via the St. Lawrence.

Taken all around the month of July has not seen as large a movement of stocks from here as June, but it has been much better than a year ago. Net prices remain about the same. 2 by 8 is very scarce and very little will be fit for rail shipment for some time to come. Lath remains around $6.00 per M. on mill wharves St. John. Shingles are unchanged with local demand fair. Local business in yards and factories is good and should show improvement as the weeks wear on. Prices are good and if they can be kept as they are a good deal of work will no doubt be carried out.

Ottawa Demand Grows—Lath Prices Stiff

An increased demand, a drop in prices of several grades of lumber including most of the higher lines, together with an increase in the price of lath, marked the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of July.

Good sidings and strips dropped from $10.00 to $15.00 per M., and good pine shorts from $10.00 to $25.00 per thousand. Lath picked up around a dollar per thousand, and shingles generally showed no change, though there was an unconfirmed report in circulation that 18 in. XX, had been offered for less than $4.00 per thousand pieces.

Even with the reduction in prices the market looked much more hopeful than it has appeared for many months, and the outlook held by several manufacturers and wholesalers was that there should be a fairly increasing steady trade till the end of the year, and after the usual Christmas and New Year lull, a considerably increased business, should assert itself in 1923.

One of the strongest points on which future good business was based was the pickup in American trade, which while not what could be termed exactly heavy, was nevertheless a great improvement over a year ago. The starting of the purchase of the higher priced stocks by American yards, cheered the manufacturers considerably and was taken as being indicative that normal business was rapidly coming back and that steady, instead of a "spotty" trade would result in the next twelve months.

With the reduction in manufacturers prices, further increased business should result, and with the volume of trade beginning to grow, they believed that before long the price of spruce would go up. The United States demand during the latter part of July was for the better grades of pine, and for seasoned lath, of which there appears to be a growing shortage.

One manufacturer of lath stated to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," that in some circles of the trade it was acknowledged that before long there would be an actual shortage of this commodity, and that already some yards were buying this year's cut, for delivery in August to October.

The increased building activity both in the United States and in Eastern Canada so far this year is, it is stated, the cause for the scarcity of old lath. In Ottawa many buildings started some months ago reached the stage where lath was needed, and consequently the increased demand began to cut into the existing supply.

The domestic demand was chiefly for stocks suitable for sheeting, joist, studding, etc. Building in Ottawa as reflected by the building permits showed a continued healthy growth, the new permits up to the middle of the month showing one for a $250,000 bank building which is to be erected by the Bank of Commerce on Sparks Street.

Labor and transportation conditions remained good and reports from sawmills indicated that they were having a good season. Preparations for the installation of woods camps will commence with most companies during the first part of August, but whether, the

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

majority of companies in the Ottawa Valley will operate larger and more camps than last season is not yet known. The general belief is that they will.

Regarding the outlook for the remainder of the year one manufacturer said: "Our company is not looking for any startling developments to occur this year, but for a reasonably steady trade until the end of 1922 and in 1923 expect a considerably increased demand for all grades of lumber and lath."

Another feature which marked the demand to the United States was that while some yards were not apparently willing to stock up proper they appeared willing to purchase car load lots of assorted lumber, at what some lumbermen considered attractive prices. Thus instead of taking a car of any one particular grade or size, they might specify that four or five grades be placed in it and were willing to pay more for the mixed car lot.

Cooperage Industry Well Back to Normal

By J. Innes, Chatham, Ont.

Like all other businesses, the Cooperage Industry has been readjusting itself, from war-time conditions, for some time past, but it is now felt that the readjustment has been completed and business will go back to normal.

Retrenchment, lack of confidence in the future, the multitude of taxes, the uneasiness produced by the change in Government from a protective to a theoretically free-trade regime and other causes produced what was practically a buyers' strike, and consumers are only now getting away from the hand to mouth policy.

Prospects of the greatest crops Canada has ever known, prospects of cheap money, and a return of confidence which is very apparent, are producing a buying spirit, and cooperage stock is moving more freely than for eighteen months, so it looks as if manufacturers will dispose of all their stocks before the season is over.

The apple crop is very promising, and if nothing happens, will consume all millrun and No. 2 stock carried over from 1921, and manufactured this year.

Production this year has been light, not more than 50%of normal.

The future outlook for the industry in Canada is good, while the use of barrels in some lines is decreasing. New uses for barrels are constantly arising, and as Canada is now developing an export trade, in manufactured goods, instead of shipping raw materials, principally, the barrel will come into greater demand as it is the only package that is practically pilfer proof, odor proof, and vermin proof.

With wages back to normal, freight rates on both raw and manufactured material on a reasonable basis, and the removal of hampering taxes, enabling production at reasonable prices, there is no reason why the Cooperage Industry should not expand, and become a permanent one.

We have the timber in Canada to produce the Staves, Hoops and Heading, not only what is required for our own consumption, but can manufacture large quantities for export if we are able to produce at figures that will compete with U.S. manufactures, who at present have advantages in cheap labor (colored), cheaper transportation, and in some districts cheaper raw material.

U. S. timber, suitable for cooperage stock, is being rapidly exhausted, while we still have large sections of country untouched, so that eventually we should be in a position not only to supply our own needs, but the requirements of the U. S. A., and the export trade generally.

Objects of Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute

Landon C. Bell, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Committee of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, in an interview recently pointed out that, notwithstanding the amount of publicity that has been given to the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute,—its organization, purposes and plans,—there is still, it seems, confusion in the minds of at least some consumers as to the essential character of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, its purposes and plans, and especially its desire, and efforts it is making to improve the grading and inspection of hardwood lumber, and to more perfectly adapt it to consumption requirements, through promotion of the standardizations recommended by the Washington Lumber Standardization Conference.

Mr. Bell called attention to some comments on the subject of the Institute recently made by Mr. Harold E. Everley, formerly Investigator of the National Council of Furniture Associations, and formerly Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce to South America, and now of the Research Department of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, in which he said:

"Recently I have had opportunity to interview several furniture manufacturers regarding the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute and its plans. I am pleased to say that, in most instances, they are heartily in accord with the lumbermen's desires to improve the grading and inspection of hardwood lumber.

"The furniture manufacturers are especially interested in the lumbermen's desires to grade lumber more nearly in line with the demands of their industry, as they have to waste a tremendous amount of lumber as it is now manufactured and graded. For instance, the chair manufacturers complain that it is necessary for them to rip wide lumber into narrow pieces, while the case goods manufacturers must glue up stock for their requirements. Because of this condition they realize they suffer heavy loss due to present methods of lumber production. They welcome any constructive effort on the part of lumber manufacturers to help eliminate this unnecessary waste as far as possible. Furthermore, the manufacturers interviewed are favorable to the idea of branding the grade on lumber, and the creation of an independent instrumentality for the administration of inspection of all kinds of hardwood lumber."

Many Horses Wanted for Lumber Camps

The present keen activity in building is causing some shortage in the wholesale lumber supply, with the result that camps will be in very active operation during the coming season, says an Ottawa authority. Companies which have not been in operation during the past two years will be starting up again.

According to the Dominion Live Stock Branch, the activity in the lumber camps is expected to have a very beneficial effect on the horse market, and the demand, especially in Ontario and Quebec, should be keen for heavy and reasonably sound fair kinds of horses. One firm in the east is already in the market for approximately nine hundred head, suitable for the bush. Other firms are looking for lots ranging from 50 head to 150 head. Owing to the scarcity of feed last winter the horses offered are mostly in poor shape, and buyers will not purchase until the animals are better conditioned.

Forwarding and transportation companies are in need of horses to replace those unfit for further service. Such horses must, however, the live stock branch states, be of good quality and type, absolutely sound, and of weights between 1,200 lbs. and 1,400 lbs. Prices as high as $800 have been offered for suitable teams, and could not be obtained.

New Brunswick Scalers' Examinations

The first examination for New Brunswick Scalers' Licenses took place at the Crown Land Office recently, as called for by the New Scalers' Act passed at last session, which requires all scaling logs cut on Crown Lands to pass an examination. This applies to those in private employ as well as those employed by the Crown. The examination included the actual scaling of a large number of logs at Victoria Mills.

Those taking the examination were Philip McGinley of Chipman, Queens Co., employed by the Sayre & Holly Lumber Co.; Alonzo Fearon of Dalhousie employed by the Dalhousie Lumber Co.; B. H. Fearon of Bass River, employed by Restigouche Boom Co., and Isadore A. Cyr of St. Basile, employed by Jas Burgess of Grand Falls.

The Examining Board consists of A. T. Murchie, Chief Scaler of the New Brunswick Government, R. A. McFadgen, Chief Scaler of the New Brunswick Railway Company, and G. H. Prince, Chief Forester.

Under Section 8, Subsection B of the Act, Forest Rangers holding certificates under the Forest Act of 1918 may receive a N. B. Scalers' Certificate upon application to the Board of Examiners.

Regular examinations are held twice a year at Fredericton, the second Wednesday in July and the second Wednesday in September.

Under Sec. 8, Sub-section (c) of the Act, applicants must be over 22 years of age, British subjects, and shall have had over two years' experience scaling and measuring logs before being examined. Information may be secured from the Department of Lands and Mines.

Canadian Native Tree Seed for Britain

The Canadian Forestry Branch is doing a considerable work in the distribution of the seeds of native coniferous trees. The largest purchaser of this seed is the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, which has taken over 7,000 pounds this year. The seed is being used to reforest the acres cut over during the war, and to plant such other areas as a survey of the British Isles has shown can be more profitably devoted to trees than to any other crop. Tests have shown that a number of Canadian trees especially Douglas fir and Sitka spruce, do well in Great Britain. Shipments of seed from the department's plant at Westminster, B.C., have also been made to Australia. New Zealand, Tasmania, and other Dominions, and some to the different provinces of Canada, as well as to associations or individuals in the United States, France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Peru,

So that your men may do a better day's work—

Pure, wholesome food—the kind that satisfies a man after a hard day in the woods, and fits him for another on the morrow.

That is the kind Eckardt has been supplying to camps throughout Canada for years, and the experience they have gained saves the lumberman much time and trouble.

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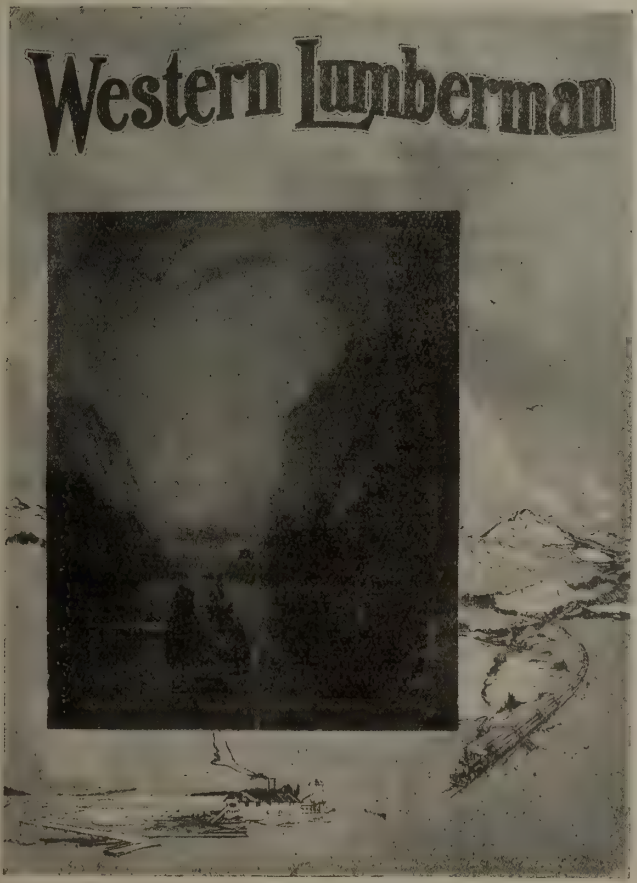

For over 18 years this paper has been known as the authority on the Pacific Coast lumbering industry.

It circulates in ever growing numbers to all engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumbering in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

The cut shown is of one of the attractive four color covers used on this paper from time to time.

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Standardization Movement Gaining Impetus

Recent Conference in Chicago Furthers Proposition of Simplification of Grades and Elimination of Waste—Gathering Was Representative One

What was perhaps one of the most significant and progressive activities ever taken by the lumber industry of America was inaugurated recently in Chicago before the adjournment of the first general gathering of representatives of lumber manufacturers, distributers, and consumers to formally consider the new plan of standardization of sizes, simplification of grades and nomenclature, and waste prevention under the so-called Hoover plan of industrial simplification.

The meeting was the direct outcome of the acceptance of invitations to all lumber manufacturing, distributing and consuming groups by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association as another step in furthering this activity, which is being carried on in conjunction with the Department of Commerce. The movement was inaugurated last May when the general standardization conference was called by Secretary Hoover to meet with him in Washington and consider the possibilities of re-organization of trade practices in the lumber industry.

In furtherance of that plan representatives of all lumber manufacturers, dealers, and users of wood, of architects, engineers, and allied trade and professional organizations were asked to meet in Chicago in order that some permanent organization might be effected to carry forward the work inaugurated by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and sponsored by Mr. Hoover. In order that something concrete might be presented at the meeting, a special committee, consisting of lumbermen and others met at Madison, Wisconsin, and formulated a set of suggestions which might form the basis of skeleton outline for the development of grading rules for lumber.

The conclusions reached by the Madison Committee were embodied in a series of suggestions for basic grades of lumber which was placed in the hands of the general committee in Chicago at the first day's session and served as a basis for discussion in its deliberations. The subject of standardization of sizes and grades was gone into very thoroughly by the general committee, and after minor changes following an extended discussion, the report was accepted as a general outline for the further consideration of standardization and grading policies.

When the general committee convened on July 20th it was called to order by Dudley F. Holtman Construction Engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Later by the unanimous choice of the committee Mr. Wilson Compton, secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was made permanent chairman. Mr. Holtman read the report of the Madison Committee and at the conclusion of the reading a general discussion followed. The report was in two parts—one dealing with a basic grade for softwood, yard lumber and structural timber based upon rules proposed by the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the second involving recommendations relating to hardwoods.

It was explained by Mr. Holtman and others of the Madison Committee that a more exhaustive report on the hardwood grades was not attempted because the Forest Products Laboratory had not yet made a sufficiently exhaustive study of hardwood grades to form the basis of suitable recommendations. This confined subsequent discussions of grades to softwoods.

Upon the conclusions of discussion of the suggestions of the Madison Committee the general committee took up the matter of inspection considering the subject from the standpoint of both regional service, reachng the conclusion that naturally supervised lumber inspection is probably not now feasible.

Promulgation of Basic Grades

The meetings considered the general problems involved in the promulgation of basic grades, nomenclature ,sizes, and other related matters from all angles with the final conclusion that the simplest, most workable plan for the furtherance of the general standardization movement in the lumber industry was to centralize further activity in a small committee.

After considerable discussion it was agreed by those present that John W. Blodgett, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, be designated as the chairman of that committee whose membership would comprise representatives of the various interests involved and would be limited in number as far as possible but still represent the major interests involved, including the public. The committee is as follows:

John W. Blodgett, (chairman) president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas; Chas. A. Goodman, Marinette, Wis.; J. E. Lloyd, National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dwight Hinckley, American Wholesale Lumbermen's Association, Cincinnati, Ohio. Two representatives of consumers—one to be selected by the American Railway Association and other by the American Institute of Architects.

While this committee is small it was the intention of the meeting that it be empowered to enlarge its own membership as occasion may require. All of the grading suggestions of the Madison committee togther with the records of discussion relating to that report and all data dealing with the subjects of sizes, simplification, inspection, and guarantees to the public will be analyzed and used by this permenent committee in the formulation of specific recommendations, which it will bring in to the next general standardization conference to be called by Secretary of Commerce Hoover in Washington.

One of the outstanding features of the final session was an address by Wm. A. Durgin, assistant to Mr. Hoover and his personal representative, in charge of the Division of Simplified Practice, Department of Commerce. Mr. Durgin said:

Epoch Making Questions in Lumber

"I want to take this time for a few minutes in telling you some of the things that we hear down in Washington about lumber. One of the most common remarks might be paraphrased in the query 'what is all the shooting for ' So many people say: 'What in the world are you going after lumber for?' 'Why do you pick us out?' I do not just see how that viewpoint got out. Lumber is not picked out. Lumber at the present moment is one of about eighty seven industries that are in contact with the Department of Commerce in about the same way that lumber is. To be sure lumber is very much the most important of these industries and so, perhaps, you may feel that you were singled out as the first great industry; but I hope as this work goes on you will find that a matter of pride instead of irritation. I think you will register as the first great industry of the committee in favor of Hoover standardization and simplification.

"We are looking to this conference for a representative expression of opinion of all interests, the opinions of association, which will guide the organization that I understand you are to form here in proceeding with your work. But surely you do not wish to adopt or reject any of these questions until they have had much further discussion, much further digestion, than has been possible, because, Gentlemen, these questions are epoch making in lumber, they are epoch making in this country. They are the first wise attempts on the part of a great industry, to use the very forceful phrase that has already been used, 'to beat them to it' in this continual repressive legislation, which if it keeps on is going to upset the entire industrial structure of this country.

"As Mr. Hoover says it, you men are going to meet together in such united action that no Congressman, no Senator, or anybody else can find any possible reason for suggested legislation in the lumber industry; and as you lead the way, you are going to entirely change the trend of industrial philosphy in this country. We are going to get back really to the viewpoint of our forefathers who founded this country as the place where every honest, wise citizen could go ahead and control his own business. Gentlemen, that is much more vital than any one of the specific questions that you have before you—at least so we feel.

"Mr. Hoover asked me to express to you his great interest in this work and his gratification that you are meeting together in an extremely hot month in a city that is at times hot, even though it is my native city, and we are looking to you men to go forward and to bring out the first definite set of recommendations in support of the Hoover vision."

Mr. Durgin carefully expressed assurance that the Hoover plan does not in any way contemplate involving the Government in further business regulations.

Are you aware of the superiority of

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We are operating this season in some of our best timber and so can more than ever assert with confidence that GOLDEN SPRUCE is the Best of Mountain Woods and unbeatable for your requirements in No. 1 Common Boards, Shiplap flooring, Siding, etc. A trial order will make you a permanent user.

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EDGINGS

McCulloch Bros., Debert, N. S., recently suffered a $10,000 loss to their saw mill.

S. Geo. Stone, of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., has applied for membership in the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.

E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, Que., are preparing plans for an addition to their match factory which will cost $1,000,000.

The planing mill of Mr. Sargent, situated on King St., London, Ont., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of $1,000.

Among recent visitors to Montreal were F. A. Kirkpatrick, of Muir & Kirkpatrick, Toronto, and A. C. Morrison, of Price Bros., Quebec City.

Alex. W. Miller, has been appointed to the position of sales manager of the Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. of Victoria, B. C., and has entered upon his new duties.

A new town of about 1,500 population will be established between Elko and Waldo, B. C., in the Crow's Nest Pass if plans of a syndicate of Chicago newspaper men materializes.

Spruce Falls Timber Investments, Limited, Kapuskasing, Ont., was recently incorporated with a capital of $40,000 to manufacture and market all kinds of wood products.

John T. Wyles, Barrie. Ont., a well known Salvation Army officer who spent many years in the northern lumber camps passed away recently in his 88th year.

The sawmill of A. W. Shaver, at Copetown, Ont., was destroyed recently by fire along with a considerable quantity of lumber. Only a sawmill insurance was carried.

Eastman Lumber Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated to manufacture and market lumber and building materials. Capital $40,000.

Bush fires recently caused the sawmill of Major Hilton, at Bevan, B. C., to be wiped out. The loss on the property is estimated at $100,000.

Sheppard-Dunn Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont., were recently granted a provincial charter to operate sawmills and conduct a general lumber business. Capital $42,000.

Geo. Thompson, of Cobourg, Ont., who is well known to the lumber trade, recently started a new yard and is carrying a representative stock. He reports that business this season has been good.

Jean L. Auger, St. Mathieu, Que., is putting in the foundations for his new planing mill. The building when completed will be one and a half storeys and will cost about $6,000.

Galbraith-Macdonald Co., Limited, Toronto, were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a wholesale and retail lumber business. Capital $40,000. J. P. Galbraith and F. M. Macdonald, engineering contractors are two of the incorporators.

T. B. Speir, of Port Hope, Ont., recently acquired the interest of his partner, R. H. Tye, and is now operating the lumber yard and planing mill. He is doing a splendid trade and reports the outlook as steadily improving.

The name of R. MacFarlane & Company, Limited, lumber retailers and manufacturers of interior trim, Montreal, has been changed to Daniel Cream, Limited. Mr. Cream acquired a controlling interest in the firm on the death of Mr. MacFarlane.

Large stocks of Canadian spruce purchased by the British government during the war and remaining unsold have at last been disposed of. These unsold stocks have been one of the greatest obstacles to the Canadian timber export trade with Britain.

The annual meeting of the Order of Hoo-Hoo will take place in Detroit on September 7, 8 and 9. It is expected there will be a large and representative attendance of lumbermen from many parts of the United States and Canada.

Owing to unforseen circumstances, the summer meeting of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has been postponed. It was to have been held on July 17—20 and to consist of an automobile tour of the Adirondacks region, with visits to various plantations and nurseries.

Many friends in Canada will extend congratulations to Wm. P. Flint, secretary of the Millwork Cost Bureau, Chicago, on the occasion of his marriage recently to Miss S. J. Duncan, daughter of Mrs. Alex. Searcy, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Flint, will reside at 5236 Kenwood Ave., in that city.

The "Chicago Tribune" has taken delivery of the first of the boats ordered from the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company, Londonderry. The vessel is called the "New York News" and will be engaged with others in conveying pulpwood from the lower St. Lawrence ports to the mills of the Ontario Paper Co., Thorold, Ontario.

H. P. Shepard, of Boston, president of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company of Canada Ltd., who was a visitor to Ottawa for two days during the latter part of July, held the view that a further increase in building in the United States would be shown next year, and that there would subsequently be an increased demand for lumber.

Recent rains have enabled fighters to get boundaries of B. C. forest fires surrounded, and the situation generally looks less dangerous, according to P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester. During a recent week the number of new forest fires throughout the province dropped by more than half to 174. On the island and lower mainland there were seventy-eight new fires, which 3,000 men had been battling.

The K. & S. Tire and Rubber Goods, Limited, Paton road, Toronto, has sold its Weston factory to the Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring Company at a price understood to be between $40,000 and $45,000. The property is a one-storey, solid brick building, with three or four acres of land, between Main street and the G. T. R. tracks, north of the subway.

All former building records in Toronto will be shattered during 1922, say MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. The previous high-water mark was set in 1912 when $27,041,761 was expended in new construction. This year a larger volume of new work will be undertaken than at any previous time in the history of the city—the total for the first six months alone being $17,893,725. This impressive sum does not include $6,068,200 expended in the adjacent suburbs of York township during the same period.

George F. Steele, former manager of the Canadian Paper Export Company and long prominently connected with the paper industry, who has just returned from a trip to the Scandinavian countries, has with L. Calder and F. W. Westlake incorporated the News Print Corporation under New York State laws to act as sales agent for news print paper. The capital stock is placed at $200,000. J. A. Brady, 33 W. 42nd street, New York, is mentioned as the attorney.

The plan for establishing a large paper-making industry on the Humber River on the west coast of Newfoundland, abandoned last winter, has been revived. The original scheme was promoted by the Armstrong, Whitworth Company of England, and the Reid Newfoundland Company, on the understanding that the Newfoundland Government would guarantee the bonds to some extent. It is announced that the Armstrong, Whitworth Company proposes to buy out the interests of the other company and that the British and Newfoundland Governments will each guarantee the bonds.

An auction sale of permits to cut burnt timber lying in the vacant territory in the upper part of the St. Marguerite, Godbout, Pentecote, Sheldrake and Mistassini rivers, on the North Shore took place recently in the Private Bills Committee Chamber, Quebec, presided over by Dr. Elzear Miville Dechenes, deputy minister, in the absence of Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests. The permits, which are good for three years, were sold to the Ontario Paper Co., Thorold, Ont., at $1.05 per thousand feet board measure.

Legal proceedings have been entered in Vancouver on behalf of the J. S. Emmerson estate, looking to foreclosure on the assets of the Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Company, for themselves and other holders of first mortgage bonds totalling $800,000. The plaintiffs ask the appointment of a receiver for the company, which is alleged to have defaulted in payment of interest this year. The Montreal Trust Company, as second mortgage bondholders, are named as co-defendants. A. F. Sutherland, of Vancouver, and George W. Gay, of Texas, are the only directors still holding office in the firm. Its annual meeting called for last week, was adjourned for lack of attendance and no officers could be elected for the company.

Over one million dollars' worth of ground pulp was destroyed by fire at the plant of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Port Alfred, on the Saguenay River, a few days ago. The pulp was the production of a hundred days of full work in the Chicoutimi and Val Jalbert mills, and was stacked in the yards ready for shipping to England. Two steamers, each of 5,000 tons capacity, were loading at the time of the fire. The fire was caused by a short circuit through two electric wires, which were brought into contract by the violent wind blowing at the time. Two men employed as loaders, William Brassard and Arthur Simard, tried to change the course of the wires, but the former was electrocuted.

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60 M 1 x 4 & 5 10/18′ Norway.
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Mills now sawing Red and White Pine.

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The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.
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Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Pints, Per Doz.	10.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Per Gal.	12.50
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy .. Quarts (8 Doses each)	Doz.	30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy ... Pints (4 Doses each)	Doz.	15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb Tins ... ... each 2.25	Doz.	24.00
¼ lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.50
Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	Doz.	3.00
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs. Per Doz.	8.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Cough & Heave Powders	Per Doz.	4.50
Johnson's Antiseptic Dusting Powder (For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)	Per Doz.	8.00
"Kreoline," antiseptic, deodorizing	Per Gal. Tin	1.90

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Little Liver Pills
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Stomach Bitters
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When you think of HARNESS
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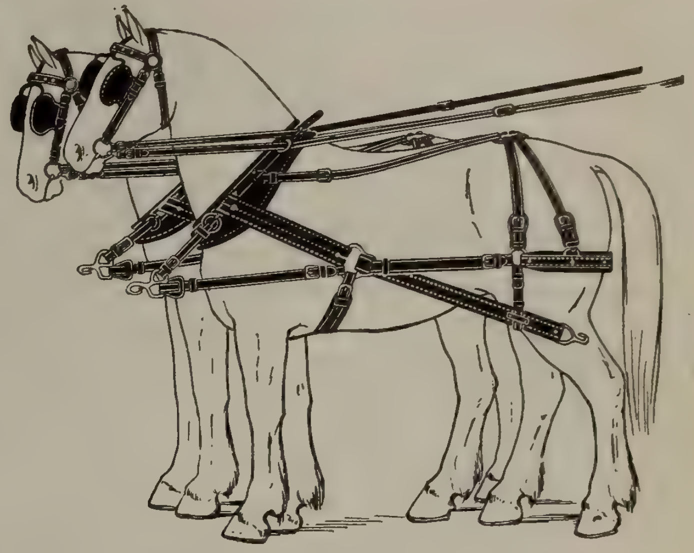

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The only harness that will stand up to the exacting demands of the lumbering industry.

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Camp Stoves and Heaters

Our "Leader 10-36A" range here shown has been familiar sight in Canadian lumber camps for many years. A few of the features responsible for its convenience, service and extraordinary efficiency are: the heavy castings in Fire-boxes and on top to withstand the excessive heats and weights which these ranges have to bear in camp use; the interchangeable parts; the galvanized and copper reservoirs; the coal grates and linings; wood grates and linings; oven dampers, draft dampers, etc.

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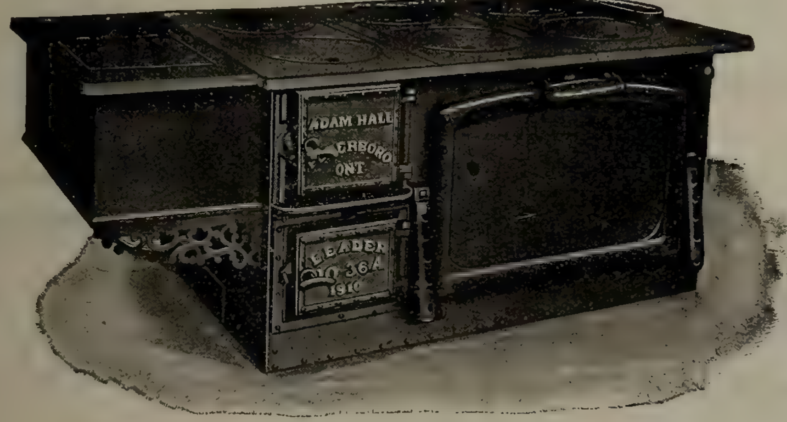
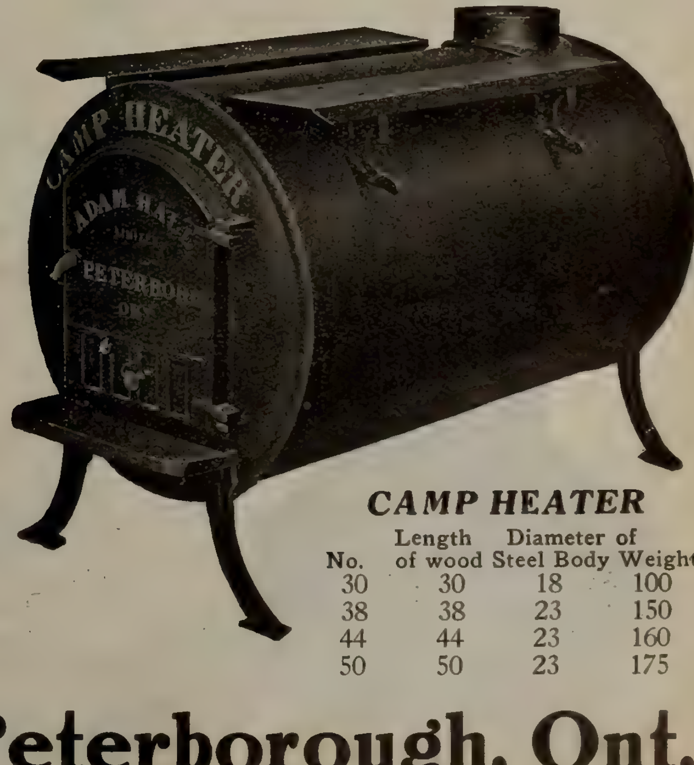


COAL OR WOOD—In Two Sizes

Ovens, widths	Depth	Height	Fire Boxes, Wood
24-in.	26-in.	16-in.	28-in.
30-in.	26-in	16 in.	28-in.



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No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

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Please tell us where we can procure ....

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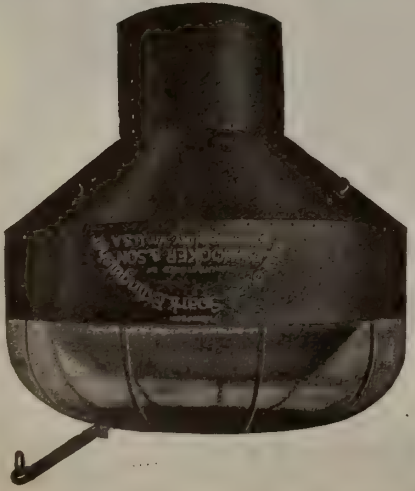

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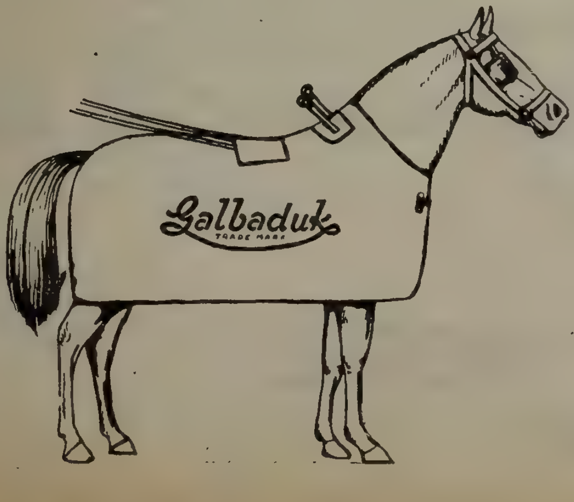

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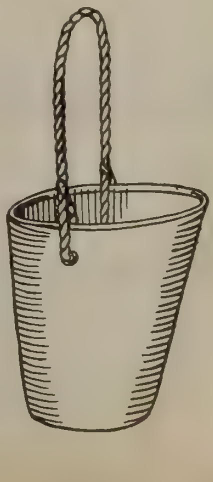

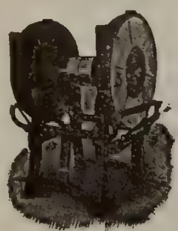

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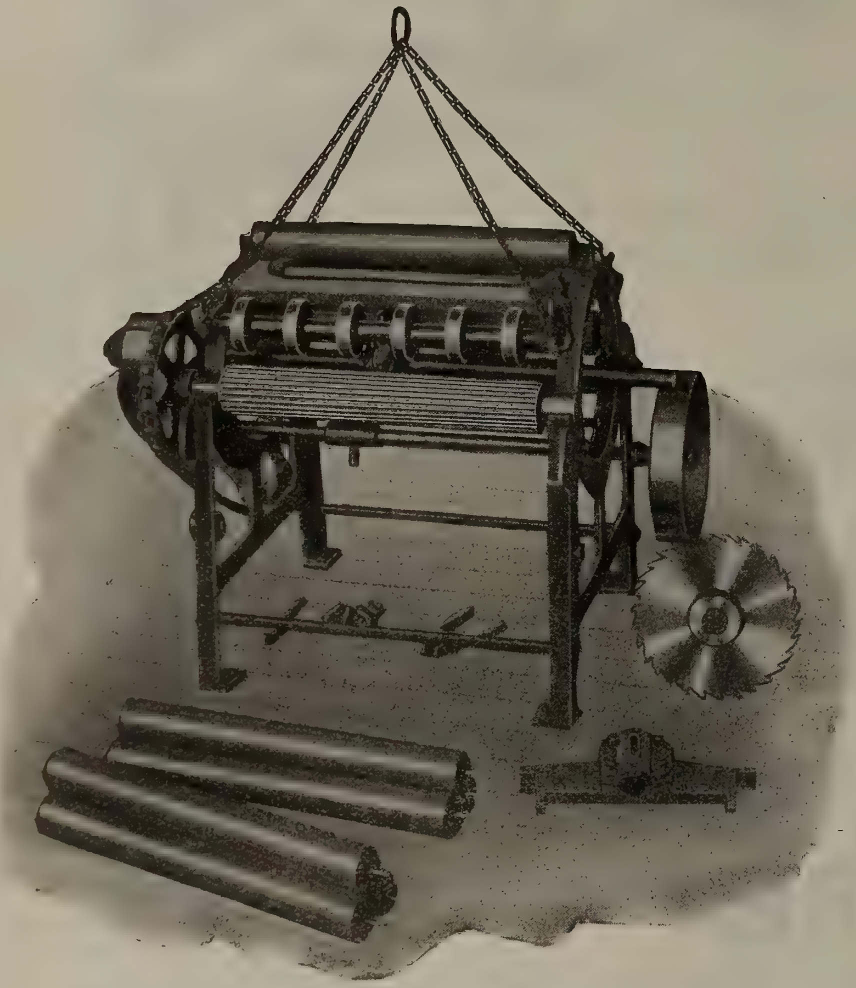

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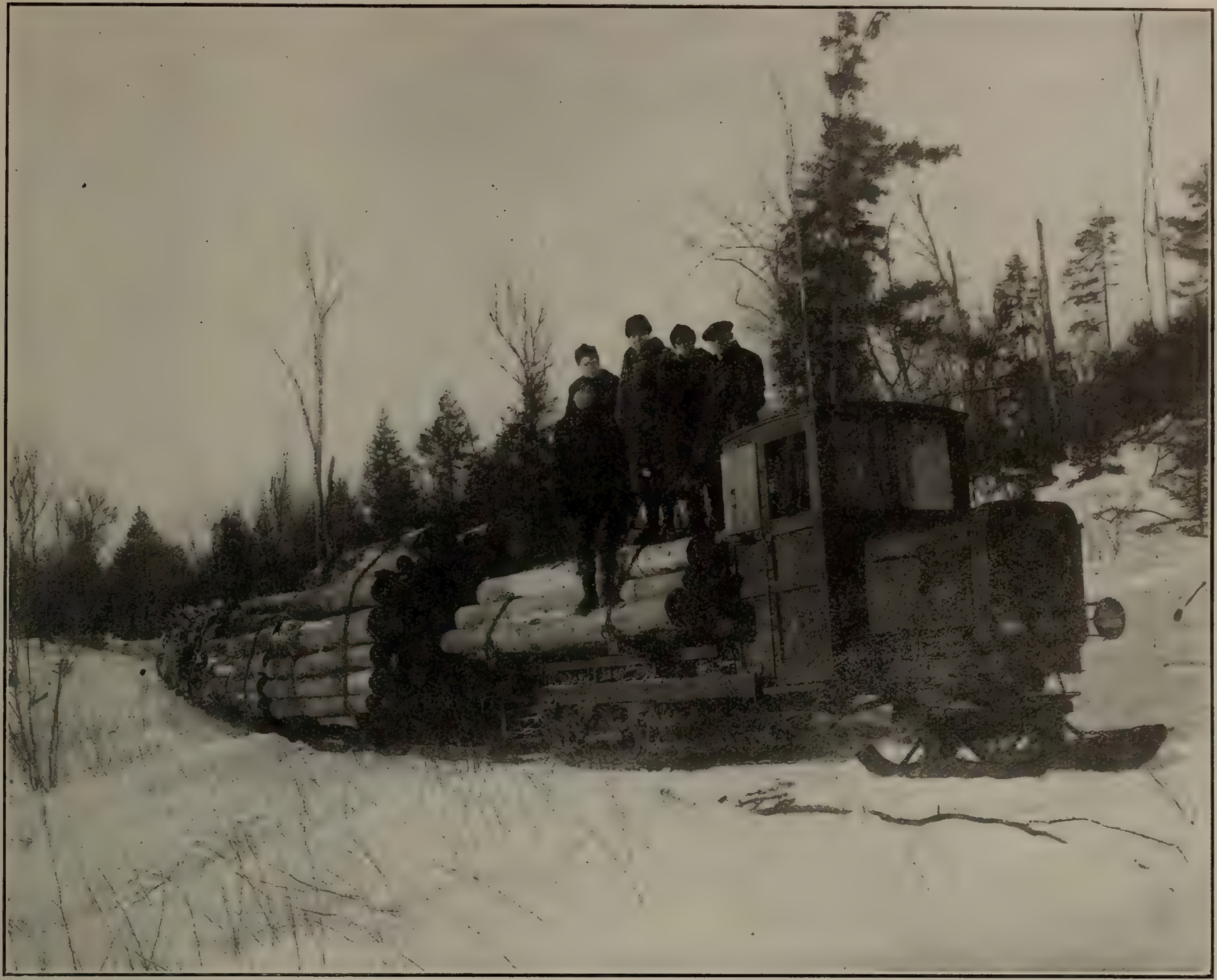

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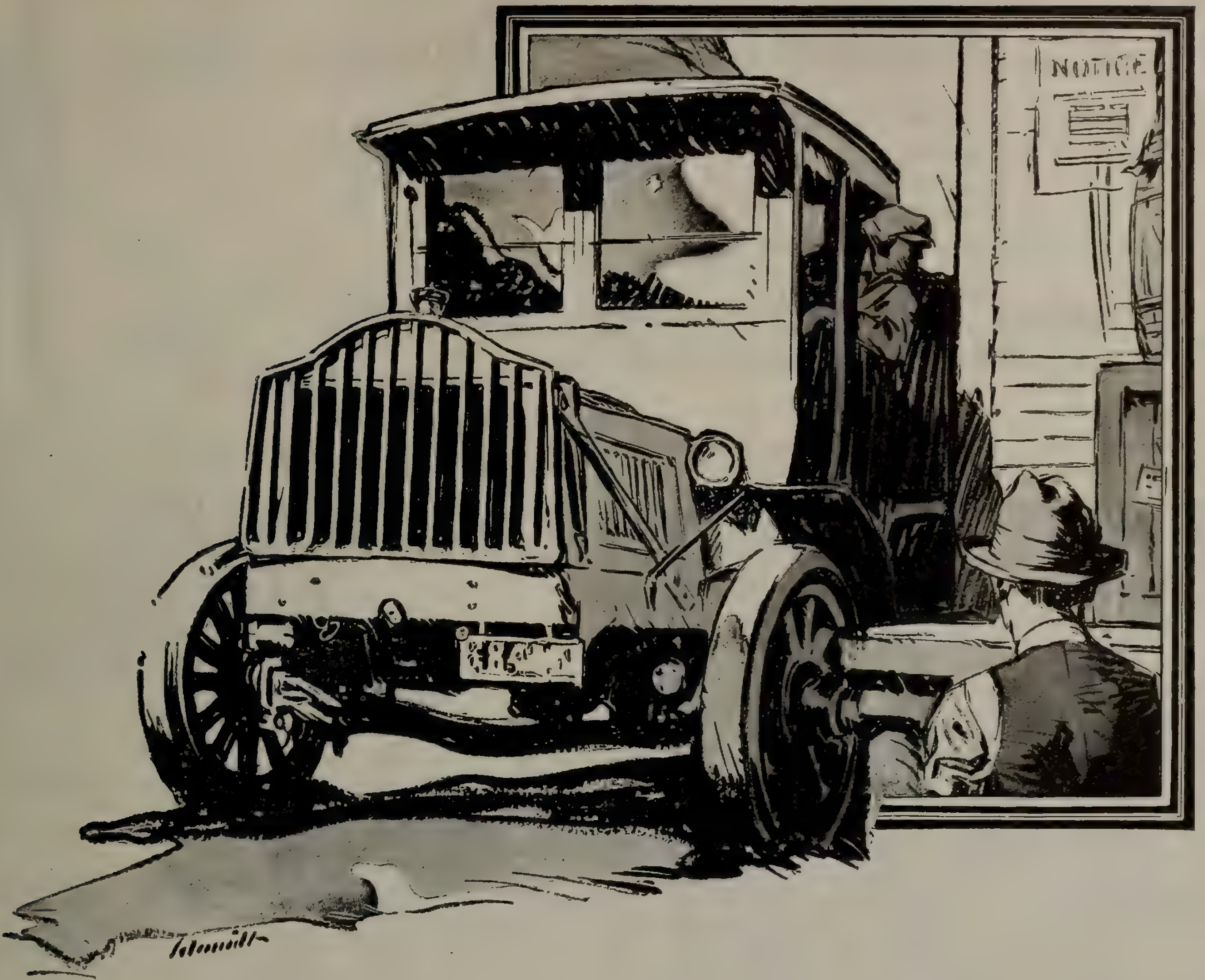

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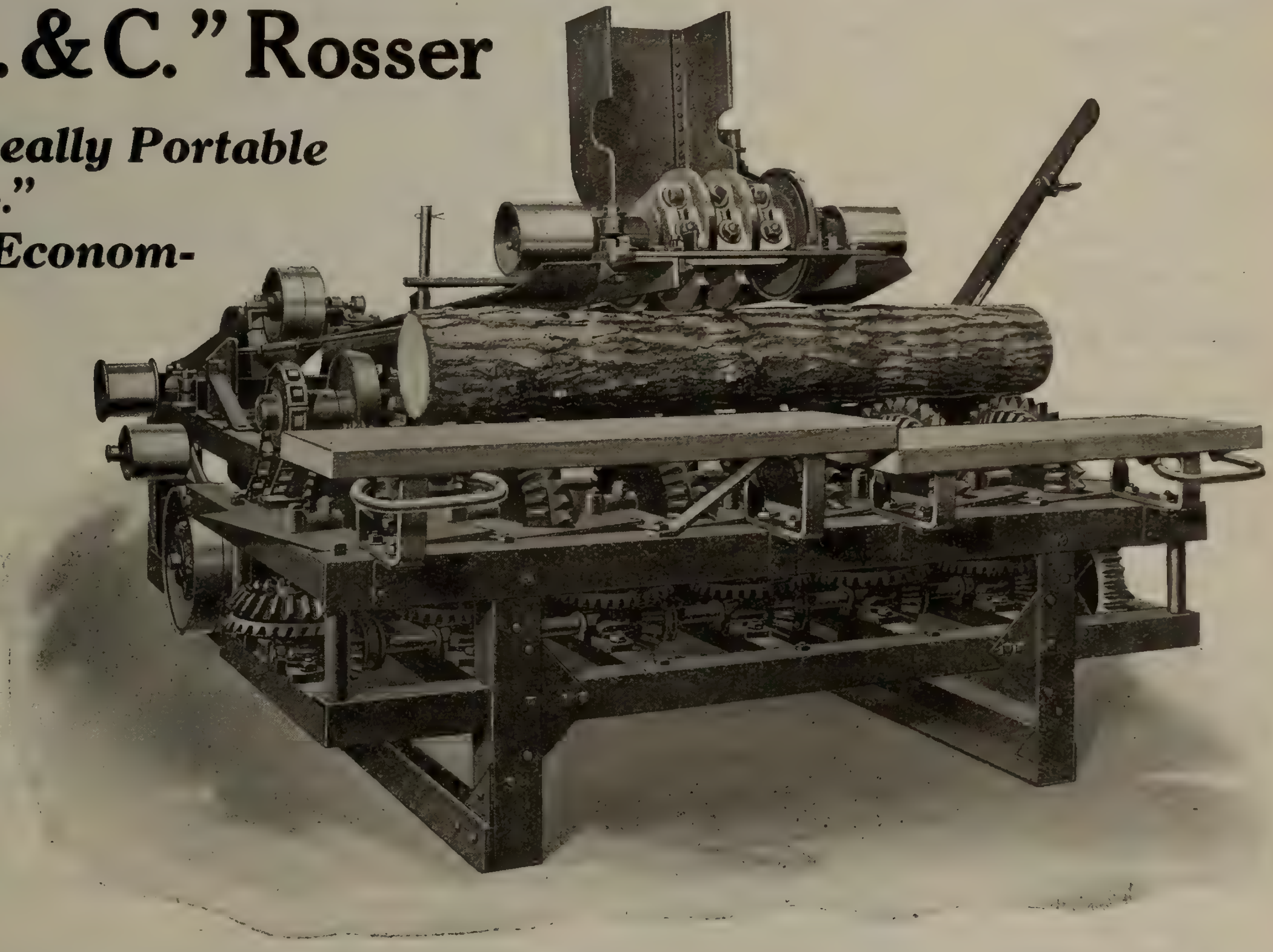

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Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

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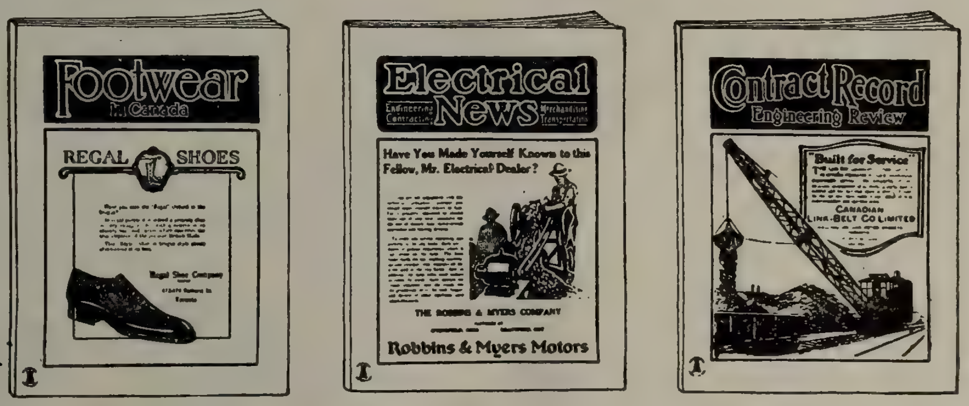
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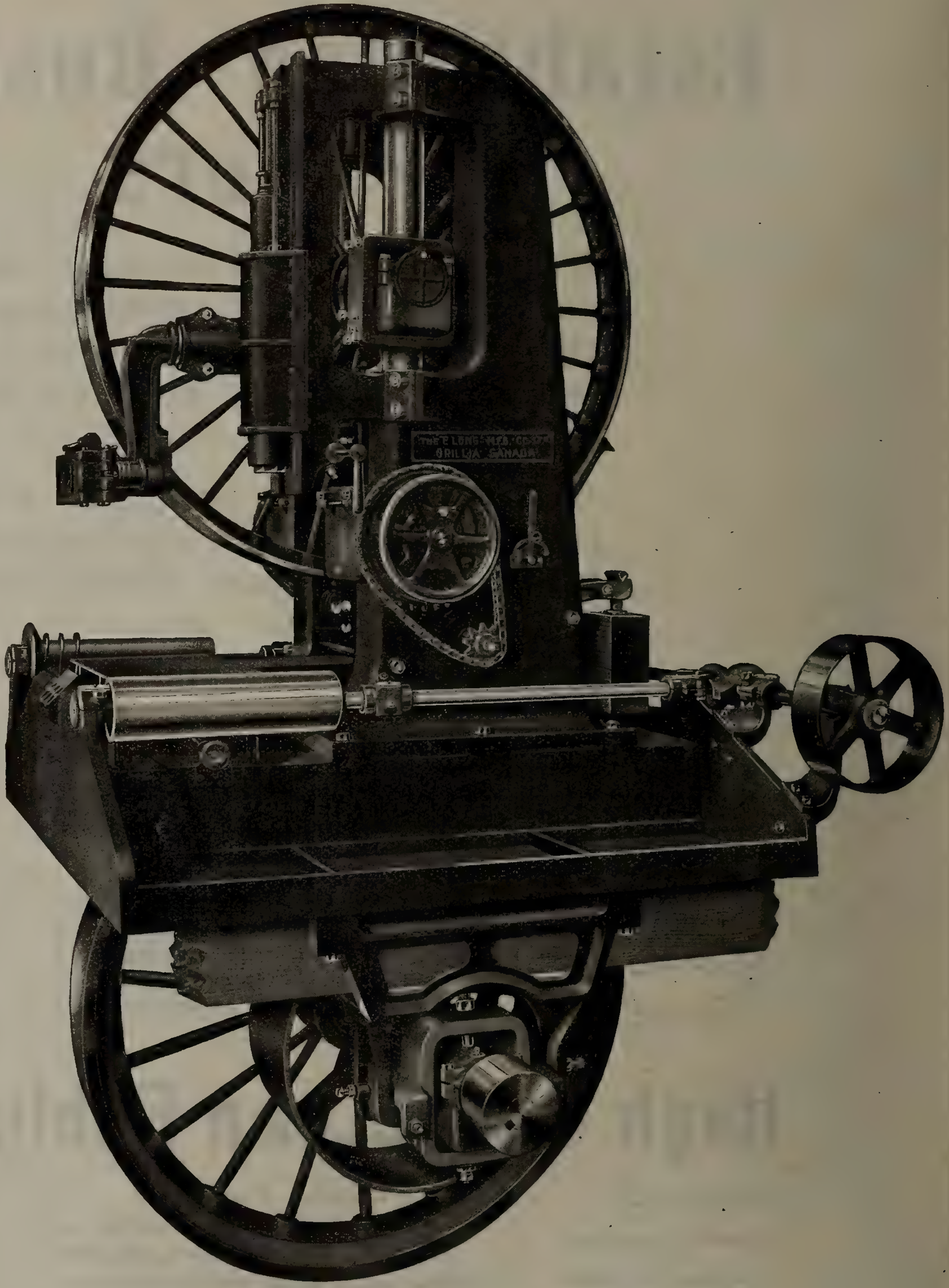

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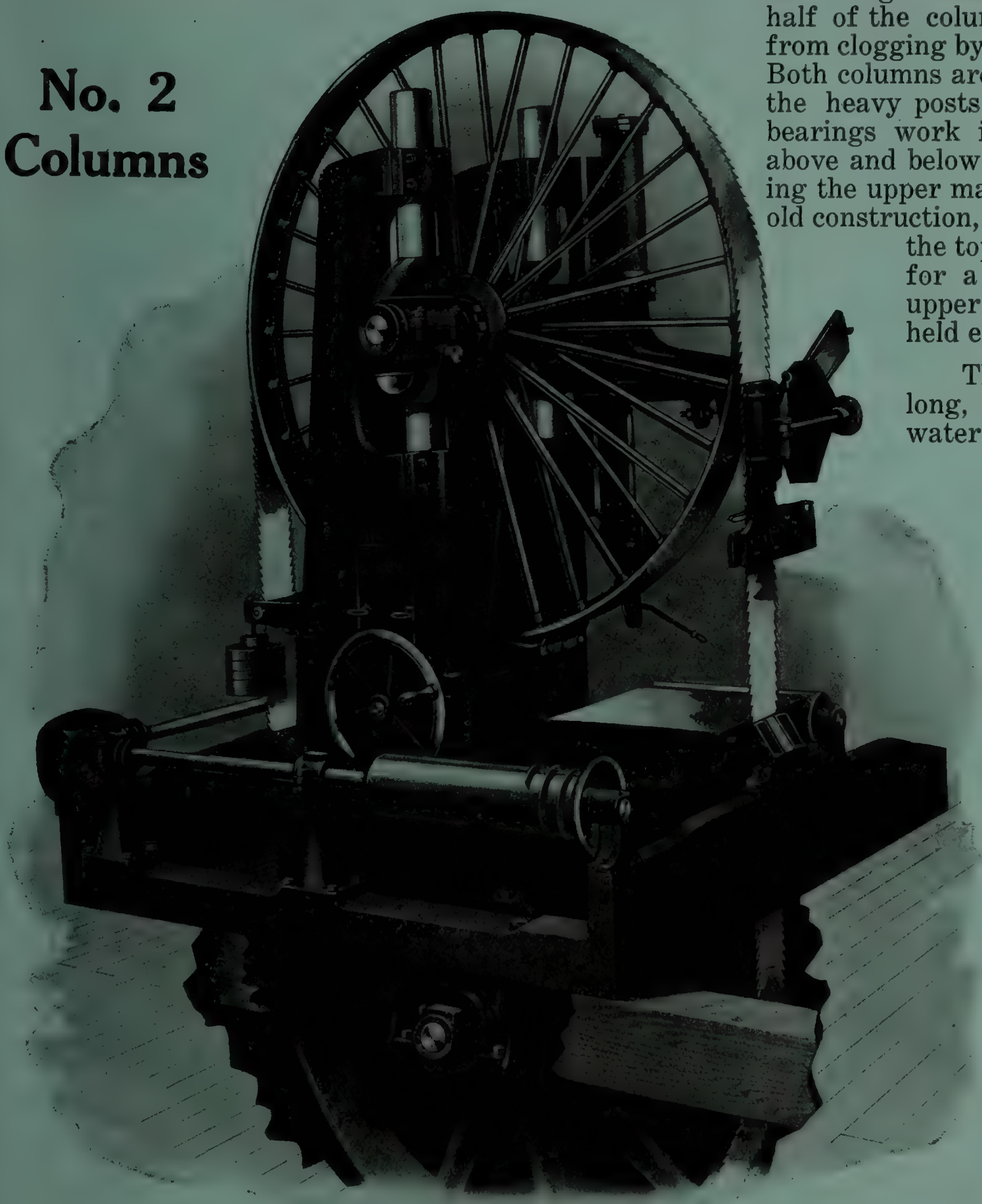
Much of the clear cut, business-like appearance of the Bandmill is due to the graceful yet massive design of the columns supporting the upper wheel. They are firmly fastened together at the lower end by heavy bolts and further braced by a through going steel shaft of large diameter. Located centrally on the bed, their wide bearing on the same, and the strength of their construction eliminates vibration and ensures steadiness and rigidity in the whole mill, even when doing the heaviest work. The raising and lowering screws, the tension device, and the tilting mechanism are all enclosed within the lower half of the columns, where they are kept quite free from clogging by sawdust, and in the best of condition. Both columns are recessed on their forward faces and the heavy posts which support the upper mandrel bearings work in special babbitted housings placed above and below the recesses. This method of carrying the upper mandrel is not only more rigid than the old construction, where the mandrel was carried above the top of the columns and posts, but allows for a wider range of adjustment between upper and lower wheels, as the posts are held equally rigid at any height.

No. 2 Columns



The upper mandrel bearings are extra long, babbitted with the finest babbit, are water cooled and self oiling, and are provided with an arrangement for cross lining. The vertical posts which support them are raised and lowered simultaneously by means of vertical jack screws operated inside the columns. These work within brass nuts fastened into the lower end of each post, and are in turn supported on a short knife edged steel shaft provided with a roller-bearing collar. Upon this collar the bottom of the screw turns freely, without affecting the position of the knife edge. The knife edges rests upon a small rocker shaft carried on the end of the tension device arm. A spur gear is fastened to the shaft of each screw which is engaged by a pinion on a vertical shaft held within the column. This is driven by a set of mitre gears operated by hand wheels placed one in front and one at the back of the mill, so that if desired as many as four men may work on the cranks when the saws are being changed. The crank handle on the hand wheel at the front of the mill is detachable, permitting wide saws to be drawn straight up through the bed without interference.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Somebody must pay when an employee is late . . . . Is it you?

ONE of the greatest drains on your profits is **unproductive time,** most of which can be eliminated by a proper time recording system.

It is the first working hour of the day that witnesses a staggering blow given the employer's profits. For instance, an employee will lose on an average from 3 to 5 minutes each morning when a time recording system is not used. Not very much, you say? But supposing you employ 100 men—the figures then jump to 500 minutes, or 6 1/3 hours a day—50 hours a week—2600 hours in a year. This is equivalent to employing 4 or 5 more men than are actually required in your mill or plant.

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Vol. 42 Toronto, August 15, 1922 No. 16

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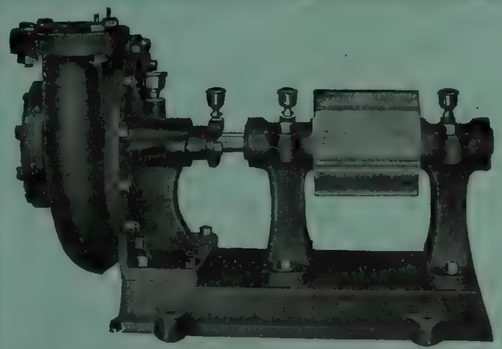

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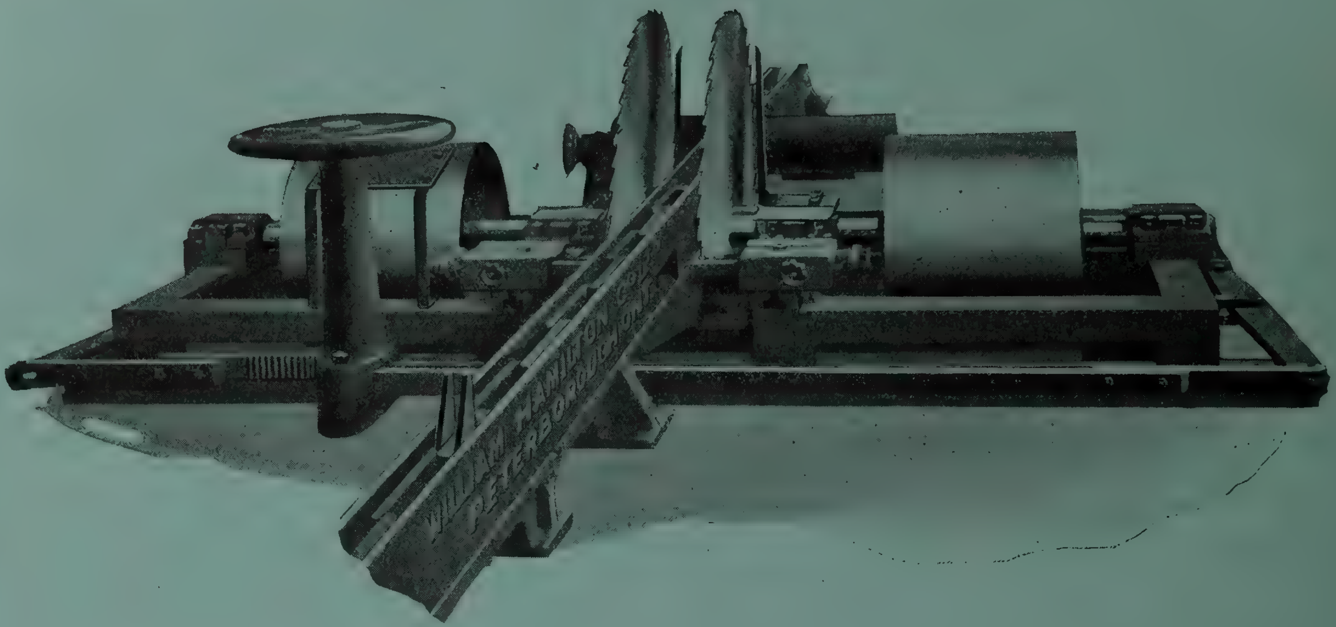

Above cut illustrates one design of Twin or Span Circular used for slabbing logs for the gang or for making ties. With this machine chain feed is used. We also manufacture other designs with steam or rope feed.

The chain feed circular shown above will slab logs 16 ft. long into cants from 16″ down to 4″ in thickness, and this style of feed meets with most favor from millmen.

The saw frames are adjustable by rack and pinion controlled by handwheel with locking device, and a flat scale marked off at the mill shows distance between saws at all times. Saws used vary from 42″ to 50″ in diameter.

A special centering device operated by 6″ steam cylinder is used to place logs to best advantage on track before going through the saws and the slabs coming off behind the machine are taken care of by means of chains or rollers.

The drive for feed chains which is variable is controlled by Sawyer and can be stopped or started at will.

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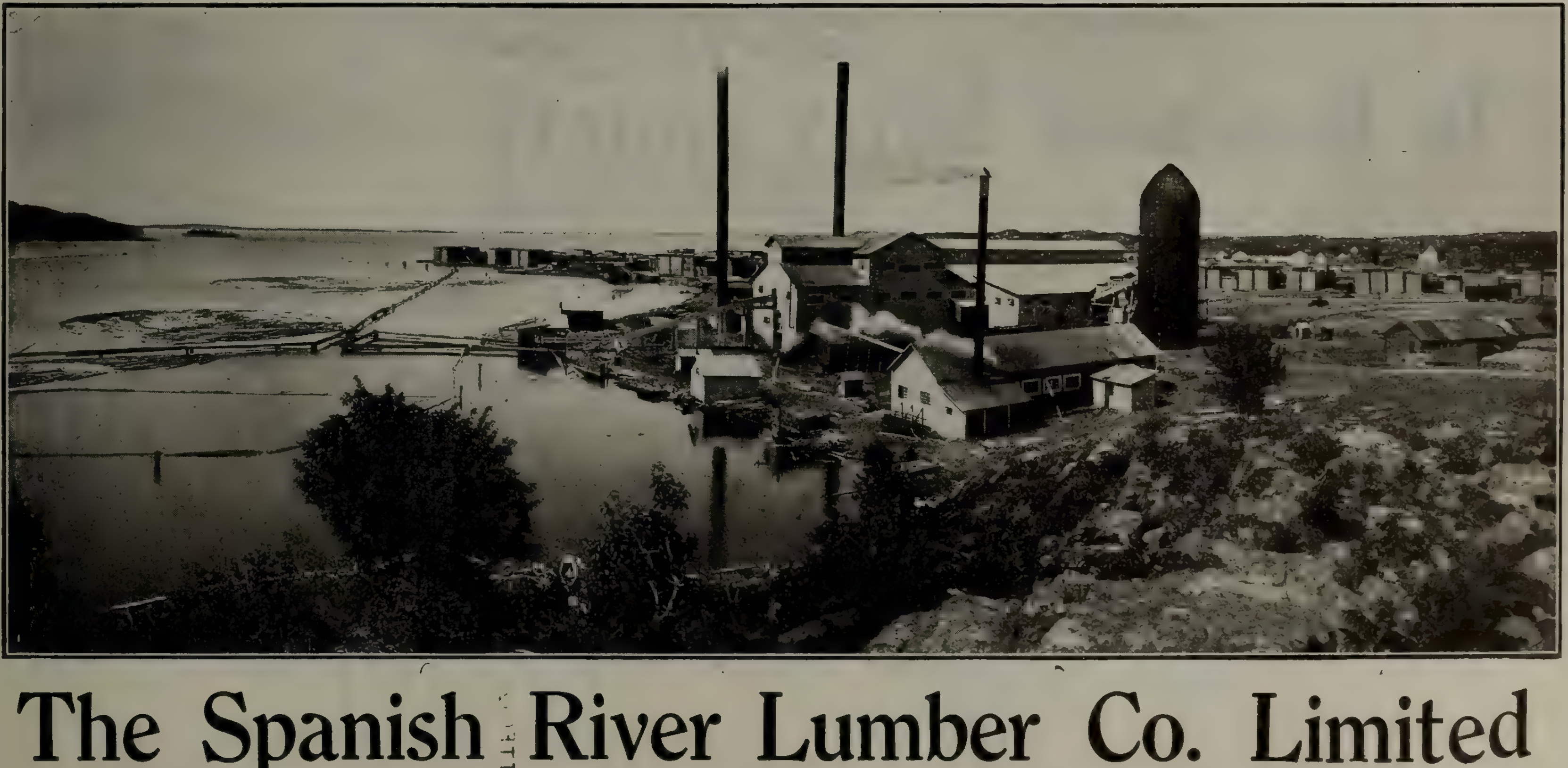

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The crop prospects are excellent. Throughout the whole of Canada indications point to a richer harvest than there has been in many years.

This spells increased prosperity for everybody; for when crops are good more money is circulated—merchants and manufacturers benefit alike. The lumber business in particular will receive a decided stimulus.

No thinking business man wants to see prices rise rapidly. But every business man must admit that a steadily increasing market with a gradual stiffening of prices is the logical outcome.

Prepare for better business this fall by having your stocks complete. Every man who plans right, uses judgment and—like the farmer—puts his shoulder to the wheel, will feel prosperity.

When you need lumber we will give you the satisfaction you expect.

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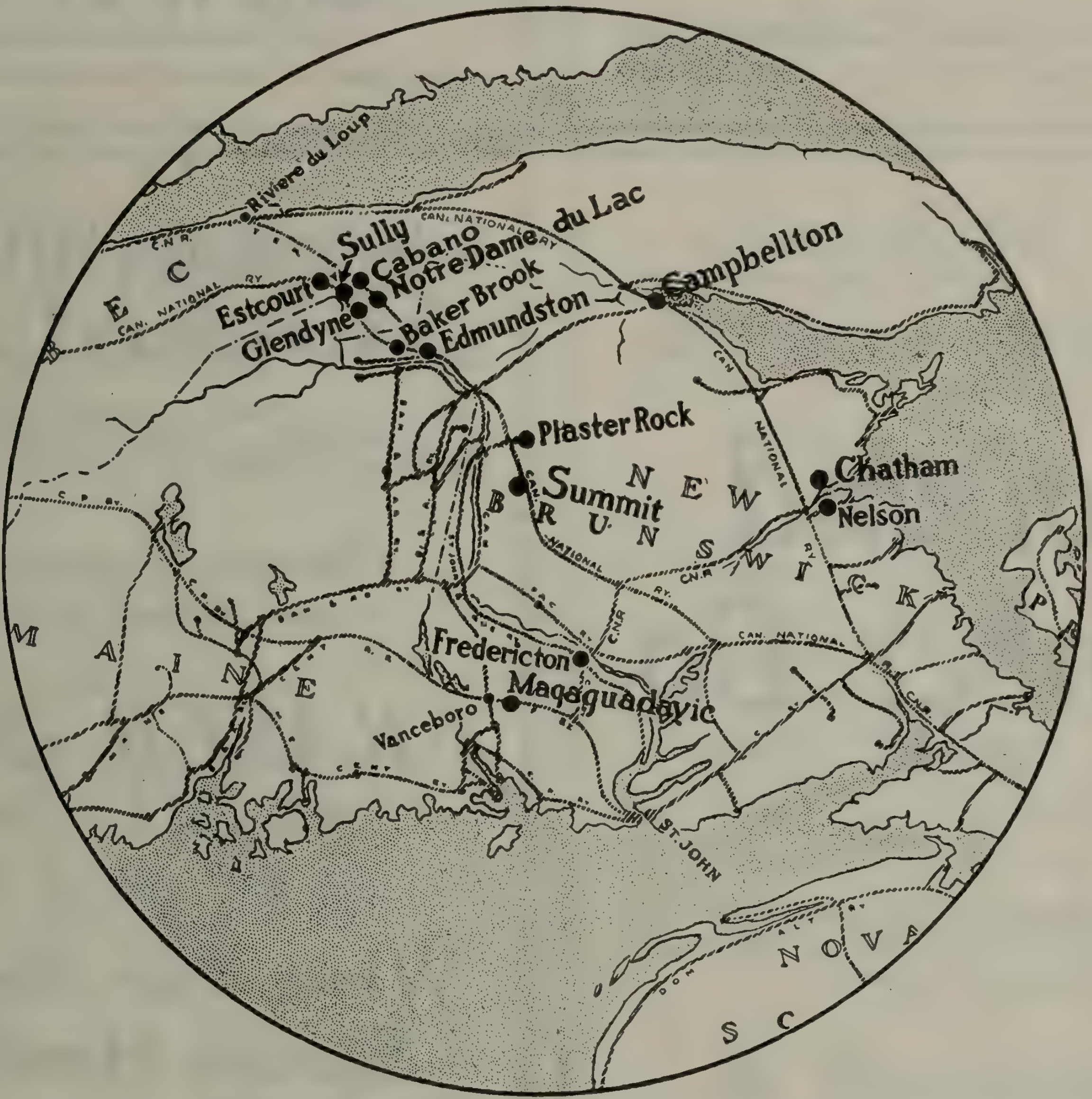

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Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

If it's

SPRUCE LUMBER

we have it
Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR

93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

TRANSIT

FLOORING, CASING, BASE,
CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS,
BOARDS, SHIPLAP,
DIMENSION,
SHINGLES,
TIMBERS.

R. G. CHESBRO Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Everything in Lumber

The
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

This Trademark

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

---your best guarantee of satisfaction

WHEN you purchase from us you not only get as good lumber as is produced on the Pacific coast but you get it exactly when, where and how you want it. Prices are kept at a level that makes retailing sure and profitable. Gradings are generous.

Book your orders through our Eastern representatives or send them to us direct. Remember, we are not satisfied until you are.

Douglas Fir
Western Soft Pine
Western Hemlock
White Pine
Red Cedar Shingles

Apex Lumber Company
LIMITED

Vancouver, B. C.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

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As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

S. M.
TRADE MARK

Selling Agents:

McElroy Lumber Co., Limited

(G. H. Walton J. Lightbody D. A. Matthew)

Exporters and Shippers of

Mixed and Straight Cars of
all B. C. Forest Products
VICTORIA, B.C.

Ontario Representatives:

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North Brock St.
Sarnia, Ont.
L. D. Phone 205

J. L. NEVISON
7 Adelaide St., W.
Toronto, Ont.
Phone Adel. 7718

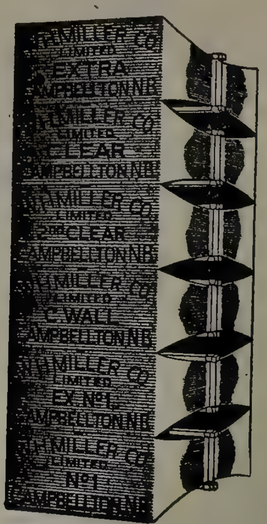
For Quick Turnover and Generous Profits, stock

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

The wise merchant will always keep a good stock of these shingles on hand During the next few months, while the house building season is at its height they are an extremely profitable proposition. May we submit quotations?

We also manufacture Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc., and can make prompt delivery by rail or water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. **Campbellton, N.B.**



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

At Last

We have just what you need for sash, doors and all shop work—not only good but its cheap

It's California Red Wood

Write us and we will tell you all about it. You might need **American Oak, Chestnut, Yellow Pine, Florida Soft-Yellow Cypress** or some kind of Canadian softwood. We sell it all.

Every thickness in Spruce.

The Eastman Lumber Company, Limited
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario, Phone Regent 162

BIRCH SPRUCE CYPRESS

Always on Hand

A large quantity of every description

Ready for Shipment

2700 acres of Free Hold Land for sale

ROCH JULIEN

Morin Building - - 111 Mountain Hill
QUEBEC, QUE.

DRY LUMBER
For Immediate Shipment

Nice Line of Dry White Pine
1¼", 1½", and 2"
FOR FACTORY

Also
3″ x 7″ & up—6/16′ Mill Culls

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2,800
1¼ in.	75,000	4,000	99,500	2,000
1 in.	178,300	12,000	103,400	66,700
1½ in.	65,000	8,500	75,000	11,500
2 in.	97,800	300	116,000	56,000
2½ in.	79,500	......	58,000	36,500
3 in.	83,500	......	12,500	42,500
4 in.	4,900	......	4,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	42,500	1,800	111,900	62,000
1¼ in.	13,500	200	50,600	25,500
1½ in.	15,200	......	35,700	64,300
2 in.	21,000	......	28,200	63,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500		57,000	60,000
1 in.	89,000	3,500	63,000	87,000
1¼ in.	30,800	300	51,200	140,200
1½ in.	29,500	1,600	57,000	26,200
2 in.	20,200	......	22,300	50,200
2⅓ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.		......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
3/4 in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	200	14,000	39,800	400
1¼ in.	89,100	62,200	18,000	1,200
1½ in.	120,300	59,500	14,000	300
2 in.	87,000	61,000	19,800	200
2½ in.	10,000	900	700	......
3 in.	36,700	27,800	23,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR
1 in.—52,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	......	31,300	14,900	10,000
1¼ in.	......	19,000	18,325	600
1½ in.	......	32,000	94,300	23,500
2 in.	......	3,000	12,000	11,500

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	51,000	7,000
5/4	......	20,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,000	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	50,500	15,000
10/8	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.		200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	163,000	279,000	39,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	119,200	30,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	31,700	14,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	65,900	30,200	4,000	......
2 in.	71,500	160,000	70,000	5,000
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
2½ in.	15,000	1,400	......	......
3 in.	20,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	......	14,000	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	2,600	11,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	6,000	11,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	2,150	3,000	16,000	3,000
¾ in.	241,800	379,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	71,300	94,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	10,700	300	......	......
1½ in.	61,300	88,000	700	......
2 in.	35,000	79,000	12,000	7,500
2½ in.	124,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	9,800	35,800	1,400	......
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	26,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
¾ in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	22,300	15,000	19,400	21,000
1¼ in.	2,000	......	8,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	2,200
1 in.	300	53,000	4,800	11,200
1¼ in.	3,300	61,300	......	12,600
1½ in.	6,300	18,100	......	......
2 in.	......	1,000	......	1,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	150
3 in.	......	4,900	......	5,000
4 in.	......	200	......	5,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	32,000	56,300	1,800	......
1 in.	33,000	91,900	5,800	......
1¼ in.	25,000	43,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	1,700	11,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	6,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	700	9,800	350	......
3 in.	1,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	900	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	2,500	8,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	1,500	200	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc. **310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO**

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

FIGURE WITH **Robinson** ON YOUR NEXT ORDER

For Cedar, Spruce, Pine, Hemlock Lumber
Yard or Factory Stock.

Cedar Shingles, Fir, Spruce or Cedar Lath
Fir or Cedar Moulding, Fir Doors Straight
or Mixed Cars.

ROBINSON LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd.
Eburne Sawmills Ltd.

SIX COAST MILLS
DAILY OUTPUT 500,000 FT
THE LINK THAT SERVES
ASSOCIATED MILLS LIMITED
VANCOUVER B.C
THE RETAIL
LUMBER DEALER

MEMBER MILLS

Ladner Lumber Limited
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.
Timberland Lumber Co. Ltd.

Douglas Fir **Western Hemlock**

The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

Associated Mills Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representatives: J. T. Todd, E. D. Warner - 1305 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

Announcing the Formation of a New Firm—

Linton Lumber Co.

Mr. L. J. Linton, formerly with Terry & Gordon Ltd., takes pleasure in announcing the formation of a new firm over which he will preside. He solicits the enquiries and business of his large circle of friends in the lumber trade.

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY
306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

President: Sir William Price | *Established 1882* | Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE
and
Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

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Selling Office:
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ENGELMANN

Daily Capacity
100,000 Feet

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

Uniform Grades Guaranteed

SPRUCE

(Air Dried)

Mountain Lumber Manufacturers
or
Western Pine Grades

"The Spruce Supply"

WHITE

Superior Manufacture

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding, Flooring and Ceiling Resawn Boards

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY HUTTON, B.C. *SERVICE*

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto — Phone Adelaide 580

WE OFFER :—

Sound Wormy and Mill Cull Jack Pine and Spruce in 1 x 4 and wider, and 2 x 4/6/8 — Merchntable 2 x 4/5/6/7— all heavy to 16 ft. Also Mer. Spruce and Red Pine, 2 x 4 /6/8/10/12 and 1 x 4.—2 x 4 and up and 1 x 4 and up Poplar.

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

We appreciate list of offerings of White Pine—Hemlock—Jack Pine and Spruce—Quote prices on grades.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
Telegraph Poles
Railway Ties, Pulpwood

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

KEEWATIN PINE

The quality of Red and White Pine grown on Lake of the Woods on the extreme northern edge of the Pine Belt is seldom equalled. As manufactured in our mills it attains a degree of excellence that creates unusually profitable business for the merchant.

Try it today.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

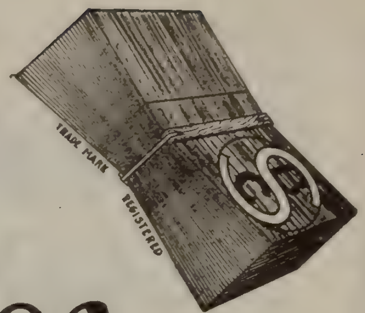
Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.



BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

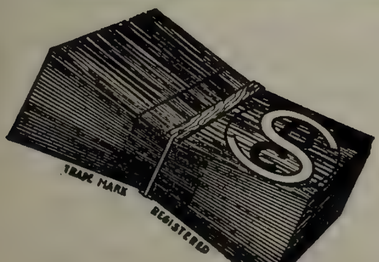
Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Kootenay Shingle Co. Ltd.
Salmo, B. C.
Red Cedar Shingles
xxx and xx.
Packed by the thousand



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ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car 4/4 FAS Plain Red Oak.
" 4/4 FAS Qtd. White Oak.
" 4/4 FAS Walnut.
" 4/4 FAS Figured Mahogany.
" 6/4 FAS Red Oak Step Plank.
" 4/4, 6/4 & 8/4 B&B Georgia Pine.
" 4/4 FAS 12″ & Up Basswood.
" 1/4″ & 3/8″ Birch Panels.
" 1/4″ & 1/2″ B.C. Fir Panels.
" 1/4″ & 3/16″ Gum & Cottonwood Panels.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

---

We have Ready for Prompt Delivery

2	cars	4″	Birch No. 1 Com. & Better.
3	"	3″	" " " "
2	"	2½″	" " " "
5	"	2″	" " " "
2	"	6/4	" " " "
2	"	5/4	" " " "
6	"	4/4	" No. 2 " "
8	"	4/4	No. 3 Common Hardwood.
8	"	4″	No. 1 Soft Elm Com. & Better.
4	"	3″	" " " " "
1	"	10/4	" " " " "
2	"	8/4	" " " " "
2	"	6/4	" " " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " " "
4	"	4/4	" " " " "
4	"	4/4	No. 2 " " " "
1	"	4″	Firsts and Seconds Hard Maple.
2	"	4″	No. 1 Com. & Better Hard Maple.
5	"	3″	" " " " "
6	"	2″	" " " " "
4	"	6/4	" " " " "
8	"	4/4	No. 2 " " " "
5	cars	4/4	Basswood all 10′ and 12′ lengths No. 1 Com. & Better.
2	"	4/4	Cull Bass. Random lengths.
2	"	6/4	Basswood No. 1 Com. & Better.
4	"	4/4	Brown Ash No. 2 Com. & Better.

Miscellaneous:
Some Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut and Popple.

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

203 - 204 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

Eastern Representative: D. M. Allan, 22 Blake St., Stratford, Ont.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

VICTORIA—— ——B.C.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Eastern Representatives
CANTRELL-LANDECK CO. INC.,
Straus Bldg., 565 Fifth Ave., New York.

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KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

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6	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 2 Common.
1	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 3 Common.
4	"	6/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 20% No. 2.
2	"	4/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
3	"	5/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
4	"	4/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
3	"	16/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
8	"	12/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
7	"	6/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 20% No. 2
15	"	4/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 25% No. 2
3	"	8/4 R. Elm	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
4	"	8/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
5	"	4/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	12/4 Birch,	FAS.
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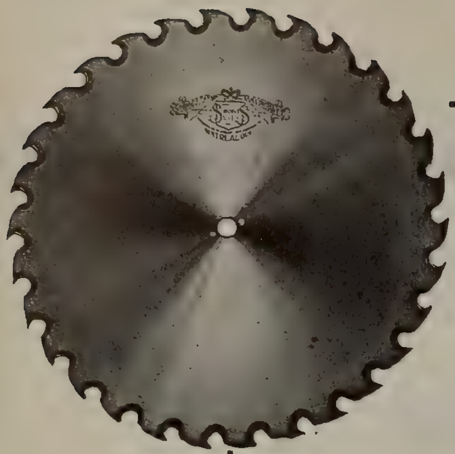

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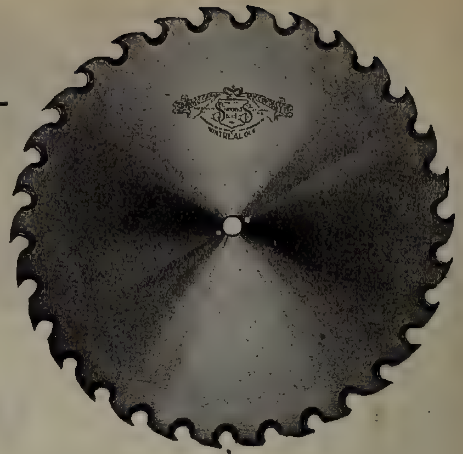

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Vol. 42 Toronto, August 15, 1922 No. 16

Beautiful Suite of Rooms in Western Woods

Novel Permanent Display Inaugurated in British Columbia Lumber Commissioner's Office in Toronto—Pioneer Built-in Exhibit Attracts Wide Attention

By L. L. Brown
British Columbia Lumber Commission

The commodious and attractive new quarters occupied by the B. C. Lumber Commissioner at 51 Yonge St., Toronto, afford an interesting and instructive revelation of the wealth, variety and adaptability of western woods. For months carpenters and others have been busy in the spacious quarters converting them into a permanent-like residence in which are embodied features that are both pleasing and wonderful.

The tangible move is, indeed, a highly important one as it is instructive in character, suggestive in thought, ideal in conception and practical in results. Impressions are best retained through the eye and are quickly photographed upon the brain. Having this in view, no expense has been spared to influence visibly all persons in the East who have any connection, direct or indirect, with the products of the forest.

British Columbia has, certainly, taken a step forward in the marketing of timber commodities. This advance is in the form of a permanent exhibit of a suite of rooms comprising a living room and a dining room with outside walls and a roof complete. These compartments are on the ground floor of the British Columbia Lumber Commissioner's office at 51 Yonge St., as already stated, and represent a co-operative effort by the B. C. Government and the lumber and shingle interests of the province.

The whole is a studied attempt to show the people of Eastern Canada the full beauty of British Columbia woods when used in the construction of Canadian homes, for it is felt that the sturdy woods of Canada provide both beauty and strength required for even the most palatial abode.

Heretofore, the intending builder has had to visualize from small samples just how a completed room would appear in these woods, but now even the layman may see at a glance just how beautiful his home may be made by the use of Canadian grown woods. And when he considers that these effects are obtained at about half the cost of using imported hardwoods, he will at once see the advisability of embodying them in his future home.

Adaptability for Home Construction

Already a great deal of favorable comment and even astonishment has been expressed by architects, contractors and homebuilders upon the natural beauty of the woods used and their adaptability for even the finest class of homes.

The living room, which is about 13 ft. by 16 ft., is panelled in British Columbia Douglas fir. Flat grain three-ply wood is used in the panels proper and edge grained wood is used for styles and rails and general trim. At one end is a large inviting brick fireplace. The ceiling is beamed and with solid Douglas fir beams with three-ply cottonwood panels between. The room is finished in artistic subdued tones which bring out the natural beauty of the wood to splendid effect.

Passing through an arch one enters the dining room which is about 12 ft. by 16 ft. 6in. This room is complete in every way with built-in china cabinet, small bay windows, brick and stone fireplace and French doors. The walls are panelled in Western hemlock; the panels proper being of flat grained solid pieces with edge grained styles, rails and trim.

A great deal of surprise concerning this wood is expressed by architects and homebuilders for they have been apt to confuse Western hemlock with the Eastern variety of the same name, which is only used for the roughest work. But a study of this beautiful room shows that Western hemlock has little in common with the Eastern variety for it is a high grade wood, very suitable for interior trim. It is light, straight grained, easily worked and takes a beautiful finish.

Beautiful Red Cedar Beams

British Columbia red cedar beams are used for the ceiling of the dining room with admirable effect. It shows that red cedar beamed effects are suitable not only for work such as the much admired Music Room at Hart House, but that this wood is also effective in beautifying the rooms of moderately priced homes. The ceiling is panelled with three-ply cotton wood veneer in a smooth, satin maple finish. Edge grain Western Larch is used for flooring in this room.

Cottonwood panels have been little used in the East as yet for

In the Dining Room—Exterior Window and Panelling in Western Hemlock panelling, but their cheapness, quickness of application and ease in finishing to any desired effect will soon make them very popular for panelling halls, dens and dining rooms.

The dining room may be truly said to be highly successful in design and general effectiveness, and there is no doubt but that the woods shown will be used largely by future homebuilders now that they can see the splendid effects obtainable with them.

The outer walls of this "house within a house" as it has been called, shows the beautiful effect obtained by the use of British Columbia red cedar shingles. The twenty-four inch Royal grade was used. These shingles have substantial butts one-half inch in thickness. They were first treated by being dipt in a Dixie white paint and then laid on the wall with a ten and one-half inch exposure to the weather. Afterwards, they were given two coats of Dixie white which gives a splendid effect.

Thatched Roof Effect in Shingles

The roof portion is of XXXXX B. C. red cedar shingles with some of them bent to give a thatched roof effect. They were laid with an irregular wavy exposure to the weather. Before laying they were Creo-Dipt in shades of green, red and brown. This gives a pleasing effect when they are laid in alternate colors. As this is one of the first examples of thatched roof effects in shingles to appear in Toronto, it is causing a great deal of interest and favorable comment.

In the Dining Room—Built-in China Cabinet and Panelling in Western Hemlock

Hot-dipt, zinc-coated cut nails were used throughout for laying the shingles. This was done with the hope of influencing architects, contractors and homebuilders to use first class shingle nails. Too often it has been found that the ordinary wire shingle nail does not give a service nearly equal to the life of the shingles. In this connection it may be noted that already a large number of progressive retail lumbermen are carrying a zinc-coated shingle nail which gives excellent results at a very small additional cost. Indeed, so small as to be negligible when the additional life of the roof is considered.

Western White Pine was used for the exterior finish and proved itself highly adaptable to the somewhat delicate detail required for trim around the main entrance door.

The rooms are completely furnished with Canadian made furniture and all lighting fixtures are installed just as they might be in any home of good taste.

The cumulative effect of the whole has resulted in an exhibit which will have a great educational effect on Ontario homebuilders in the use of good Canadian grown woods for Canadian homes.

It is also hoped that this exhibit will be of great service to retail lumbermen by showing the powerful effect of such a finished exhibit as an advertising and selling force. The propaganda of the manufacturers of substitutes must in time have a serious effect on the lumber business in general unless counteracted, and it would seem that there is no better way to sell lumber than by showing the people what can be done with lumber. Finished rooms or suites as that now completed for the British Columbia forest industries comprise a splendid way of convincing even the most exacting homebuilder just what can be done with native grown lumber.

The Noblest Use of Wood

The noblest use to which wood can be put is the building of Homes and in that shape lumber makes its strongest appeal.

Another exhibit now under way at the same address as the exhibit just described is a "Grading Exhibit of British Columbia Woods."

At the present time very few architects or engineers clearly specify lumber according to actual grades and many are the misunderstandings and disputes which arise from this incomplete method of specifying.

In order to overcome this and show the actual grading of British Columbia woods, it is proposed to place on exhibit several pieces of each grade manufacturered. Different sizes will be shown framed in convenient display racks. All pieces will be about ten feet in length, so that an excellent idea of grades can be obtained by the architect or engineer before specifying.

The same will apply to shingles, for market extension men have found that there is room for considerable educational work amongst architects in the right specifying of shingles. Few of them are aware that there are other grades than XX and XXX red cedar shingles and they are always astonished and pleased when shown XXXXX, Perfections and Royals as manufactured in British Columbia. In this exhibit all grades will be shown which will be of great help to architects and homebuilders in solving the important problem of a durable roof.

Douglas Fir Panelling in the Attractive Living Room

It is believed that every architect and engineer will visit this grading exhibit as will almost everyone interested in building.

Does One Storey Structure Make Best Mill?

This Type of Building is Favored for Its Convenience and Arrangement —Construction Should be so that Floor is Truck-high to Facilitate Loading and Unloading

Method, order and arrangement. These are a great trinity when it comes to laying out a new planing mill, sash and door or general woodworking plant. It is better to avoid errors at the outset than by repeated alterations, shifting and costly moves to pay out a heavier sum in the long run. The proper source to guard against blunders is at the outset. One cannot always see mistakes in the erection of a new building or the layout of the equipment, but the experience of others and the advice of practical, efficient men should count for much.

Nearly every woodworker has his own idea of what his plant should be like, how it should be housed, lighted, operated and equipped. He may never reach his ideal and if he did, he would, probably, not be content, but the striving after improvement, not to say perfection, is in itself encouraging and stimulating.

One eastern firm, which is thinking of establishing a large woodworking plant, has sent its representatives to leading centres to inspect locations and model layouts, and has also consulted engineering and other authorities in order to get the latest ideas and most up-to-date standards.

In numerous plants at the present time forest products material travels back and forth over too much ground. It is handled too many times, and required too much labor. The outlay on these items generally is too heavy in order to enable the medium sized mill to compete with high production and specialized factories. Correct routing is one of the prime requisities in the design of a mill so as to reduce handling and rehandling to the lowest possible amount.

This naturally brings up the location of the machines. The types of machines also affect productive capacity to a large degree, the proper style of equipment to be installed depending upon whether stock or special work is the bulk of the output. Heavy machinery is, of course, required for stock work and lighter equipment for special work.

It is believed by many that single-storey structures, so constructed that the floor is truck high to facilitate loading and unloading is the best that can be devised in present-day developments.

The equipment and proper arrangement of a plant is receiving the highest attention by those who are at the forefront in the industry and in various trade gatherings the subject comes up for discussion. One of the most valued contributions along this line was made recently by J. W. Most, of Dubuque, Iowa, who set forth certain ideas in regard to the type of structure and selection of machinery which are well worth serious consideration. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Most said:—

As the mill buildings constitute a large and vital part of the factory equipment, consideration will be given first to the various types existing in our industry. Many operators have selected the one-storey building, which with the saw tooth roof, affords an abundance, of light and ventilation, while others prefer the two, three and four storey buildings. Many buildings are built with floor at grade levels, others with first floor truck high for convenience in loading and unloading from trucks and wagons, while still others are built with the first floor as high as seven feet above grade.

One Continuous and Direct Course

In my opinion, the most efficient factory building for our line of business is the one-storey structure, constructed so that the first floor is on the level with the floor of a truck. In this type of building, the initial cost and upkeep of elevators is eliminated, and the space occupied by elevators and stairways can be adapted to productive purposes. The one-storey building also allows an ideal arrangement of machines and produces added efficiency by eliminating the cost of transporting the raw material to floors above and the returning of the finished product to the first floor. The one-storey building also permits of the very valuable feature of receiving the raw material at one end of the factory and effecting a continuous and direct course until delivered at shipping department, or store room. Those who, in the past, have been forced to contend with the frequent delaying of material during the process of manufacture, will appreciate the value of the one-storey building in eliminating this evil.

If possible, it is highly desirable that sufficient space be provided in the lumber department, so that lumber sheds and dry kilns can be placed to advantage and lumber carriers employed to transport lumber direct from the car to the lumber shed and kiln. The process of handling and rehandling by hand and by teams and trucks should be reduced to the minimum.

The equipment of the modern plant should include a steam plant suitable for furnishing steam for glue cookers, heat for glue room, steam for dry kilns, as well as power to generate electricity for individual motor-driven machinery and supply live steam for offices, so that in cold weather the offices may be utilized during periods that the mill may be inactive. Exhaust steam should suffice in most instances for factory heating.

With modern steam facilities, it is possible to profitably dispose of the factory waste, such as sawdust, shavings, edgings, etc., and generate the current for motors at a nominal cost as compared with commercial current, especially where coal is used to produce the commercial current. If commercial current were to be used exclusively, the surplus of all would become a liability, for in many instances it is necessary to pay to dispose of the accumulation of this wastage. By employing individual motors instead of a steam driven plant the friction and load incident to line shafting is greatly reduced.

The Kind of Machinery to Install

In selecting the machinery, the type of equipment will vary according to whether odd or stock manufacture is contemplated. For the stock plant, the heavier, sturdy type of machine with individual motors for all arbors and spindles produces superior results. The manufacture of stock work is a mass production proposition, where volume is imperative and substantial machines that can be depended upon to withstand the grind of operation should be utilized. While the initial cost of machinery of this nature may seem heavy, as compared with that of the lighter belt driven type, the outlay is justified when increased output is considered.

The diversified work of the special or odd millwork plant renders it impossible to produce a large number of units of work as compared with a stock plant and, therefore, the overhead or machine burden would be excessive in event that the heavy type of machinery, with its large investment, were utilized in producing odd work. Unlike the stock plant rapid production is not vitally essential in the odd work factory, but instead, it is of great importance that machines that can be rapidly changed or set up for small runs be used. By using such lighter machinery in the odd plant, the machinery investment is reduced nearly 50 per cent thereby enabling the operator to reconcile somewhat the machine burden to the comparatively small output in odd work factory.

When should a machine be considered obsolete? If the inventor should stop inventing and the machine builder stop building better machines than we have today and the user of machines would resolve to keep his present machines in good repair, our present equipment would last almost indefinitely. We do not however, desire the inventor nor the machine builder to discontinue their activities and there is not good reason to believe they will, so it is quite probable that a machine which is perfectly up-to-date today will be obsolete in a short time, either on account of a faster machine being placed on the market or that will do the work with less labor or cheaper class of help. It is imperative that the individual operator be kept in touch with all new developments, not only that he may successfully compete with his competitor, but that he may assist in contributing towards placing the necessities of life—and especially homes—within the grasp of an increasing greater portion of our citizenship.

Forest Experiment Stations Do Good Work

While forest experiment stations, like agricultural experiment stations, have long been known in Europe they are new in Canada. The Dominion Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has two such stations, one at Petawawa, Ontario, and the other at Lake Edward, Quebec, with substations located in other Provinces. At these stations every feature of forest growth is studied, just as agricultural problems are studied at agricultural stations and experimental farms. As the agricultural stations have added to the value of farm crops by introducing new varieties and new methods, so, it is expected, the forest experiment stations will.

Would Grade Mark on Lumber Stand Up?

Theory May be Alright but it Appears that Dealers in General Would not Find it as Easy as it Looks to Adapt Themselves to Proposed Plan

Will trouble arise when producers have to begin to grade-mark every piece of lumber and will dealers be able to get by selling No. 2 stock for No. 1, as some of them have in the past? Is a question heard in certain quarters.

The grade-marking of all lumber is a live issue at the present time and is discussed by many manufacturers, wholesale and retail associations across the border. There are many things to be said for and against universal markings, and it is interesting to learn how some authorities are sizing up the situation.

C. H. Ketridge, of Evanston, Ill., is one of the most versatile and interesting writers on lumber topics, and his contributions to the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," of Minneapolis, cover a variety of subjects. In a recent letter on "Grade marking" he offers some timely observations with which the majority of readers will agree. Here is what he has to say on the subject:—

I have been thinking some of this proposition to put the grade mark on every piece of lumber, and how it will work out in general practice with the retailers. There is no question about the theory being all right, but it seems to me that the dealers as a whole will find it not so easy as it looks to become accustomed to, and it is going to take some time before they adapt themselves to it. It is going to be "hard sledding" for that class of dealers with whom a strong part of their salesmanship is the manipulation of grades. There are a good many, too who handle nothing better in dimension than No. 2 up to 18-foot lengths. They have been doing this for years, and, from what some of them have told me, it has been satisfactory to their customers.

I have always contended that for all practical purposes No. 2 dimension was as serviceable for the average house, and small buildings where no particular strength was required, as the No. 1 grade, and where a dealer handles nothing else than No. 2, as I've mentioned, his trade becomes used to it. Where there is a chronic "scrap" going on, too, there is likely to be considerable No. 2 used along with other low grades also, and all for the purpose of beating the other yard's figures. There is a class of buyer that will stand for it because prices are the first consideration with them and the dealer has little trouble in getting away with it in giving them the lowest grades, even though the bill they have sold may specify higher grades. But when it comes that every piece has the mark of the grade on it trouble is liable to arise when some buyer, more particular than others, discovers by the brand that he is getting No. 2 when he supposed he was going to get No. 1.

Watching Stuff as it Goes on Wagon

You know these fellows don't you, who watch everything as it goes on their wagons. Even though you are giving them the No. 1 grade, they will want you to lay aside some pieces they don't think are as good as the others, and yet they are included in the grade. One thing about it in such cases, when the grade mark is on these pieces it will show that they had been inspected and graded as No. 1 at the mill and you were selling them accordingly.

I have heard the opinion expressed by some dealers that where a buyer had been figuring around in one or more neighboring towns for the purpose of beating the home dealers down to the very lowest, there was some satisfaction in giving him what he actually paid for. There are few dealers but what have more or less of this class of buyers in their locality, and they buy only of the dealer who sells them the cheapest. One dealer is as good in their estimation as another. They have little or no preference. They will buy a bill of a dealer and the next time will buy another of his competitor who, perhaps, is a dollar and a half below his figures. Do you suppose such fellows get the best of everything. It is a great test of human nature to give it to him. This is the class of buyers that gets "soaked" by the mail order houses, and they get what's coming to them, although they don't know it in that way.

The theory of this grade marking is that it is for the protection of the consumer. My belief, however, is that as a rule, the purchaser of a bill receives a greater relative value for what he pays than is given in any other line of business. It is more the fault of the customer when he gets "skinned" on a bill because he has, in a way, forced the dealer to sell without profit. There are mighty few dealers that will take advantage of a customer who is paying a fair profit on a bill. As a matter of fact, grade marking will work out more for the protective benefit of the retailer than the consumer. He will be more sure of what he is getting from the millman and the wholesaler than has often been the case otherwise. It will work, also, to reduce the number of disputes concerning grades.

When the manufacturers all make the same grades and sizes, there will be practically no choice of whom to buy from. So far as this matter is concerned, service and price will be the only considerations. I'm sure I don't know how they are going to equalize the unequal. The same kind of pine varies in quality, though grown in the same section of country. This was the case, too, with Northern Hemlock when I was in the business. I knew where the mills were whose products were uniformly of a better quality of "short leaf" than of mills 50 miles away. I could get hemlock with very little "shake," while another mill's products had a lot in it. Every dealer knows that some mills turn out a better quality of stock than others. They know, too, out of whose grades they can get the most "cream," but when it comes to being all skim milk, the dealer's favorite perquisite will be gone.

It is a question with me how they are going to get the hundreds of small mills to grade-mark their products for unless they do the wholesalers will continue to be able to offer bargains as they have done, and the product of this class of mill is largely handled by the wholesalers. I have bought carloads of B and Better yellow pine flooring with the quarter-sawed all in at the same, or less, price than was quoted for the flat grain from the other mills. From this stock I sometimes got as much as 40 per cent of edge grain. This was real "Cream" and was my right to skim off. I took the same privilege that the California orange grower does when he runs his oranges over a set of screens and separates them into sizes and charges a price accordingly. As long as there are small mills in the production industry there will be bargains for the retailers.

Ever since lumber has been sized down to its present thinness, the farmers have had to take what they don't want. Anyone who is acquainted with the uses to which lumber is put on a farm knows that strength is needed for many purposes other than what is put in a house, and the average farmer would pay the extra price for the undressed and thicker lumber if he could get it, and it would be a real service to him if he could.

Campbell River Co. Starts Cutting

The Campbell River Lumber Co., who have begun to cut into their twelve thousand acres of timber next to the International Boundary at Cultus Bay, B. C., have a hundred men engaged, and expect to be employing a hundred and fifty when the work is in full swing. They have an excellent stand of fir on a level bench, and enough cedar to justify the erection of a shingle mill in addition to their present plant.

A peculiarity of the operations, caused by the contours of the country, is that the logs will be cut in Canada, will be shipped through American territory to Bellingham Bay, then be towed by sea into Canada again at White Rock. The logs will be handled by the Bellingham and Northern Railway, down "Columbia" Valley and through Sumas.

Mr. Hunter, the manager in charge, expects that it will take the company fifteen years to cut their timber.

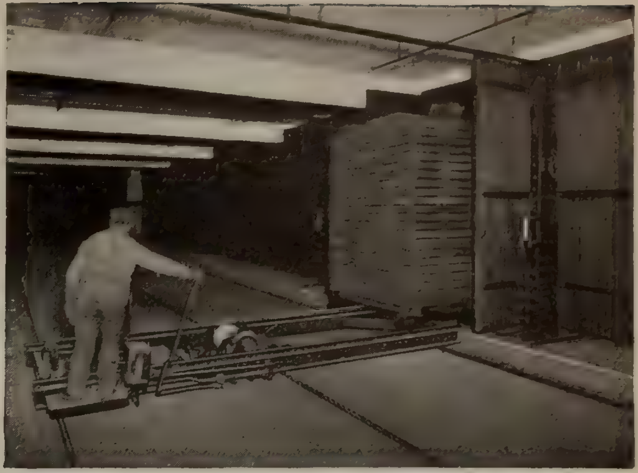
Mr. Piche Addresses Rotary Club

Mr. Gustave C. Piche, Chief of the Forestry Service in the Quebec Provincial Government, addressed the members of the Rotary Club at a recent regular luncheon held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Piche touched upon his visit to Sweden where he had been studying the Forest Service of that country. The speaker mentioned the fact that Sweden was largely a country of forests, very similar to the Province of Quebec. Mr. Piche stated that more than half of the country produces wood for the market and that every inhabitant could handle 10 acres of productive forest, which is said to be the largest proportion in Europe, with the exception of Finland. The assemblage, which was presided over by Mr. Frank Stocking, voted Mr. Piche a hearty vote of thanks for his splendid address.

Cutting Down Overhead In Retail Yard

How Lumber Can Be Handled and Transferred to and from the Kiln Without Loss of Time or Effort



Loading or unloading kiln by reversing motor only

Overhead cost figures largely in all disbursements of business enterprises at the present day. The ever vital program is to keep this item down and at the same time give efficiency and service. It is a difficult problem to cut here, pare there and lop off some place else without creating dissatisfaction, slowing up producing processes, curtailing or cheapening the output. Time and labor-saving devices and systems are always at hand, some of which do all that is claimed for them but others appear to be of little value or benefit except in theory or outlook. However, there are several inventions that have come to the front in handling lumber that result in both the saving of labor and in the economy of time.

Unloading, handling, piling, transferring and delivering lumber are all every-day operations in the ordinary yard. Anything that will tend to cut down the waste of hours, material or effort, is generally welcome and accepted. Nearly every yardman will listen to any proposition which is destained to reduce his overhead costs or, in other words, makes him money. Overhead seems to be climbing incessantly in nearly all business enterprises without any corresponding gain in net profits or earnings.

The new way—electric power

One of the tasks which has to be performed frequently by the retail lumber dealer and saw and planing mill man is to take lumber from the yard and transfer it to the dry kiln. This is a slow process with a great many firms. The yard foreman has to round up his men who may be in various parts of the premises, some high upon the piles, others on cars and others trucking, choring or stacking.

Pulling a loaded kiln car on to a Pullman transfer car, by one man

By the time he has obtained his crew of six to eight men, considerable time is lost when they start tugging and bushing the loaded kiln car to get it on the transfer car. In the winter it is often essential to first clean away the snow and ice before the men are able to move the car, and then oftentimes it is necessary to send to the mill or elsewhere for additional help. Finally the car is moved on to the transfer car and started on its way to the dry kiln—always a slow, drawn-out operation. Eventually the car is spotted in front of the kiln and again the positions of the men are changed to start the loaded kiln car into the kiln. This is frequently a dangerous job on account of the fact that the kilns have no floors. In many cases it takes as long as four hours to change a single kiln and about the same time to unload one.

Does the above description tally with the procedure adopted in your yard? If it does, you are no different from hundreds of other millmen who have to use a method so wasteful of time and money. It means heavy work for the men, frequent delays through stoppages or accidents and a considerable element of danger. All these help run up that factor in your cost of operation known as "yard burden."

The illustrations show a method by which the handling and transferring of lumber in the yard can be accomplished with one man through the medium of an electrically-operated transfer car which has been put on the market by the Pullman Coach Co., Chicago. It is stated by those who have made use of this equipment, that one man can take a loaded kiln car of lumber from the yard to and from the dry kiln to dry storage and out again, into the machine room, to any place to and from the yard in about one-third of the time now required by six to eight men. With the Pullman transfer car size load, either cross pile or end pile, may be pulled. When removing loaded kiln cars from the kiln, the operator simply hooks on to the loaded car and pulls it on to the transfer car. If he is loading the kiln, he runs the drum in a reverse direction and pulls or pushes the load into the kiln.

The old way—hand power

The car is electrically operated, the current being supplied by a three-finger collector system, by overhead trolley or by extension cable. The motor and all mechanical parts are protected from the weather, and while very compactly arranged, are easily accessible for adjustment.

The tourist won't stay long if forest fire smoke hides the scenery.

Labrador is Rich in Forest Features

Canada is destined by its geological and geographical features to remain permanently the great forest country of North America. Compared with the area of the great forest belt extending from the Labrador coast to the Pacific, the widely scattered forest areas to the south of it appear insignificant in size. Lake Melville may reasonably be expected to become in the future one of the important eastern outlets for the forest products of the eastern portion of this vast forest zone. says E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey, regarding Labrador.

The shores of Lake Melville are bordered by a considerable area of relatively flat or slightly rolling land on which the best timber is found. This extends up the Grand River to Muskrat Falls 25 miles above the mouth and beyond. On the mountain slopes much smaller trees occur.

Grand Lake which lies northwest of Lake Melville and empties its waters into it, is without any lowland border, the mountain sides descending precipitately on the west and by gentle slopes on the east. This lake, which is about 30 miles long, was traversed in rainy weather when a constant fine mist caused the great forest clad hills to appear and disappear like huge grey ghosts through the fog-like canopy which hung over the lake. At Cape Blanc, which is a steep-sided mountain rising abruptly from the lake the scars of old avalanches are plainly visible. In some of these the timber and soil have both been stripped completely from the mountain face. In others a belt of birch in the midst of a black spruce forest, bounded sharply by perfectly straight lines, tells the story of an old avalanche.

On the Nascaupee river and the Red River the broad sand and clay terraces support a better forest growth than the Grand Lake basin. My own observations in this valley extended up to its junction with the Red River and a day's journey up the Red. Mrs. Hubbard, who traversed the entire length of the Nascaupee, reports one of the trees seen to have a circumference of nine feet. She states that "the valley is mostly well wooded with spruce and balsam as far as Mabelle Island and here the spruce reaches splendid size."

Bryant and Turner have explored parts of the region south of the Lake Melville basin which my expedition did not enter. Some of the comments of these explorers on the forests seen by them follow. The rivers traversed by them enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence between the Mingan Islands and the Strait of Belle Isle. Townsend writes of the timber along the Natasquan valley, nearly opposite the east end of Anticosti Islands, as follows:—

"The forest trees gradually increase in size from the coast where in places, as on the plateau back of the little village of Natasquan, they are nearly prostrate, to this point where they appear to have reached about their maximum and attain a height of 50 or 60 feet. Black spruce and balsam fir are the predominating trees, but white spruce are not uncommon. White birches are scattered here and there and often form pale green patches in a sea of dark spruces and show where a fire has swept through. Mountain ashes are few and far between as well as aspens, but, on the borders of the river, alders and dwarf willows are common. Of larches only a few remnants are left of this once abundant tree. Some years ago a devastating worm—the larva of a sawfly—swept through the country and the largest were nearly exterminated. At Rigolet, on Hamilton Inlet, I had seen in 1906 the larches covered with these worms. Fortunately in this region of the Natashquan, at least, there are enough scattered veteran larches left to perpetuate the race, and vigorous seedlings are growing up, and I saw nothing of the worm.

"The largest balsam fir I measured at this place close to the 5th Falls was 64 inches in circumference three feet from the ground. A black spruce was 43 inches, a white birch was 72 inches. The white birches are rough and lichen-stained,—gray and green and black—and the bark peels off in great rolls and hangs all over the trunk in rags."

The observation of Townsend that the trees on the Gulf coast can survive only as prostrate dwarfs corresponds with the conditions which may be observed further east and north.

The St. Augustine river which enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence 150 wiles east of the Natashquan river was ascended to the Height of Land in 1912 by Henry G. Bryant. Concerning the forests observed on this expedition Bryant writes as follows:—

"Referring to the timber resources of the region traversed, it may be of interest to mention that for the first twenty-five miles above the mouth, the hills rising from the broad valley of the river are covered with a thick mantle of firs and spruces of small size and growing in the close formation so characteristic of the Laurentide landscape. These growths of the lower valley are suitable for pulp manufacture; but aside from this possess little commercial value. For the next twenty-five miles to the vicinity of the first falls, the size of the two varities mentioned improves and many scattered groves of birches are observed. Beyond this for about twenty miles, a noticeable increase in size and quality of the spruces is apparent, while the first have become a less important element in the forestation. While the best timber is not continuous here, many tracts may be seen containing trees which measure three feet from the ground, something over two feet in diameter.

"In the neighborhood of the Height of Land, the country is more open, while the tops of the ridges are often quite bare. Some of the finest spruce timber encountered on the journey was found in small groves in sheltered localities within a few miles of the lake sources of the river."

Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. Build New Mill

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., of Huntsville, Ont., whose sawmill and hardwood flooring plant was recently wiped out by fire, have rebuilt the sawmill and resumed operations. The new mill is 40 x 125 feet long with a capacity of 30,000 feet of hardwood or 45,000 feet of softwood in ten hours.

The mill is a permanent structure, the lower storey being made from timbers 12 x 12 and 14 feet high, set on a cement foundation. The upper storey is built of 8 x 10 and 11 feet high and has an iron-covered roof. Power is supplied by a Waterous engine 18 x 24 and two Waterous boilers carrying 125 lbs. of steam. The mill has a double cutting band saw, made by the Waterous Engine Works Co. Limited, of Brantford.

R. J. Hutcheson, president and managing-director of the company, when asked recently by the "Canada Lumberman" what decision had been reached in regard to rebuilding the hardwood flooring plant, stated that as yet nothing had definitely been decided.

New Hardwood Flooring Firm Starts

"The Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring Ltd.," have purchased the K. & S. Rubber Tire Plant at Weston, Ont., which is made up of five acres of land and a building 225 feet long and 75 feet wide. This building is constructed of metal sash on two sides which insures perfect light. The entire operations will be confined to one floor giving continuous operation which is recognized as the most efficient system of manufacturing hardwood flooring. The machines are of the latest woodworking models as manufactured by the P. B. Yates Machine Co., Hamilton. The matcher, which is the essential equipment in a flooring plant is the new disc head Yates machine which produces perfect flooring. All machines will have a direct motor drive which is recognized as the most efficient way to operate a woodworking plant. The property has a Canadian Pacific Railway private siding and there are both Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway service into the town of Weston.

The company is capitalized for $100,000. and starts operations with twenty-five or thirty men. The company is under the management of W. C. Gardiner formerly of the Builders Moulding, Toronto, who is the president, and W. T. Cole, secretary-treasurer, formerly sales-manager for the Seaman, Kent Co. Mr. Gardiner made flooring a number of years on Richmond Street and then moved to Noble Street, Toronto. He has earned a reputation for making high class flooring. Mr. Cole was in charge over the sales for the Seaman, Kent Co. for ten years and is well-known from coast to coast also throughout the New England States.

New Brunswick Stumpage Receipts Drop

New Brunswick's revenue from stumpage for lumber cut upon the Crown Lands of New Brunswick during the present fiscal year will be less than $400,000.

This information was made public by Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N. B.

Stumpage receipts the previous year were $863,000 and the year before that when the after-the-war boom was at its height the receipts from stumpage passed the million dollar mark. The quantity of lumber cut upon Crown Lands during the past year was under 100 million feet, whereas the cut in 1919 reached 350 million feet. Another illustration of the curtailment is found in the number of sleepers cut, the figures for last year being 500,000 with 126,000 for this year.

Colonel Loggie expressed the opinion that the reduced cut might be a blessing in disguise as he felt the cut had been going beyond the growth. He said, however, that the destruction wrought by the spruce bud-worm had been especially serious and the department was now anxious to have the lumber which had been attacked but was still standing removed before its usefulness was destroyed. "We are trying to get rid of the immense quantity that has been destroyed," he said, "at practically any stumpage we can get." Asked the amount of timber thus destroyed Colonel Loggie replied: The estimates we have been given run all the way from ten to one hundred millions—take your choice."

Interesting Data on Swedish Grading Rules

Each Mill has Established Grades to which it Adheres Year in and Year Out—Rules Have Been Created by Co-operation Between Buyer and Seller

Alex H. Oxholm, United States Trade Commissioner to Sweden, has published an exhaustive report on "The Swedish Forests, Lumber Industry, and Lumber Export Trade," which has been published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Mr. Oxholm's remarks on the subject of grading are:—

There is no absolutely uniform system of grading in Sweden. Each mill has established grades to which it adheres closely year in and year out. The grading rules established for each mill have often been created by co-operation between buyers and sellers, and they are usually made up in such a way so as to suit particular markets. It often happens that mills with large stands of virgin timber have been able in years past to supply comparatively large quantities of the upper grades. During late years, these concerns may have partly cut out these old stands and the second-growth timber may produce only small quantities of the upper grades. In such cases the grading rules are not made less strict to conform to the new conditions; the cutting out of the old stands only decreases the quantity produced of lumber of the upper grades, according to the old-established grading rules, This is one of the basic rules of the Swedish lumber export trade, and is the reason why the exporters have been able to maintain the same markets for decades. The importers may complain at times because they are unable to obtain as large quantities of one grade or of several grades as they did in previous years, but these complaints do not induce reliable Swedish shippers to make the grading rules less strict by including inferior qualities in the upper grades.

More Uniform System of Grading

During late years there has been a tendency toward a more uniform system of grading in some districts in Sweden. This may be caused by the fact that several individual mill-owners have reorganized their concerns into stock companies.

It was formerly a matter of pride to many exporters to be able to supply a better grade than their neighbors, and there are still a few firms in Sweden that prefer to include only first, second, and third grades in their unsorted grade, while all other firms are including first, second, third, and fourth grades. The former firms may obtain a slightly higher price than the latter firms, but this is no doubt a poor policy, because by "sweetening" the grades they lose out in the end on the profits realized on the whole production. The only benefit to exporters from these practices may be that they obtain a reputation for shipping above grade, but this is not considered good business. As these firms pass over into stock companies, the matter of grading rules is often adjusted to conform to the usual practices of grading in the particular district where they are located.

Thus the different grading rules are based to a large extent on conditions of past years, which now have partly ceased to exist, such as the possession of old stands allowing a larger percentage of clear lumber than lumber cut from second-growth forests, etc. As these forests are gradually cut out, the production of the various sawmills is made more uniform, thereby paving the road for a uniform grading system for the different districts. This matter has already been given consideration in Sweden, and no doubt will be taken up seriously. A branch of the Swedish Exporters' Association in the Hernosand district appointed a commission some years ago to establish uniform grading rules for all the association members in that district. An abstract of these rules is given at the end of this section. Uniform grading rules for the entire country would not be advisable owing to the differences in the character of the timber in the various sections.

Swedish lumber is generally graded into unsorted grade, fifth, and sixth grades. Sometimes, particularly in Southern Norrland and the districts around Lake Wenner, the lumber is classified into first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. These two systems of grading are dependent upon the mills' supply of the upper grades. Generally the small percentage of the upper grades obtainable does not make the grading into more than three grades profitable. Some mills may grade a few dimensions into six grades and the remainder into three grades.

The unsorted grade is composed of first, second, third, and fourth grades, and may be termed sound construction lumber. A very small amount of discoloration is admitted in this grade, and practically no rotten knots or similar serious defects. It is difficult to compare this grade with any corresponding grade for the principle species of softwoods in the United States, such as southern yellow pine and Douglas fir. It seems, however, that the maximum defects allowed in the unsorted grade would probably correspond to the medium quality of No. 2 common of southern yellow pine and Douglas fir, but the Swedish rules are stricter in regard to discoloration and allow no variation in sawing.

The fifth grade of Swedish lumber may be termed better-class cull lumber, which is used for construction purposes where strength and durability are not serious considerations. This grade is serviceable and is put to many uses for temporary construction purposes, etc. The sixth grade is cull lumber, which is not expected to have lasting qualities and is not serviceable for ordinary construction purposes. It is used locally to a great extent for lagging, board-walks, and similar purposes where the lumber would be liable to deteriorate in a short time, and also for cheaper kinds of temporary construction.

In some mills, particularly in the northern part of Norrland, another grade of cull lumber may be established, called seventh grade. The only requirements for lumber of this grade is that it must not fall to pieces when handled. This stock is not exported, as the freight would often amount to more than the lumber is worth.

Spruce is Divided into Three Grades

The foregoing grading system applies to pine lumber. Spruce lumber generally is not divided into more than three grades—unsorted (comprising first, second, third, and fourth grades), fifth and sixth grades. The same grading rules apply to spruce as to pine, but spruce lumber generally does not yield any large percentage of the upper grades on account of the presence of a large number of small knots. The knots of the spruce are not so conspicuous as those of pine, and are generally not so large. Spruce often yields a disproportionately large percentage of cull lumber because older stands of spruce are liable to decay. Only a few concerns in Sweden use six grades for spruce.

There is a considerable difference between Swedish first and second grades and the corresponding grades in the United States. Clear lumber in the American sense of the word is seldom seen in Sweden, and both first and second grades admit of a few knots. Some firms in Sweden at times may separate clear sap boards, which are produced in small quantities, and sell these separately to special customers abroad or to the local furniture factories.

Contrary to many grading rules in the United States, the Swedish grading rules do not allow the mixing of different species. Furthermore, the Swedish grading rules do not make provisions for miscuts or scant lumber. Whether cull stock or first grade is produced, it must have the required dimensions, no more, no less. When any scant or miscut lumber is produced, it is either resawn, or better, cut into stock for the planing mills. One will notice with surprise that many Swedish contracts for lumber export stipulate that up to 10 per cent. of blue lumber may be included in each cargo. The Swedish exporters always believe in playing safe, and although this stipulation allows the shippers to include this large percentage of discolored lumber, all the reputable shippers take great care to avoid shipping such stock, because if they went to the limit in this respect it would not be long before their reputations would be seriously affected.

Stocks are Well Manufactured

To many American shippers it may seem that the grading rules for the Swedish upper grades are somewhat lax, but it must be considered that the stocks are always well manufactured and carefully seasoned, and this circumstance, in connection with the efficient marketing methods, to a great extent offsets the defects, such as knots. It must be noticed that the Swedish grading rules do not make any provisions for rift grain or flat grain, sapwood or heartwood. In regard to the texture of the wood there are no written regulations, but, as a general rule, very coarse-grained lumber would not be included in the upper grades.

In one respect, however, may it be said that the Swedish grading rules have changed somewhat, namely, in regard to the amount of wane permissible. Decades ago Swedish lumber was usually sawn square edged. A number of mills in Norway started to cut certain stocks with a wane, as it was realized that lumber for certain construction purposes could take a reasonable amount of wane without interfering with its usefulness. The Swedish mills adopted this system of cutting waney stock, and the amount of wane has been somewhat increased during the last decade; but in each case this matter has been taken up first with the importers. The amount of wane specified in the grading rules quoted later may seem somewhat large to shippers in the southern part of Norrland, where several mills are cutting perfectly square-edged lumber; but these mills obtain somewhat better prices for their product than the mills in the Hernosand district, to which these rules chiefly apply.

The lack of uniform grading rules for all mills is a disadvantage theoretically, but it is claimed by both the importers and the Swedish shippers that as long as there is so small a difference in the grading rules of the different mills in each district, this matter is of small importance. The importer always knows the character of the shipment of each exporter. Uniform grading rules in other countries are often so elastic that they give the exporters considerable opportunity to vary the character of their shipments, whereas in Sweden the exporters adhere closely to the rules.

Swedish exporters are especially careful to have their lumber shipped up to grade when the prices of lumber decline. Experience has taught them that importers, having bought at top prices, are very particular in regard to the quality of these shipments, because it is felt by many importers that a claim may make up for the loss.

The Swedish standards of grading were not changed during the war, in spite of the fact that conditions in the importing countries often prevented the importers from inspecting the cargoes with their usual care. There were, of course, some unscrupulous exporters or export merchants shipping almost any quality, but these firms are rated as war profiteers, and have no standing among the reliable exporters in Sweden.

Handling Many Kinds is Not Profitable

"I don't believe it a profitable policy to handle so many of the different kinds of woods for general construction. For ordinary uses, one wood is practically as good as another, and cuts down the investment. It sounds well in an advertisement that you have in stock all kinds of lumber, but it doesn't pay in these days when the cost of lumber is nearly double what it was not so many years ago. The majority of dealers now will see the time when lumber prices will be so high that they will be forced to curb their desire for having all the different woods in their yards, and the use of these woods will be more regional than now.

"The big reserve of the commercial woods is now on the Pacific Coast, and by and by those woods will be as common in use as the Northern woods formerly were. It won't be so very long before the consumption of yellow pine will be mostly confined to territory further south than at present. Dealers have many privileges now that the old timers did't have , but they will never be privileged to handle a full stock of the old fashioned white pine. That, like the pioneers that handled it, was good in any place you put it. I have got a few pieces of it laid away for souvenirs, and I like to take them from their wrappings once in a while to look at them, for they mean more to me than a more costly antique. They bring out memory pictures of the piles of it stacked in the yard and how nice they did smell in the early morning on the prairie! It may seem funny to feel sentimental about such a thing as lumber, but there is a world of sentiment in what it means to everything that touches on human life. The more you study lumber the more you will love it."—C. H. Ketridge in "Mississippi Valley Lumberman."

Newsy Happenings of the Industry

D. D. Breakey of John Breakey, Limited, Quebec, was in Montreal recently on business.

W. E. Golding of G. McKean & Company, St. John, N. B., was a recent visitor to Montreal.

W. T. Mason of Mason, Gordon & Company, Limited, Montreal, is at Caledonia Springs. Mr. Mason has not been in the best of health for the past few weeks.

One million shingles, valued at about $7,500. were totally destroyed by fire and a great deal of damage done to the dry kiln in a blaze which broke out recently in the Brooks-Bidlake lumber mill, Vancouver, B. C.

Standard Lumber & Supplies, Limited, with headquarters in Windsor, Ont., and a capital stock of $40,000., has been granted a provincial charter to carry on the business of lumbering, logging, etc., and to deal in wood products of all kinds. Among the incorporators are James Kerby and Edwin J. Kerby, of Detroit, Mich.

Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, has completed arrangements with the Running Streams Commission by which reports of the rainfall will be forwarded daily during the summer months to the Forestry Branch. Satisfactory results are expected from this new service and, according to Chief Forester G. C. Piche, the department will be in a better position to warn forest rangers regarding the fire menace by this constant information.

Recent advices from Port Arthur say that J. H. Milway, crown timber agent for that district, has received word from the Minister of Lands and Forests to the effect that he is authorized immediately to issue permits for the cutting of wood for fuel on crown lands. This action on the part of the Department of Forests will give an opportunity to those contractors, who are anxious to get a supply of dry fuel on hand before the winter, to put their men into the woods and start cutting.

The Kingston Road Lumber Co., 828 Kingston Road, Toronto, have acquired a site at Scarboro Junction about two miles East of their present one, and will open up another lumber yard on the new location. A stock of lumber will be placed there at once and in the spring it is the intention of the company to go ahead with the erection of a planing mill. F. J. Cummings, head of the company, states that the two plants will be operated, the present one on the Kingston Road and the new one at Scarboro Junction.

Model House Display in Winnipeg Lumber Dealer's Window Which Attracted Much Attention

B.C. Trans-Pacific Shipments Grow

British Columbia has abundance of raw material, and excellent facilities for logging and manufacturing, and what it now needs are increased openings on foreign markets, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands for B. C. has stated. These foreign markets, in his view, should consume not less than 25 per cent of British Columbia's annual cut.

In 1921 the off-shore shipments from the province were 188,000,000 feet, over 10 per cent of the total annual cut. The same year B. C.'s contribution to the exports from the Douglas Fir region of the Pacific Coast, including Washington and Oregon, increased 29½ per cent, and was the largest made by an exporting district on the Western coast.

Following are detailed figures of British Columbia's exports to foreign countries during 1921:

Austrialia	27,275,928
New Zealand	4,553,602
South America	1,317,825
China	41,944,011
United Kingdom and Continent	13,592,562
South Africa	2,931,969
India and Strait Settlements	8,429,403
United States	25,553,543
Phillipine and Hawaiian Islands	1,158,805
West Indies and Cuba	20,668
South Sea Islands	941,422
Japan	52,447,160

Or total offshore exports amounting to 188,733,299 feet.

This result, Mr. Pattullo thinks, is due to co-operation in trade extension, which should be given more attention, and that the education of the foreign consumer in British Columbia wood products is a field which should be thoroughly investigated.

If France accepts part of her share of reparations in lumber, and England also, this means that Germany will supply a large part of the timber requirements for Europe from her own forests, or by purchasing from the forests of Russia.

But if largely left out of trade with continental markets. British Columbia finds her opportunity in the Trans-Pacific trade. Japan has an annual consumption of 2,250,000,000 cubic feet, of which she imports the majority. China with her 400,000,000 people is bound to demand increasing quantities of wood products. Baising China's possible consumption of wood products, as her civilization along Western lines continues, on one-half of England's consumption per capita, the provincial minister calculates that China offers a future for 20,000,000,000 board feet a year. In the increasing markets of Australia and New Zealand, it is thought that the major portions of the log can be utilized.

During 1921, 438,000,000 board feet were purchased on the Pacific Coast of North America, of which British Columbia supplied 52,400,000 feet. British Columbia is nearer to Japan than American ports, but even without this advantage, there is unquestionably, in the view of the minister of lands, a wide opening for timber sales in the Pacific market.

New Equipment Added by Several Firms

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont., have recently supplied and installed new equipment for several concerns, including the plant of the Continental Wood Products Co. at Elsas, Ont.; the Luceville plant of the Mount Royal Metal Co., Montreal, P. Q., and the mill of the Rimouski Lumber Co. at Rimouski, P. Q.

At Elsas there was installed a band saw, band mill, steam feed carriage, log deck machinery, edger, slab slasher, lath mill equipment, carriage cushions and lumber lorries. At Luceville, the installations were boilers, side crank engine, No. O saw frame, No. 1 A carriage, edger, trimmer, swing saw, saw gummer. The equipment added at Rimouski, consists of an engine, saw frame, carriage, Soule steam feed, edger, swing saw.

The Cost of Clear Oak Flooring

Clear oak flooring can be purchased for less than the price of clear oak lumber. Bear in mind that clear oak lumber is being spoken of—a better grade than firsts and seconds. The latter will admit small defects not admissable in clear oak flooring or a clear grade of oak lumber.

What is the explanation of this apparent anomaly? How can an industry subsist that apparently charges less for a completely manufactured article than the raw product from which it is made? An article, too, that requires more men per thousand feet to make than any other article in the dealer's shed.

The fact that oak flooring is accepted in lengths of one foot and up makes possible the manufacture from common oak lumber. It is lengths that give the oak flooring fellow the right to live. And yet how often has the builder contested this reasonable plea for existence by specifying long lengths of oak flooring. The manufacturer does marvellously well to give the lengths he does. He must get clear oak flooring out of common lumber and in the cutting necessary to produce it. Long lengths are not possible.

It may be safely predicted that as the years pass, lengths of oak flooring will become shorter than they are to-day. The supply of large timber is diminishing. A large percentage of uppers is produced and with this a sharper inspection of the lower grades.

Some Queries on Forestry Problems

How many forest fires have taken place in Canada this year?

Approximately 3,000. British Columbia had about 1,400 and with Central Quebec passed through the worst fire experience in many years.

For what purpose are aeroplanes and seaplanes used in forestry work?

In detection of fires for which they are admirably adapted, for carrying fire fighters to the point of danger, for carrying food and other supplies to rangers, for saving time in transporting fire inspectors and managers, for the survey of limits by photography, and the rapid and accurate examination of terrain with a view to the most economical operation of timber limits. These are just a few of the day to day uses of aircraft in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Fire rangers in B. C. and Quebec this summer have transported fire fighting pumps within one hour where the journey by land and water formerly required from fifteen hours to two days.

Budget of Briefs from Far and Near

Dr. Judson Clark, who is a forestry expert of wide experience, has been retained by the Ontario Government in connection with the reorganization of the forestry service of the province. At a preliminary conference with the Ontario authorities, Dr. Clark spent some time with the Minister of Lands and Forests and made a survey of the general methods of the department. Dr. Clark was formerly in the service of the Ontario Department but for many years has been in business in British Columbia.

One of the unique exhibits at the Vancouver Exhibition this year will be a shingle mill in full operation. This will be located in the heart of the grounds and daily the crowds will be able to see what happens to a log from the time it is felled until it is ready to place on the roof in the form of shingles. It is planned to show the public the entire process and Mr. H. T. Lockyer, the president of the Exhibition Association, will be invited to fell the cedar tree which will be made into shingles.

The annual outing of the employees of the P. B. Yates Machine Co., was held at Wabasso Park, Hamilton, Ont. An interesting programme of sports was run off and all the events were keenly contested. Following the sports a mixed baseball game took place between the old rivals, the married and single folks. The latter were victorious by nine to six. G. W. Robinson, vice-president of the company, held down first base in good style. The baseball contest was followed by a soccer game, after which lunch was served and a panoramic photograph taken of the picnickers.

The recent reduction in railway freight rates has had a good effect in the province of New Brunswick as it has stimulated the export lumber trade and from indications the accumulation of years in the millyards and vacant lots all over the province will be moving out. Some of the smaller mills have been shipping quite steadily to the United States Market where the demand has been good owing to building booms. Recently shipments have been made from points in the northern part of the province, which previously had been adversely affected by the railway rates. In addition to the demand from the United States for lumber there also is an increased demand from overseas. The United Kingdom has taken a number of cargos from North Shore points and from reports others will soon follow. Labor troubles have interferred with loading to some extent.

One of the most frequent forms of involuntary incendiarism known is the way thoughtless individuals—generally smokers—throw away matches without taking the simple precaution of blowing them out, and assuring themselves that they are extinguished—a matter of a second or two, although they were perfectly willing to spend fifteen second's time in igniting the match and lighting the tobacco. This careless practice is universally prevlent throughout the country.—Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis, Ontario.

Toronto District Branch Off to Good Start

The Toronto district branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is off to a good start and the membership is growing. The officers are alive and aggressive and it is felt that the monthly meetings will be full of profit and instruction. These will begin as soon as the holidays are over.

It is generally conceded that John C. Gilchrist, the new chairman, is the right man in the right place, and he will have an able coadjutor in W. C. Irvin. T. E. Rathbone has always been a hard-working member among the yardmen and will prove a live secretary-treasurer. The other members of the committee, as stated, are: G. W. Boake, John S. Bond, Alex. Rhind, Frank Kent and F. J. Cummings.

F. J. Cummings, Toronto
Member of the Executive of the Assn.

The full annual membership fee is $5.00, but for the remainder of the present year a fee of $2.50 will be charged.

The Toronto district branch was formed at a dinner gathering held at the King Edward Hotel at which there were about thirty dealers present. John B. Reid, honorary-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, presided, and called attention to the purpose of the gathering. He said that the dealers in Toronto had been holding meetings every month or two, for some time past, but not being organized, they had been very much like a ship without a rudder, and, of late, the attendance had been falling off. The interest had been decreasing, chiefly because it was apparently no one's business to arrange for attendance or prepare for interesting and practical programmes.

In other parts of Ontario a number of local sections had been formed, and officers elected, with the result that they were holding interesting meetings, at frequent intervals, and were getting a lot more benefit out of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association than were the dealers in Toronto. The Toronto dealers had been much benefited by the O.R.L.D.A., but they might get a great deal more out of it, than they were getting. At the last meeting of the Toronto dealers this matter had been discussed, and it had been decided to call the next meeting for the definite purpose of considering organization which was then completed.

Extensive Mill Plans in Northwest

The Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, is arranging a gradual transfer of its interest from the Southern states to the fir forests of the Northwest, where the company owns more than 70,000 acres of what is said to be the finest stand of timber in the world. At the confluence of the Columbia and the Cowlitz rivers, just opposite Kelso, Washington, the company has purchased several thousand acres of land, on a part of which construction will presently begin of sawmills, docks, storage yards, railroad yards, machine shops, hotels, homes, retail business and amusement centers and all the incidental equipment and conveniences of the most modern logging communities.

Returning to Kansas City recently from the Northwest, where he examined the progress of the development, R. A. Long, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the company, announced immediate construction plans for the new project.

The plant will be located fifty miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, about half way from Portland, Oregon to the ocean. Large ocean freighting vessels traverse the Columbia River from Portland to the Pacific, passing this location and will find loading for same at the docks of this company. Three trunk line railroads, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific, will distribute Long-Bell lumber to the interior points of the United States. This means that the entire world will be a market for the product of the lumber company's new manufacturing center.

The two big mills, which will operate day and night, will be located on the Columbia River. Another mill located in the immediate vicinity will be built somewhat later. These mills will have an approximate annual capacity of 600,000,000 feet, or nearly 100,000,000 feet more than the company is producing at present in its eleven big Southern Pine mills.

The first construction will be that of the two fir mills. These mills will stand side by side with a twenty-five acre log pond between them. This pond is to serve immediately these mills, while a larger pond of about 160 acres will serve as a storage pond.

"It will be more than a year before the mills are completed," Mr. Long said.

Death of Lumbermen's Supplies Dealer

J. Vincent Poaps passed away recently at his home in Ottawa. Honored by all who knew him, whether in a business or personal way, Mr. Poaps' sterling character and warm heart were such as to win him the love and respect of friends and associates. In his business, which he conducted at 76 O'Connor street, Ottawa, under the name of J. V. Poaps and Company, Limited, his commercial instinct and strict honesty secured for him a large measure of success. He was well known throughout the Ottawa Valley as a merchant of lumbermen's supplies.

Mr. Poaps suffered a paralytic stroke last September, which caused the cessation of his business activities. Since that time his health has been gradually failing until his death.

Jeremiah Coughlin Joins Silent Majority

Jeremiah Coughlin died at his home in Milltown, N. B. Mr. Coughlin was born in 1837, and all his life had been spent in the same community. In his younger years he was prominently connected with the lumber industry on the St. Croix, being at different times in charge of operations in the woods for the Eaton, Murchie and Todd concerns for many years. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Car Shortage Looms up Once More

With the coal shortage growing more acute every day; with the time rapidly approaching when the movement of a big crop must begin; with the number of bad order cars increasing as a result of the railroad strike; with a growing accumulation and congestion of freight that eventually must be moved, it does not require any special prophetic vision to see the practical certainty of a car shortage at an early date. We are well aware that the average lumber buyer is very likely to pooh-pooh any prophecy of a car shortage and to accuse the one making such a prediction of being a propagandist in the interest of the shipper. The lumber market has been showing a stronger tendency within the last fortnight, recovering from a temporary slump that was felt for a short time, and the demand has been fully equal to the available supply. Because of having reached its maximum production at a point considerably below the normal basis of only a few years ago, no further increase in output reasonably may be expected in the South, referring, of course, to softwoods. An unusually dry season in the West has created so dangerous a forest fire menace as to force the closing of many logging operations, causing a strong log market, a shortage of logs, and consequent decreased production at the mills. The market on west Coast lumber is strong now, and with these conditions existing is not likely to show any less strength. Rather, it may be expected to advance. Stocks at the mills, both in the South and on the west Coast, are unusually low, with assortments badly broken; stocks on retail yards, as a rule, are less than normal, dealers generally having pursued the policy of buying only for immediate needs; the building boom continues practically unabated, all over the country; conditions in the agricultural sections are more favorable than they have been for two years, with the probability of considerable building and repair work in the fall; there is still a large unfilled industrial demand; the railroads have yet to buy a large amount of lumber for various purposes—all of which would indicate that prosperity is on the way.

Allied Industry Expanding Rapidly

Paper Companies Getting Rid of High-priced Pulpwood and Will Resume Cutting this Fall

The pulp and paper industry is closely allied to that of lumber. Most of the principal pulp and paper companies are also manufacturers of lumber, and in addition to that, the primary material for their operations is lumber in the form of pulpwood. It is a matter of history that some of the companies originally confined their operations to lumbering, and the fact that they were owners of large timber limits enabled them to readily expand their borders and to enter the pulp and paper trade. The main reason for the phenomenal expansion of that industry in Canada is that we possess such abundant supplies of pulpwood, combined with cheap water power.

The depression of last year has been followed by a revival, due principally to a better demand for newsprint and a spurt in the box board section. The producers are somewhat handicapped by the accumulation of pulpwood purchased or cut at high prices. It was mainly owing to this fact that practically no woods operations were undertaken last year. However, steady inroads have been made on these supplies, with the result that some companies propose to resume cutting this fall. With labor plentiful and camp supplies cheaper, the cost of pulpwood will show a substantial reduction as compared with the wood which is now in the piles.

Last year the companies naturally were not in a position to go ahead with extensions, while some schemes for further mills had to be postponed. This year, additional machinery has been ordered and a commencement made on the construction of two or three new mills.

The important part which cheap and abundant pulpwood plays in the economical running of pulp and paper mills is shown in the special report on the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, by Mr. R. O. Sweezey, consulting engineer, Montreal. In dealing with the timberlands of the company, he points out that in Canada, the company has 1,500,000 cords on freehold forest lands in the St. Francis Valley, 500,000 cords on leasehold limits in the St. Francis Valley, 3,000,000 cords on leasehold limits in the Lake St. John region, and 450,000 cords on leasehold limits on the Port Neuf-St. Lawrence River.

The largest items in the foregoing figures are the amounts of $1,400,000 for land and $6,000,000 for pulpwood and freehold lands in the St. Francis Valley. The land is practically all good arable land and could be sold at any time the company may choose at prices varying from $8.00 to $12.00 per acre after the pulpwood has been removed. In regard to the item of $4.00 a cord for stumpage for 1½ million cords in the St. Francis Valley this may be taken as quite conservative, because this pulpwood could at any time be sold for export to the United States at not less than $5.00 a cord stumpage. In operating their freehold lands the company has a great advantage in the fact that they are so close to the mills, resulting in low cost woods operations, as illustrated in the current year's logging, where prices of $2.75 to $6.00 a cord prevailed for pulpwood delivered on banks of stream. Obviously the lower the cost of woods operations, the higher is the value of stumpage.

It should be noted that no valuation is allowed for hemlock, pine, cedar and the large quantities of hardwoods that the lands contain, in addition to the spruce and balsam pulpwood. It would appear that Brompton Company has about ten years of very cheap wood supply still ahead of it, an advantage that should enable the company to recover very quickly from the effects of the recent trade depression. After ten years the Lake St. John and Portneuf holdings will provide ample wood for many more years of operation, whilst the scarcity of spruce in the Eastern States and many parts of Canada will by that time result in greatly enhancing the value of these holdings.

The saw mill at East Angus operates satisfactorily, but is cramped by the expansion of the Kraft mill, wood room and ground wood plant which have all been crowded by ingenuity into a space barely sufficient for the Kraft mill alone. It would seem advisable to remove the sawmill to some other point up-stream, and thus provide space for the Kraft mill. The company produces annually about ten million feet of spruce, pine, and hardwood lumber at East Angus and Brompton.

In discussing market conditions, Mr. Sweezey states that the uncertainty that prevailed some months ago and the future of the pulp and paper industry in Canada has been rapidly dispelled recently. Any one who can interpret statistics cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that consumption is rapidly overtaking production of newsprint paper, and signs are plentiful to indicate that other lines of production necessarily dependent on spruce forests, are beginning to show similar signs of recovery.

The day is surely approaching when the result of depleted forests in United States and Canada will reveal, and is even now revealing, the fact that many older mills must discontinue operations. As the movement accelerates the forest assets owned by the fittest to survive will produce increasing earnings for them. The profits will probably not be so much in the actual manufacture of paper as in the increased stumpage value of timber lands. In this respect Brompton Company, through the constantly increasing value of freehold timber in proximity to the United States border has an equity that may uniquely be regarded as a liquid asset, increasing in value the longer it is held.

No Duty Will Go on Wood Pulp

The United States Senate rejected recently by a vote of 30 to 22, a proposal to impose a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on bleached and unbleached chemical wood pulp. Nineteen Republicans and three Democrats voted for the proposed duty, while 15 Democrats and the same number of Republicans voted againts it.

Senator Hale, pleading for the duty, charged that the principal opponents of the proposed tax were the converting mills of the country, which have, he added, "enlisted the aid of the newspaper publishers." It would appear, the Maine Senator declared, "that from the bitterness that seems to have been manifested—not in, but outside the Senate—this was some sort of a disgraceful duty, and that we have no business to put it on."

On the other hand, Senator Shepperd said that pulpwood is one of the fundamentals of modern civilization, and that the proposition to tax chemical wood pulp was one of the most serious Congress had ever faced in the matter of tariff legislation.

Senator Pomerene denounced the proposed duty as entirely unjustified, no matter, from what viewpoint it was considered. He added he had not heard of any pulp mills that were in any immediate danger of going into the hands of the receiver because of the failure of Congress to vote them a protective duty.

Senator Walsh of Montana interrupted to point out that the Tariff Commission had informed the Finance Committee that the duty was not needed by the pulp industry.

Cabinet Minister Goes Up in the Air

The first Cabinet Minister in Canada to utilize aircraft in the discharge of official duties is Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands of British Columbia, who left recently on a seaplane trip visiting many points on Vancouver Island and the Mainland coast. British Columbia now uses seaplanes as an essential part of its forest protection system, thereby economizing greatly the travelling time of its chief officers.

Slabwood pile in the mill yard of Rideau Lumber Co., at Ironsides, Que.

View of piling ground of same company showing basswood lumber

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Watching Credits in Retail Lumber Line

The importance of watching credits and the prompt collection of accounts has been emphasized many times in the lumber industry. It is felt that getting in the money is quite as important as turning over the goods. Some men seem quite content if they can only make sales. They boast of their volume and how much increase each season shows, but at the end of the year, when it comes to the net results or a profit being on the right side of the ledger, there is something missing. It is the actual receipts in the course of each month which frequently represent the difference between solvency and insolvency and mark either progress or stagnation.

This is not an article on the collection of accounts, how it should be done, the most effective means of corralling the cash, etc. Rather, is it intended as a warning, to whom the average lumber dealer should sell. A great deal of loss is occasioned annually, not only through inadequate collection facilities and poor judgment in the matter of credits, but also in selling the wrong parties. Evils can be corrected at the fountain head, and if the source of a stream is pure, the water is likely to remain that way throughout the whole course.

The financial standing of most customers is well known to the average retail lumberman but there are certain instances that crop up from time to time which may create loss, perplexity or delay. One of these is the sale of material to juveniles, tenants, etc. In this connection, a representative retailer gives the followng advice from his own experience and others may find much that will interest them in the facts presented:—

In my personal experience, I have never had but few occasions when I was made aware that it was risky to sell to minors. One instance was when I was in business, boys frequently used to come to the yard for some lumber to build a playhouse or something of the sort. Sometimes they would pay cash for what they got, but more often I was told to "charge it to my folks." Several times I was asked when sending the folks a statement, to explain about the charge. Therefore, I knew it had been gotten without the parents' knowledge or consent. Nevertheless, such as these were generally paid. There was one exception, however, where a boy got three or four dollars' worth in this way, and his parents refused to pay the bill on the ground that they knew nothing of it, and the boy got it on his own responsibility. So I never was paid. However, it was not wholly a loss, for I considered that the lesson I had learned was worth it. You know the most valuable lessons we are taught are bought with the experience of paying money for what we don't receive in kind.

"So, thereafter, no matter who the boy or his parents were, I required a written order from his folks before I would let him have the lumber. "The only absolute protection is to refuse to sell to a minor or recognize him or her as a customer. Sell to some adult person, deliver the merchandise to him, charge it to him and collect it from him," says a certain dealer.

While this is all true, and sound advice, in practical experience there might be occasions when to follow this strictly would work to the inconvenience of the parent of the minor who was a good customer, and who might not like it to have his boy refused. One has to be tactful in cases of this kind, but where there is doubt, it's best to let the parents know of it before the goods are delivered to the minor.

There are other times also when caution should be used and that is in dealing with selling to a tenant and charging to the owner, I know there is apt to be carelessness on the part of the dealer in such matters, but to avoid possible trouble it is the safest not to take too much for granted. One experience I remember was where a farm tenant told me he was authorized by the owner to come and get the lumber for repairs on the farm buildings which afterward I found was true; but the tenant assumed that the permit meant all the repairing he thought was needed. Consequently he went ahead and ran up a considerable account against the owner, and when the bill was presented him, he was a very much surprised man and was pretty mad over it—so much so that he refused to pay only for what he had given his tenant permission to do. I didn't know, of course, what the arrangement had been between them which I should have tried to find out about. It took me quite a while before I could get the owner to pay the bill but a good crop that fall made him feel more reasonable. The lesson I learned, however, was worth the experience.

Side-Stepping of Responsibility for Fires

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety. The truth of this statement is ever in evidence, particularly in connection with the ravages of the fire fiend. So much has been written on the subject of forest fires, their insidiousness and destructiveness, that little, if anything, new can be added. It is by constant agitation that reforms are accomplished and a higher and better state of things ushered in.

The press has been presenting many concrete illustrations and cogent facts relating to the havoc recently wrought in various parts of Canada and the United States through fires caused by callousness, carelessness or sheer neglect. Many sawmills have been wiped out and timber limits obliterated through one cause and another. Every effort is being made to drive home in the public mind what the possessions of the forests mean to the country, their value to its various industries, their contribution to posterity and their effect upon the climate, rainfall, vegetation and general conditions.

One of the most timely articles that has been presented recently comes in a convincing bulletin from the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance of Kansas City, Mo., which follows and is well worth a perusal:—

Thousands of men have been for weeks fighting the timber fires in the northwest. They have kept doggedly at their gigantic task that your industry may survive the drain of the years; that present and coming generations—your sons and daughters among the rest, their children and grandchildren—may build and furnish homes from the most beautiful home-creating product the world has ever known. The forests have suffered deplorably; many camps and logging outfits have been destroyed; but we have no authentic record this summer of a manufacturing operation of any size succumbing to fire starting in the timber. To this extent the fire-fighters have been successful.

What, then, accounts for the destruction of a dozen or more western lumber-making plants burned within the past 30 days? In spite of our warning bulletins sent out in quick succession; in the face of forceful portrayal of the danger through the lumber trade journals and the daily press, the public purse has been strained to the extent of more than a million dollars. This loss does not fall alone upon the lumbermen and the insurance companies, heavy as their portion may be; every American citizen shares indirectly, but surely, in the burden imposed by such catastrophies. Is it not due, in the main, to the side-stepping of responsibility?

A strong contributing factor has been the long siege of hot, dry and windy weather of a type so unusual in the northwest that its significance was not realized. Had owners and managers known that each sun-baked building represented a mass of tinder ready to blaze at the first spark contact no mill would have been left in charge of a solitary watchman—to burn while employees celebrated the national July holiday at a neighboring picnic grove. Yet this is reported at an Oregon plant. The explosion of a watchman's lantern and the inability to get quick aid caused another Oregon fire, while hot boxes and deserted file rooms furnished the starting point of the usual quota. Two lumber plants were wrecked by sky rockets. Fire-crackers thrown by small boys to frighten goats are said to have wiped out one large distributing yard at Minneapolis.

Unpreventable causes, shall we say? Can we clear our skirts of the charge of contributory negligence? Would not extra watchmen at a time of such acute hazard perhaps have furnished the sadly needed aid? Would not closer attention to cleanliness have removed the dust and grime which literally "blazed the trail" through these mills? Is it not probable that a trained fire crew, with ready equipment, could have conquered the first outbreak It has been done many times under conditions as hazardous as the present.

The south has also suffered. Two Alabama plants—at Mobile and at Vance—lost their sawmills within 24 hours of each other last week. The danger will remain acute at southern operation long after it decreases in the north.

This bulletin is issued with the purpose of making a strong appeal for the distribution of supervisory duties to those most capable of fulfilling them and for the vigilance which will prevent shirking on the part of cleaning crews, watchmen and fire squads. "Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it."

Reputation as an Asset in Business

Every lumberman likes to be well thought of and well spoken of. This is only natural when he hears the kindly references that are made to his fellows, and he often wonders if the same appreciative remarks are uttered by others in relation to himself. Of course, men are sometimes maligned and misrepresented. Their motives are misunderstood, their actions misconstrued and their nature not easily comprehended or plumbed. However, this does not occur regularly. The man who does the right thing at the right time generally reaps an adequate reward. A good name, we are told, is more to be desired than great riches, and the merchant who has a high standing and reputation in his community, is one who, when the struggle is over, and the race run, can look back upon a career, characterized by achievement and service rendered and serene in the satisfaction that his life has not been lived in vain.

It was only the other day that a man spoke with pardonable pride on the fact that he has furnished material for a number of important jobs without having to meet any competitive bidding because the men in charge of the work had faith in his uprightness, honesty and fair dealing. He told of a number of important undertakings which had involved several thousand dollars in each case where there was never any question of anyone but himself getting the business, and where he was not even asked for tentative prices or to make an estimate of the probable cost in advance. And he had a right to profess pride in these things because he had established a reputation of which to be proud. He had gained the confidence of his fellowmen by his works, by fair dealing, and above all by quality of material and workmanship.

Do you realize that a reputation of that kind is a mighty valuable asset in business? Think what it would mean to the average retailer if he could feel that there was no such thing as cut-throat competition to meet, because his friends and customers would not call upon him meet it. They have faith in his uprightness and the reasonableness of his prices, and realize that he must obtain fair prices to prosper and continue in business. There are some lumber retailers and some planing mill men who have this kind of standing, and others can get it by the proper effort.

There are times when it seems that we concern ourselves too much about wrestling with the other fellow and meeting competition and not enough in building up a reputation for fairness in prices, for honesty in business, and for quality in products which will fortify us against cut-throat competition. There is too much scrambling perhaps after the trade of those who are not deserving of a worthy place in the community, because they want to play the game of see-saw for their own profit more than they want to be fair and square with their fellowmen. Fortunately these are in the minority. The average worth-while citizen wants to treat others fairly, just as he would have others treat him, and when you have established the reputation for fairness in your prices and for quality in your products you have therein a valuable asset that ought to free you from worry about unfair competition.

Some Shortcomings in Lumber Arena

"The lumber business is peculiar, particularly in the retail line," declared a leading member the other day. "I don't suppose there is any line of activity in which so much money is invested, so much attention given to detail and in which so small a profit is made. If you don't believe it, just look up the news in regard to the wills of deceased retailers and you will see that that which they leave after a lifetime of hard work and close application to business, is very small.

"There is too much of a desire to take business at a loss. Many go on the principle that if so and so can sell his stock at such a price or undertake millwork at such and such a figure, they, too, can do so. They are quite willing to name a lower sum in order to get the business even if they lose money on the job. This does not result in strengthening the morale of the retailers and too many of them are not practical. They base their estimates on mere guesswork and do not take into proper account, overhead expenses, depreciation of machines, wastage of material, delivery costs, etc.

"The retail lumbermen have also to maintain extensive premises which, owing to the necessity for ample yard room, causes them to pay high business and realty taxes. Many a concern does a much larger turnover in premises 20x30, whereas the ordinary lumber dealer requires several large-sized city lots in which to carry on his operations. He has also to make a heavy investment in stock and cannot turn it over as frequently as very many other lines of merchandise. But, I suppose there will always be the price-cutter, particularly in hemlock. This seems to be the commodity that is kicked around most and is cut and slashed on all sides, the same as sugar is by the grocer.

"The only way to make any money in the retail lumber business to-day is by keeping down production and operating costs, by using to the best advantage every piece of material, keeping stock in good shape, giving prompt deliveries and taking no jobs or contracts that do not yield, at least, a fair profit.

"I might add many other things but have already talked too long," declared the speaker. "If I should go on any further, you would think that I was a grouch or dyspeptic and displeased with all my fellow beings. I suppose every trade has its grievances and every body of men its apostates, only it seems to me that just now the retail lumber arena has more of them than any other vocation that I can readily call to mind.

Salesman's Sermon for Monday Morning

Said the little red rooster, "Gosh all hemlock things are tough,
"Seems that worms are getting scarcer, and I cannot find enough,
"What's become of all those fat ones is a mystery to me!
"There were thousands through that rainy spell—but where can they be?

The old black hen who heard him didn't grumble or complain,
She had gone through lots of dry spells, she had lived through floods of rain,
So she flew up on the grindstone and gave her claws a whet,
As she said "I've never seen the time there weren't worms to get,"

She picked a new and undug spot; the earth was hard and firm,
The little rooster jeered, "New ground, that's no place for a worm,"
The old black hen just spread her feet, she dug both fast and free,
"I must go to the worms", she said, "the worms won't come to me.

The rooster vainly spent his day, through habit, by the ways
Where fat round worms had passed in squads back in the rainy days,
When nightfall found him supperless, he growled in accents rough,
"I'm hungry as a fowl can be; conditions sure are tough,"

He turned then to the old black hen and said, "It's worse with you,
"For yuu're not only hungry but you must be tired too;
"I rested while I watched for worms, so I feel fairly perk—
"But how are you; without worms too; and after all that work?"

The old black hen hopped to her perch and dropped her eyes to sleep,
And murmered in drowsy tones; "Young man hear this and weep—
"I'm full of worms and happy, for I've dined both long and well,
"The worms are there as always—but I had to dig like hell."

Oh, here and there red roosters still are holding sales positions,
They "cannot do much business now" because of "poor conditions."
"But soon as things get right again they'll sell a hundred firms"—
Meanwhile, the old black hens are out and gobbling up the worms.

Riordon Co. Retains Gatineau Timber Limits

An encouraging report was recently sent out to the creditors of the Riordon Company, Montreal, by R. Montague Davy, chairman of the creditors' committee. The report deals with the lumbering activities of the company and reviews conditions in connection with the retention of the Gatineau timber limits. Mr. Davy's report was as follows:—

"It had been our hope and intention to send you a further report long before now, but arrangements referred to herein in connection with the Gatineau Company having to pass through so many legal hands, documents have been unavoidably delayed in execution.

"We are pleased to report that since our letter of March 23 the Riordon Company has shown steady improvement. Following are the bank loans and the reduction made since our last letter:

	Imperial Bank.	Bank of Montreal.
March 23, 1922	$2,442,103	$1,167,959
July 31, 1922	2,374,797	639,707
Decrease	67,305	528,252

To which add accounts receivable, resulting from current operations, $465,000; signed to bank, amounting to about: Net betterment, Imperial Bank, $532,307; Bank of Montreal, $528,252.

This is a net improvement of $1,060,557, and a total improvement since November 17, 1921, of $1,863,835. This is a particularly good showing, since during that period there has been expended $268,153 on harvesting last year's logs in streams.

"The sales outlook is more reassuring than at any time for the past two years. The full output of pulp from both the Kipawa and Hawkesbury Mills has been marketed at satisfactory prices up to date, and orders are now on hand to cover the production of the Summer months—a period which is usually a dull one.

"Calumet Sawmill has been in operation since May, and will be run day and night for the balance of the sawing season.

"One of the most important and serious questions which has faced the Riordon Company in the past year had been the possibility of the loss of the Gatineau Company's timber limits and the mill properties, which were bought from W. C. Edwards and Company, Limited, and from Gilmour and Hughson, Limited. These properties have been subject to forfeiture and sale, since the Gatineau Company have been in default on its payments. Your committee is glad to announce that arrangements have been consummated with both W. C. Edwards and Company, and Gilmour and Hughson, Limited, whereby this possibility is averted, and the obligations on these limits and properties have been reduced to a reasonable sum.

"This has been accomplished in the following manner: Outlying limits of the Gatineau Company have been sold for a total of $1,900,000, which is an increase of about 60 per cent. over the average purchase price. The areas of limits are as follows:

	Edwards. Sq. M.	Gilmour and Hughson Sq. M.	Total Sq. M.
Limits purchased	4,407	3,484	7,891
Limits sold	1,312	....	1,312
Limits retained	3,095	3,484	6,579

"The obligation to the Edwards Company, as of April 1, 1922, was approximately $3,500,000. The sale of outlying limits (partly credited in the foregoing figure of April 1), plus the payment of about $500,000 new money, reduces the indebtedness to the Edwards Company to $1,550,000, which is not due until 1925.

"The obligation to Gilmour and Hughson, as on April 1, 1922, was about $2,240,000. Payment of $240,000 is being made at the present time; the remaining $2,000,000 to be reduced to $1,500,000 by Jan. 1, 1925, and the balance to be paid off by Jan. 1, 1930.

"These payments were made possible by a loan upon the security of bonds of the Gatineau Company.

"The consummation of this arrangement puts one of the most serious problems of the company behind it, but your committee wishes to point out that there still remains the question of providing working capital, which will have to be taken up before the logging operations begin in the Fall. This will be dealt with later at greater length.

"To sum up the result of operations to date, we would emphasize the fact that large quantities of inventory material have been converted into cash, thereby building up future working capital by increasing the existing equity in the inventories over and above the bank loans, and the negotiations explained above have saved to the company an equity in the Gatineau property, which, it is estimated, will go far in asset value to offset the bonded indebtedness of the company.

"We trust the improvement noted above will be continued, and anticipate advising you further within the next few weeks."

$45,000,000 in N.B. Forest Industries

New Brunswick ranks fourth among the provinces of the Dominion in timber production. The amount of capital invested in the forest industry has steadily increased until today the capitalization totals about $45,000,000. This includes, says Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, the manufacture of lumber, lath and shingles, the pulp and paper industry which has grown rapidly the last ten years and the numerous planing mills, sash and door factories, hardwood industries, etc. It is expected that with the continued growth of the industry, especially the pulp and paper and the hardwood industry, which is slowly but surely being established in the province, that the valuation of the industry will soon pass the fifty million dollar mark. Through continued development New Brunswick is holding firmly to fourth position.

The annual payroll in the production of lumber, lath and shingles amounted in round numbers to a little over 5½ million dollars in 1919. Add to this the yearly payroll of the other industries which totals over $1,000,000 and we may begin to realize the great importance of this great basic industry to the prosperity of the province. Continued growth has been possible because the province yet contains a considerable amount of raw material in the shape of green forests, which may be regarded as capital producing crops through the simple process of growth. About 65 per cent. of the total area of the province is wooded.

Thus is seen the necessity of keeping the forest land productive. It is most essential that the mills always maintain that industrious and healthy appearance, a direct contrast to the deserted village of tar paper shacks,rusty stacks and disbanded equipment of a worked out mine. Lumbermen have realized that judicious cutting will not hurt the forest. What they do fear is forest fires, which through the destruction of the raw material renders valueless the immense amounts of capital invested in plants and equipment. It should be remembered by all those going into the forest on business or pleasure that the first and foremost habit to acquire is that of being careful of fires. It is an easy habit to acquire if one will only practice it on the lighted matches, burning tobacco, and abandoned camp fires, and it will result in reduced destruction to the forest crop.

Face to Face With Prosperity

Winnipeg, August 8.—Grain companies, mills, railroads and the Lake Shippers' Association are just now feverishly preparing to handle what is expected to be the largest grain yield in the history of the Canadian Northwest. Rolling stock is being borrowed from eastern divisions and the banks are accumulating surpluses of cash at small branches from the lakes to the mountains in preparation for the big movement.

Official statistics from the grain exchange show the wheat acreage of the three provinces to be 21,146,000. In 1915 the acreage was 13,867,715. The average yield per acre then was 25.97 producing a yield of 360,187,000 bushels. The most optimistic, however, does not anticipate a yield so high this year. For ten years, however, the average has been 17 bushels. Upon this basis the yield this year would be 359,822,000 and this is the minimum that well informed sources expect will be produced.

The question on October wheat, say July 10, 1915, $1.03⅜. July 10 this year October wheat quotation was $1.16¼. On the basis of this quotation this year's crop ought to yield at Ft. William, $417,393,520 or in cash, $47,250,000 more than the famous 1915 crop. The amount that would reach the farmers' hands would be, in cash, $327,438,000 because it costs 18 cents freight and six cents elevator charges per bushel to handle to head of the lakes. Approximately this amount of cash will be released through ordinary business channels in the west this fall.

Of course this is a debt-paying crop, but if conditions today continue it means that the books will be cleaned and all paper liquidated.

Chairman Gilchrist is Strong Organizer

John C. Gilchrist, Toronto

"Thirty-six years ago I attended a retail lumbermen's meeting in Shaftsbury Hall at the corner of Queen & James Sts., Toronto. The only dealers alive to-day, who were present on that occasion, so far as I can recall, are W. J. Smith, George Rathbone and myself." So spoke John Campbell Gilchrist, of the John C. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Toronto, who was recently elected Chairman of the Toronto District Branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. He has always been active in association work and in any movement that would tend to advance the welfare and progress of the industry. It is expected new life will now be put in Toronto retail lumber circles. Regular monthly sessions will be held. It is the intention of the retailers to gather at the festive board in the evening and that the after proceedings be marked by a discussion on live trade topics and addresses of a practical helpful character.

Mr. Gilchrist has always been in the lumber business and is a son of George Gilchrist, who died twelve years ago. The latter carried on a contracting business in Toronto and later ran planing mills in Whitevale, Whitby and Pickering. It was in the latter place that J. C. Gilchrist was born. There he attended school and some time after worked for his father. He was always interested in the mechanical and practical end of the woodworking industry and nothing appealed to him quite as keenly as mastering the details of a new machine or seeing how he could cut up a board to the most economical advantage.

Mr. Gilchrist came to Toronto in 1884, and, after working for others for a short time, went into partnership with Willoughby Power on Niagara St., under the name of Power and Gilchrist, making sash and doors only. Mr. Power retired after a number of years and Mr. Gilchrist then formed an association with his brother, David, the firm being known as Gilchrist Bros. Operations were conducted on the same premises until the big fire, which swept the Toronto business district caused many firms to buy buildings in other sections. The structure in which Gilchrist Bros. were operating was sold and a site was purchased by them at the corner of Ernest & Perth Aves. A woodworking plant was erected and a large connection was soon developed. David Gilchrist subsequently withdrew from the firm which then became the John C. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Limited. The personnel of the organization was, however, badly shattered during the war, when two of Mr. Gilchrist's sons, the secretary-treasurer of his company and his traveller all enlisted. One, son, George H. Gilchrist, who was vice-president of the company, was killed in action on September 2nd, 1918. Another son, Sinclair Morgan Gilchrist, who was much interested in transport work, was for some time at Valcartier, Que. On his return home he was seized with a nervous affliction from which he suffered several years, passing away in January 1919. George C. Patterson, secretary-treasurer of the company, was killed in action. All these young men were members of the Queen's Own. Another son, J. C. Gilchrist Jr., who is now associated with his father in the organization, enlisted in the Aviation corps, and was in France at the time of the signing of the Armistice. Mr. Gilchrist's family, certainly, contributed their full portion to the winning of the war.

A thorough believer in organization Mr. Gilchrist possesses public spirit. He is a chairman of the Bloor & Lansdowne Business Men and Ratepayers' Association and takes an active interest in the advancement of that section in which he has resided for the last fifteen years, his home being at 180 Perth Ave. Under his direction the Toronto District Branch of the O.R.L.D.A., should make splendid progress.

Coast Buyers Complain of Lumber Purchases

Coast business interests are perturbed over the statement that the Montreal Harbor Commission has placed a large order for lumber in Washington instead of British Columbia, and that it is to be carried to Montreal in Norwegian boats, says a recent despatch from Vancouver. Premier Oliver said the order would be placed in this province, but San Francisco despatches declare that American lumbermen have already got the order signed and sealed . The Vancouver "World" criticizes the business men of Quebec Province for failure to co-operate with British Columbia in the exchange of products and says Quebec wants to profit and not to share. In the course of an editorial the "World" says:—

"The doctrines of buying in Canada and of protecting Canadian producers are most strongly held in Quebec. But the buying and the protection are confirmed to the benefit of Quebec. When it comes to buying in any other part of Canada there is no application by Quebec of either of its pet doctrines. Here is a despatch which came from Portland, Oregon, on July 25:

"Lumber from the Columbia River to Halifax and Montreal has taken a sudden spurt. Rates quoted for Norwegians are less than the intercostal liners are getting for New York delivery. Carrying 3,629,000 feet of timber, valued at $65,400, the Norwegian steamship Bratsburg, of the Asiatic-American line, has sailed from here for Montreal. The Bratsburg was formerly operating in the lumber carrying trade between Columbia River points and the Orient.

This is an outrage against fair play. Every resident of British Columbia pays higher prices for each manufactured article bought so that Quebec may have an advantage over foreign manufacturers. The principal of buying in Canada is not only preached but enforced by customs duties in favor of Quebec. The principle, 'Buy in Canada,' is the life-blood of Quebec manufacturing.

"When these protected interests of Quebec want lumber they go to the United States for it and give the freight business to Norwegians. Not in any hostile spirit, but in a straight business method of demanding fair play, we invite the Chambre de Commerce and Board of Trade of Montreal to give this matter careful consideration, so that any further requests for buying in Canada may be backed up by assurances that the doctrine applies to easterners as well as westerners, and that the people of Quebec do not intend to boycott western Canada in buying eastern products. This is a plain matter, based on absolute facts, not open to any excuse or explanation. Either the people of Quebec will buy their western products in western Canada, or insist on a right to sell Quebec manufactures under the combined preferences of a custom tariff and discriminatory freight rate so that the money may be spent to buy western products from foreigners. We respectfully invite a plain answer from the said Montreal organidations."

Big Blaze in Lumber Yard at Trout Mills

William Milne & Sons, who operate a busy sawmill at Trout Mills, near North Bay, Ont., recently suffered a severe loss in their lumber yards. A fire broke out in the piles about 11 o'clock at night and swept everything except the mill itself and some 45,000 feet of lumber. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 feet went up in smoke although everything possible was done to check the onrush of the fiery element.

The lumber belonged to several firms. The loss of the Union Lumber Co., of Toronto, on white pine and lath, was $50,000., and to the Canadian Timber Co., of Toronto, on white and red pine and lath $40,000. William Milne & Sons lost over $100,000. and some red birch lumber in the yard which belonged to Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, was also consumed. It is understood that the various losses are fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered.

The splendid work of the North Bay fire brigade and scores of volunteers was highly commended. A change of wind about four hours after the blaze started no doubt saved the mill and several houses which were in jeopardy as well as thousands of cords of slabs.

It is understood that William Milne & Sons have about 4,000,000 feet of logs yet to be cut and these are in Trout Lake. The mill has resumed operations and is now as busy as ever.

Mr. Howe Starts Business for Himself

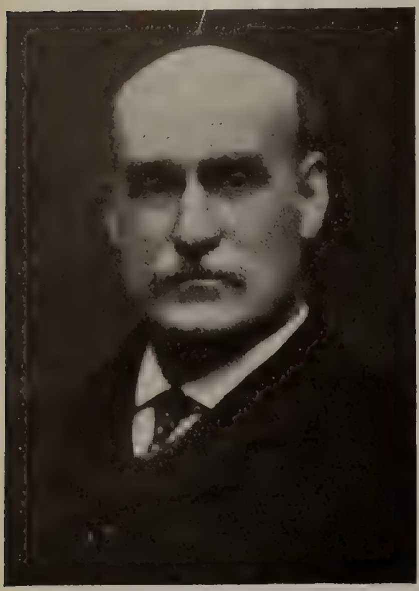
H. E. Howe, who for the past ten years has been manager of the sawmill department of the Belgian Industrial Co., and is well known among the lumbermen of Eastern Ontario, has gone into the wholesale and retail business on his own behalf, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Mr. Howe, who recently spent a few days in Toronto, has bought the stock of lumber of the Belgian Industrial Co. at Shawinigan Falls, Que., and in addition is handling a general line of softwoods.

The Riverside Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of the Belgian Industrial Co., whose plant is located at Three Rivers, Que., is operating this summer. Considerable improvements were recently carried out in the mill in the way of a new carriage, edger, steam nigger and loader while some alterations were made to the trimming and sorting tables.

Sparks' sawmill at Osseo, on the Elk Lake branch of the T. & N. O. Railway, was completely destroyed and 800,000 feet of lumber went up in smoke when fire destroyed the plant recently.

Death of Prominent Montreal Lumberman



The late Alex. L. MacLaurin, Montreal

By the death of Mr. Alexander L. MacLaurin in the Montreal General Hospital on August 3rd., the lumber trade of Eastern Canada has lost one of its outstanding personalities. He was seventy years of age. Mr. MacLaurin, who had not been well for several months was taken ill at Three Rivers and on going into the Hospital on his return to Montreal died from a complication of diseases, after a short illness.

Born at East Templeton, P. Q., he was early associated with the lumber trade, his father, John MacLaurin, being connected with this industry. As a matter of fact, almost the entire family are interested in some branch of lumbering. After serving with his father until 1886, Mr. MacLaurin joined the Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Company, with which the Gabriel Lumber Company and the Gres Falls Lumber Company became later identified. These concerns, with their separate limits, were acquired by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, of New York. The business was that of manufacturing lumber and pulpwood, mills being situated on the different limits.

In 1915, it was decided to go into the paper business, and for that purpose the companies were incorporated as a new company, the St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd. A kraft and sulphite pulp mill and a newsprint mill were constructed in the Three Rivers district, the company having previously possessed a groundwood mill and a sawmill at that place. Mr. MacLaurin continued to act as managing-director of that enterprise, as well as being vice-president.

Mr. MacLaurin was a man of many activities, taking a wholehearted interest in the lumber trade. He was a former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in addition to which he was vice-president of the Montreal Lumber Association. On two occasions, he was a member of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, and last year, a member of the executive Committee of the Montreal Lumber Association. As far back as 1906, he represented that association at a Forestry Convention called by Sir Wilfred Laurier, at which the various lumber interests were represented.

He had considerable lumber interests in the Montreal district, being president of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., and of McLaurin Bros., Ltd., Lachine, which does a retail lumber business. Another retail lumber firm, the McLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, was formed by his late brother, W. T. McLaurin.

Mr. MacLaurin was a firm believer in the conservation of our forest wealth and of improved methods of logging. He held that the use of an efficient tractor was the most efficient method of hauling pulpwood, and he carried his belief into practice. His opinions on such matters and on the lumber trade in general carried considerable weight, although he rarely gave expression to his views in public. He is survived by two sons, Mr. J. P. MacLaurin, woods manager of the St. Maurice Paper Co.; Mr. Arthur L. MacLaurin, of McLaurin Bros., Ltd., Lachine, and Rose-McLaurin Ltd., Toronto; and three daughters. A large number of sympathetic messages from the United States and Canada were received by the family. The funeral took place on August 5th., in Montreal, and was attended by many representatives of the lumber, pulp and paper industries.

New Lumber Co. Elects Its Officers

The Clatworthy Lumber Co., Limited, London, Ont., which was recently granted a charter, held their inaugural meeting last week. A. J. Clatworthy of Granton was elected president, T. A. Clatworthy vice-president and M. F. Clatworthy, secretary-treasurer. T. A. and M. F. Clatworthy now live in London, and the company is at present carrying on a retail yard in London located on Glasgow St. and the C. P. R.

A. J. Clatworthy, president of the company, has conducted a lumber business in Granton for the past twenty-two years and will continue to carry on there as formerly. He has been very successful in retail operations and is a director of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

T. A. Clatworthy was in business at Ilderton for a long time, having succeeded his father. He was born and raised in that village and has always been in the lumber line until about a year ago when he sold out.

For eighteen years M. F. Clatworthy ran a prosperous lumber business at Ailsa Craig and last fall disposed of his stock there.

The Clatworthy Lumber Co., Limited, has been formed to keep the lumber interests entirely in the Clatworthy family, and the new organization is purely a Clatworthy concern.

Potter Lumber Company is Still Active

The R. S. Potter Lumber Co. have sold their limits, mill site and machinery, to the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, Ont., and the Hawke Lake Lumber Co., of Monteith, Ont. It was a cash sale for a substantial amount and it is understood the Hawke Lake Lumber Co. intend operating on quite a large scale on the limits they acquired from the Potter Lumber Co. It is believed they will eventually put up a fair-sized mill as well as a rossing plant situated on the Watabeag River and known as Wasach, on the T. & N. O. Railway.

The R. S. Potter Lumber Co., in which Mr. Potter is interested, have still about 800,000 feet of lumber at Matheson. This was sawn by the Matheson Lumber Co., who have some splendid timber concessions in the Black River district.

The Potter Lumber Co. say they have no intention of going out of business and hope to take out a fair-sized stock of timber and pulpwood this winter.

Timber Limit Owners Interview Premier

A delegation of timber limit holders of Quebec waited on Premier Taschereau and Hon. Honore Mercier. Minister of Lands and Forests, lately to discuss certain matters of interest to the lumber business. The first was that favoring the building of dams to help the driving of logs, and the second had regard to the timber cutting duties. The tariff, which was adopted last year, has now expired and a new one has to be made. The suggestions were to the effect that different tariffs might be made for different sections of the province, but generally the tariff of last year seemed to be acceptable. At the request of the Premier the delegation will return later and wait on the full Cabinet.

Newsy Jottings of the Industry

Price Bros, Limited, Quebec City, Que., will start work shortly on two pulp mills and twenty residences at Kenogami, Que. The company is also contemplating a railway line between Kenogami and Saguenayville.

The"Canada Lumberman" has received from the Dominion Bridge Company, Toronto Office, a copy of their current stock list of steel shapes and other metal products for immediate shipment. The booklet contains several pages of weights, safe loads for beams, channels, angles, etc., and general information.

Steps to have all Orientals ousted from the pulp and paper mills of British Columbia were taken lately by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney General and Minister of Labor. Nearly 1,000 Orientals, a large proportion of them Japanese, are employed in the industry. Mr. Manson proposes that their places be taken by white men, many of whom have large families and are either out of work altogether or are employed on less profitable jobs.

British Columbia will not be able to send its full quota of men to the harvest fields of the prairies this year owing to the forest fire situation. Unless more rain comes soon the two or three thousand men who are working in the fire area, many of them conscripted to work by the Provincial Government, will have to stay with their fire-fighting task. J. H. McVety, Superintendent of Provincial Employment Service, made this statement here to-day.

Fire recently destroyed the saw and planing mill of D. E. Wallace at Thamesville, Ont. The loss is estimated at $10,000. and an overheated planer is reported to have been the cause of the blaze. The late fire makes the fourth which has visited Mr. Wallace's undertaking during a period of years, the last fire taking place about twelve years ago. The Thamesville fire department did good work in saving the office and lumber piles from destruction. A. H. Willis, fireman of the mill, first noticed the flames and turned in the mill fire alarm on the burning parts. He fought the flames until he was overcome by smoke, and, running outside, fell unconcious. His arms were badly burned.

To have two shingle mills burned to the ground within 18 months has been the unfortunate experience of Lewis Staples, of Bethany, Ont. Recently about the noon hour, Mr. Staples' valuable shingle mill, located on his farm just one mile west of Bethany, caught fire and was completely destroyed, together with a quantity of shingles and other timber. It is surmised that a spark from the smokestack dropped into a dry pile of sawdust and in a short time the entire mill was in a blaze. A little over a year ago Mr. Staples suffered a similar loss and had only lately rebuilt the mill.

How Mining Timber is Treated to Prolong Its Life

Preservation of mine timbers by treatment, first as a conservation measure necessitated by the rapidly decreasing supply available on the North American continent due to the enormous and ever increasing consumption, second in the interests of economy by treating against decay, is urged by R. R. Hornor in his report of an investigation instituted under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Mine timbers, the report states, are destroyed by four principal agents—decay, insects, fire, and mechanical abrasion. Of these, decay and insect attack are by far the most important. The amount of mine timber destroyed by these different agencies varies greatly with the conditions in the mines, and depends largely upon the character of the deposit, and method employed in mining it. In general more than 50 per cent of the timber used in the mines is destroyed by decay and insect attack, but perhaps not to exceed 15 per cent of the total is subject to replacement, that is, where the working place will be kept open longer than the natural life of the timber.

Timber conservation may be accomplished in part by the better selection, preparation and storage of timber intended for mine consumption, but the most effective means is by treating the timber, to prevent decay, with some standard preservative before it is placed in the mine. It is needless to point out that only those timbers should be treated that will be used in working places which are to be maintained for a period of years suffiiciently in excess of the natural life of the timber to warrant the use of treated timber. Neither should treated timber be used in places where it would be subjected to destruction by crushing rather than by decay.

It is estimated that on an average possibly 85 per cent of all the timber employed annually in the mines of the North American continent is used in working places of only temporary nature, such as rooms in coal mines and stopesin metal mines that will shortly be worked out and abandoned. Much of this timber is destroyed by crushing or covered up by waste rock and is of no further service. Even where subjected to decay, its natural life is usually greater than its mechanical life, therefore preservative treatment would not be justified. The only practical means of reducing the quantity of timber used in this manner would be to either modify the existing system of mining or adopt an entirely different system, wherein less timber is required.

Average Life Three Years

Of the enormous total of approximately 293,000,000 cubic feet of timber consumed annually in American mines it may be safely estimated that an average of 15 per cent. or 43,950,000 cubic ft, is used in underground haulage ways, airways, and other openings of a more or less permanent character where the timber is largely destroyed by decay. Experience has shown that the average life of mine timber in permanent openings, where it is not subject to crushing, is about 3 years, but often under conditions unusually favorable to decay the life will not exceed one year. On the assumption that the average mine shaft, tunnel drift, and gangway, will be in service for a period of 12 years, the timber supports will be renewed at least three times, and under some conditions five to ten times. If the minimum figure is taken the quantity of timber consumed during the 12-year period is 175,800,000 cubic feet, of which 131,850,000 cubic feet might have been saved had the original timbers been given a preservative treatment. If the average cost of the timber be taken at 25 cents per cubic foot, the saving in timber alone would be $32,962,500 The labor cost in replacing would be equal to and in many instances much more than the cost of the timber. It is obvious, therefore, that by treating timber to prolong its life the annual saving in cost of labor and timber will be large.

In the foregoing estimate of the annual consumption and value of mine timber no account was taken of the relatively large quantity of timber used in surface construction. Unfortunately, no data are available upon which to base even an approximate estimate of the quantity of timber thus used. Obviously, however, the quantity is large as may be appreciated by citing some of its many uses.

The principal surface structures built wholly or in part of wood are head-frames, shaft houses, breakers, tipples, tramways, ore bins, coal bunkers, trestles, flumes, concentrating mills, stamp mills and mine buildings—timber framing and carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, machine shops, power houses, change houses, and supply houses. In addition, an important amount of lumber and dimension timber is used in miscellaneous mine and mill equipment such as mine cars and trucks, tanks, launders, conduits, concentrating tables, jigs, flotation machines, classifiers, battery blocks, foundation timbers, etc. These structures and equipment require constant repairs and replacements, of which perhaps 80 per cent, or more, is caused by decay and could be largely avoided if the original timber were given a preservative treatment.

Treatment Effects Important Saving

The average life of untreated wooden surface structures is placed at 10 to 12 years; but average life of timber entering into mine and mill equipment subjected to replacement from decay is probably not over 6 to 8 years. Assuming the average period of usefulness of all kinds of mine construction is 20 years, then the timber subjected to decay will require replacement at least once during its period of service, in the case of surface structures, and twice in case of mine sand mill equipment.

With proper preservative treatment of the original timber entering into this construction, it would be made to last throughout the entire period of service, thus effecting an important saving in the cost of material and labor.

To determine the advisability and economy of treating underground timber, also timber used in surface structures and equipment Barth formulated a rule which is substantially as follows: Timber that is permanent in character and which is not exposed to destruction by mechanical wear or crushing before the expiration of its natural life, or the usefulness of which does not cease before the advantages of chemical preservation can be realized, should be treated.

New Croundwood Pulp Plant Near Haileybury Starts Operations

The new, 40 ton ground wood pulp mill of the Timiskaming Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, which is located at the head of Lake Timiskaming about midway between Haileybury and New Liskeard, Ontario, and is served by the Timiskaming & Northern railway, recently began operations. The location of the plant, which has a year's supply of pulpwood on hand, permits of convenient transportation of wood not only from the Northern Ontario districts, which are on the railroad, but also the areas North and East of Lake Timiskaming. The Quinze River and other large streams tributary to Lake Timiskaming flow through one of the best pulpwood sections in the country and afford direct water transportation for this material to the mill. The company has acquired timber limits on the Quinze River but during the past few months has purchased much rail wood from the settlers.

Alex. Fasken, K.C., of Toronto, is President of the company and J. H. Black, of Toronto, General Manager. Viele, Blackwell & Buck, 49 Wall St., New York, are engineers with H. S. Slocum, engineer, in charge of design and construction. Henry Pudden is superintendent of construction.

Power is supplied the mill by the Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, Limited, which has several hydro-electric developments on the Montreal and Matabitchewan Rivers and furnishes power to the districts between Cobalt and Kirkland Lake.

The buildings are fire proof throughout with concrete sub-structure, steel frame, hollow tile walls and gypsum slab roof. The floors are concrete with cast iron plates imbedded in parts used for trucking.

One drumbarker, 10 feet by 30 feet furnished by the Canadian Barking Drum Company, Limited, has been installed in the wood room where provision has been made for the future installation of another barker. The two magazine grinders are each driven by a 1,400 h.p. 2,200 volt, 225 r.p.m. synchronous motor with direct connected exciter. The line voltage of 44,000 is stepped down to 2,200 volts for the large motors and 600 volts for small motors.

The stock, white water, and fresh water pumps as well as accumulators and pumps and high pressure system for grinders are installed in a pit in the centre of the main building. Fresh water is obtained from Lake Timiskaming by means of duplicate centrifugal pumps installed in a reinforced concrete pump house designed to withstand ice shove. N North filter is located in the main building over the fresh water tank.

The screening and pressing equipment consists of one knotter, three centrifugal fine screens, two centrifugal tailing screens, six 84 inch wet presses and three hydraulic presses.

All construction of buildings and erection of machinery was done by the Company with the exception of the erection of the steel work which was carried out on contract.

The companies supplying material or equipment for the building plant were:

Standard Steel Construction Co. Ltd., Steel Work; The Interlocking Tile Co. Ltd., Tile; H. H. Robertson Co., Gypsum Roof; Northern Lumber Mills Ltd., Doors & Windows; Canadian Barking Drum Co. Ltd., Drum Barker; Canadian Link Belt Co. Ltd., conveyors; Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd., Magazine Grinders; Hydraulic Machinery Co. Ltd., Filter; Sherbrooke Machinery Co. Ltd., Screens; Sherbrooke Machinery Co. Ltd., Wet Presses; Storey Pump & Equipment Co., (Southwark Foundry & Machine Co.,) Hydraulic Presses; (Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Pumps; Nash Engineering Co., Vacuum Pumps; Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Synchronous Motors; Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Small Motors; Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Switchboard; Dodge Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Transmission; Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Pipe & Fittings.

New Brunswick Leads in Forest Policy

In laying foundation for a modern forest policy New Brunswick has given the lead to the continent, according to a prominent official of the United States Department of Forestry. Its forest surveys, inaugurated in 1916 have through its staff of technical foresters, been making a very comprehensive classification of the forest lands. Already over 4,000,000 acres have been examined and classified. Data developed by the survey has been embodied in timber maps, showing all types and permanent features with respect to watersheds and regions; and also in soil maps which show the different types of soil and their suitability or otherwise for settlement. Estimates are also given of the standing timber, six inches and over, on the stump, by species and unit of area, based on a four per cent. calipertally, considered by experts as intensive.

One of the main objects of the forest survey is the determination of the annual growth on the Crown Lands. In 1916, Pressler borings were made on a large number of trees of different types, and special studies have been made of sample plots in 1920 the use of the Pressler Increment Borer was adopted, and in addition to the data collected under this method, records were made so as to determine not only the growth but the influence of various conditions on the growth. Tables of growth for black spruce, white spruce, balsam, fir, and other softwood stands have been compiled.

With the data thus collected the Crown Lands Department is now engaged in studying the question of establishing an economic balance between the annual growth and the annual cut on the forest wealth of the province which may be handed to future generations in an improved rather than in an impaired condition. In order to give effect to a comprehensive policy of conservation the Department has already built up a permanent organization to carry out the present cutting regulations, the scaling of the annual harvest of logs, and the protection of the forest from fires. This organization is considered a model of its kind by experts.

Doubts Authenticity of New Tree Species

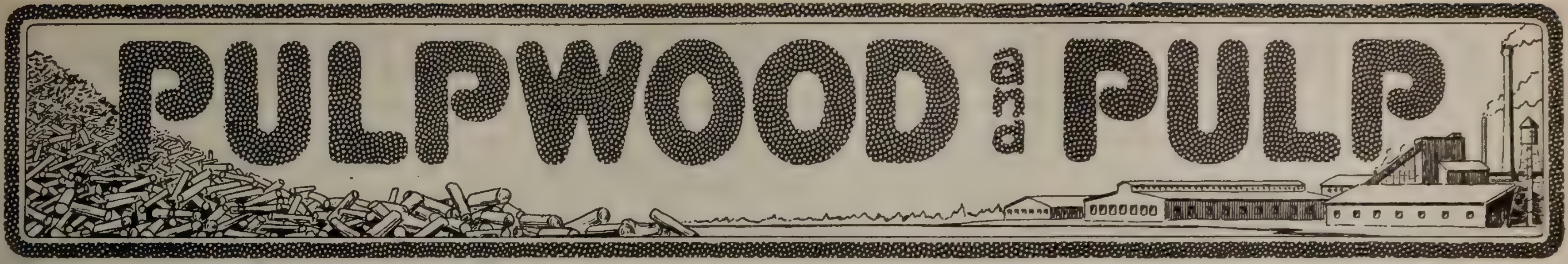
R. G. Lewis, forester of the Forestry Department, Ottawa, expressed grave doubts of the authenticity of the alleged discoveries of tree species by Prof. Bowman, near Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. The trees were of a variety which were never before thought of as native of Canada.

"Whether the professor was stringing the correspondent or the correspondent has misreported the professor would be difficult to say." Mr. Lewis said, "Among the trees and shrubs thought to be native of the Sunny South are Florida dogwood, June berry, tulip tree, sassafras, monkey puzzle and the tree of Heaven."

These trees, together with many others which have never been seen in the Dominion were reported to have been found at Port Stanley Ont., by Prof. Bowman.

Lumber goes up as forests burn down, take time to extinguish your camp-fire.

Forest fires destroy your inheritance—Help to prevent them.



No Closed Door Policy on Pulpwood

In a recent letter, Edward Beck of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, says:—

Canada, as a matter of fact, has not adopted a "closed door" policy in respect to the exportation of pulpwood, although a great many people in the United States, including, apparently, Mr. McBain, have been led to believe to the contrary. Proof of this is found in the fact that for many years past Canada has exported to the United States an average of more than a million cords of pulpwood a year, and is today exporting as large a quantity of such wood as has been exported since records began to be kept. Here are the official figures:

Year*	Cords	Value
1913	1,035,000	$ 6,805,945
1914	972,508	7,388,770
1915	949,714	6,817,311
1916	1,068,207	5,743,847
1917	1,017,848	6,448,198
1918	1,325,565	8,339,278
1919	1,597,042	15,386,600
1920	838,732	8,454,803
1921	1,615,467	21,513,594
1922	825,967	9,879,150

*Canadian fiscal year, ending March 31.

It is true that some of the provinces have adopted and do maintain restrictions, (for the purpose of conserving their forest resources and of encouraging home industry), which require that pulpwood cut from Crown lands, which comprise merely a part of their resources, shall go through at least one process of manufacture before being exported. This, however, by no means constitutes a "closed door" policy, as the figures given above abundantly prove.

If it is desired by American paper mills that access to Canadian pulpwood should be maintained as at present, or that such access should be extended, may it be permitted to one on the ground and who is not unfriendly to the American paper manufacturers, to suggest that the way to go about it is not that indicated in a correspondent's letter. "Retaliation" is, at best, a questionable policy and was never yet known to breed anything but ill-returns.

New Slasher Will Take 16 ft. Logs

Work is well under way on the new slasher No. 3, of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, at Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Number 3, which is being erected west of the saw mill, will be a duplicate of Nos. 1 and 2. It will have five saws and a capacity of 1,200 cords a day. This slasher is to handle the 16-foot wood brought in along the new railway, which is being built and will be ready for operation by October 1st.

There will be a railway spur cutting off the main track just south of the saw mill and running up to the new jackladder, where the 16-foot wood will be dumped. The wood will go up the jackladder through the slasher and will be dumped into conveyor "B," which connects with No. 6, and goes straight to the wood room.

It is Time to Count the Cost

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Montreal, in a recent interview regarding the necessity of perpetuating the forests of Canada said:—With regard to my prediction that our wood resources would be exhausted in twelve years, some call attention to the fact that similar statements were made in the Ottawa Valley thirty years ago. My reply to this is that those statements have proved only too true, as what they called timber in those days is past and gone forever, and we are today, as the Boston Herald very truly says, cutting trees that are so small they belong to generations not old enough to protect them.

Not only do I repeat that our present supply will be exhausted in twelve years, but I will go further and state that if we had any consideration for our climate, our agriculture, our stream flow, our wells and springs and our increasingly alarming forest fire situation, we should cease all further cutting of trees in Canada, not in twelve years from now but today, and it takes, fifty years to grow even pulpwood trees.

Our continent is already so denuded of forest growth that heavy rainfalls produce freshets, only to be followed by immediate drought which produces the tremendous forest fires recently experienced in Quebec and now in evidence in British Columbia.

In this connection we must keep ever before us that one hundred and fifty million cords of wood, or fifty years supply, have been destroyed by insects in the Province of Quebec alone; that over one million acres were burned over in the same Province in 1921, and still our Government at Ottawa allows the free and unrestricted export of free land wood, which amounted in 1921 to forty million trees, without even an export tax to help pay for replanting this vast number of seedings.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, which is the leader of the Governments of Canada in wise forest reforms has with its usual farsightedness and wisdom, forbidden the cutting of undersized trees, except in special cases and where a working plan prepared under the direction of the Forest Service shows that it will not be detrimental to the forest. This measure means that the amount of the cut on Crown lands, in the majority of cases, will be reduced by at least one-half, and as Premier Taschereau recently stated, the paper companies, in order to complete their requirements, will have to buy wood from private fee land owners, and how can they do this if we allow this wood to be exported to the United States?

Eastern Firms Acquire Portable Rossers

A large number of eastern firms who have been going into the pulpwood line, have recently installed the J. & C. Portable Rosser, which is manufactured in Canada by the Smith Foundry Co. Limited, of Fredericton, N. B. This rosser handles three to four cords per hour and the horse power required is from 8 to 10.

Among those who have recently installed the J. & C. Portable Rossers are:—The Fraser Companies, Limited, Edmundston, N. B.; Scott & Draper, L'Esprance, P. Q.; M. Sewell, Portneuf, P. Q.; B. H. Waugh, Five Fingers, N. B.; C. Bryant, St. Johns, Nfld.; Power Lumber Co., River Manie, P. Q.

Aged Wood Pulp Manufacturer Dies

Andre S. Delisle, formerly mayor of Ste. Cunegonde, Que, Fenian Raid veteran and well-known as a manufacturer of pulp in Canada, died at his home, 801 St. Denis Street, Montreal, lately after a short illness. Mr. Delisle was 80 years of age. He was born at Cap Sante, near Quebec, on November 10, 1841. At the age of nine years, his family came to reside in Montreal where he was educated. He started work early in life as his mother was then a widow, and his first position was in a grocery shop. Leaving this business he became engaged in pulp manufacture, and in later years he was the head of a manufacturing concern at St. Jerome, Que, which was ultimately sold to a large firm in Montreal.

Gets Large Contract for Pulpwood

R. B. Herron, of R. B. Herron & Co., Tionaga, Ont., was in Toronto recently on business and says that the two mills of his firm are now cutting about 70,000 feet of jack pine daily. His company have received a contract for taking out 20,000 cords of pulpwood during the coming season for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co.

In respect to operations in the camps, Mr. Herron says it is too early yet to speak with any degree of certainty. Most of the companies are now just lining up for the logging season, but have not come to any definite conclusion. It is expected that the wages in the bush this season will be from $26. to $32. per month or about the same as last winter. Hay up around Tionaga is about $35. delivered and oats 65 cents per bushel.

Game and fish depend on forest and stream. Both are destroyed by fire.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	120.00	125.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No.1, 2 and 3 cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	51.00	52.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	53.00	55.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	55.00	58.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	63.00	65.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and Mill Run	$36.00	$37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	70.00	72.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	$31.00	$33.00
2 x 5, 2 x 6	30.00	32.50
2 x 8	33.00	35.00
2 x 10	35.00	37.00
1 x 4 and wider	30.00	32.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	24.00	26.00
2 x 4 and wider	25.00	27.50

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	49.00	51.00
Mill Culls	26.00	28.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	35.00	36.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	39.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	42.00	43.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	24.00	26.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$75.00	$78.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4″, No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	55.00	57.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00

XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.	3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2″, per M.	5.60
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2″, per M.	6.30

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.25
No. 2 White Pine	10.25
No. 3 White Pine	8.75
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1″	$105.00	$ 65.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½″	110.00	70.00	45.00
2″	125.00	80.00	45.00
2½ and 3″	145.00	100.00	50.00
4″	165.00	120.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1″	$110.00	$50.00	$30.00
1¼ and 1½″	120.00	55.00	35.00
2″	140.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3″	150.00	75.00	45.00
4″	165.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$48.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	75.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1″	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½″	143.00	88.00	39.00
2″	153.00	98.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$95.00	$70.00	$50.00	$30.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$115.00	$73.00	$130.00	$75.00
1¼″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
1½″	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
2″	125.00	85.00	145.00	85.00

Figured Gum, $30.00 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$60.00	$40.00
1¼ and 1½″	60.00	45.00
2″	65.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1″	$125.00	$70.00
1¼″	145.00	70.00
1½″	145.00	75.00
2″	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$75.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	80.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$155.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	185.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00
1″ x 9″-10″ and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼″ x 7, 8 and 9″ up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½″ x 12″ x 12″ and up, 12′-16′		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	26.00	28.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.
Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.00
Cedar, Clears	5.00
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.00
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.50
Spruce	3.50

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180.00
2 in. and up wide	180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft.	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E.			
	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	41.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	43.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	46.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	80.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	85.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	100.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	31.00	34.00
2 x 9		38.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	31.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2		33.00
1 x 3		31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.50	5.75
Clears	4.50	4.75
Second Clears	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted to Buy

A few cars 8/4" No 1 and 2 Common Hard Maple. Box 949, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Wanted Lath

4' Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White Pine, No. 1 and 2 Spruce.

Duttweiler-Weiler Lumber Co. Cleveland, Ohio. 15-18

Birch Wanted

Will pay $25,00 per M for 100 to 200 M ft. No. 2 Common Birch delivered our station. Address

P. L. BALDWIN & SONS, LIMITED,
16-17 Coaticook, Quebec.

Cordwood and Slabs Wanted

10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood cordwood.
10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood slabs.
also bundled edgings.

State quantity, quality, lowest price, where situated. Box 969 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½" x 4' also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.,
16 T.f. Island Pond, Vt.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for 8, 9 and 10/4 Hard Maple—Log run No. 2 Common and Better—Will buy several cars for immediate shipment now—send stock list and quote prices F.O.B. mill or delivered Corry, Pa. or Toronto, Ontario—Mill inspection if necessary. Haniel Clark & Son, Inc., Corry, Pa. U.S.A. 16

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

Wanted Immediately

30,000' 1¼" No. 2 Com. & Bet. Hard Maple.
20,000' 1 " FAS Unselected Birch.
20,000' 1¼" FAS Unselected Birch.
12,000' 4 " No. 1 Com & Bet. Birch.
15,000' 4 " No. 1 Com. & Bet. Hard Maple.
15,000' 1, 1¼ and 2" FAS Brown Ash.

Must be well manufactured, dry, good widths and lengths.

TAYLOR & CRATE.
2101 Elmwood Ave.,
16 Buffalo, N.Y.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Forty thousand feet of two and four inch plank, hard maple. If interested communicate with Joseph Lorimer, Ladore, Ont. 13-16

Timber For Sale

About 3 million ft. of mixed standing timber, within easy distance of Toronto, good shipping facilities, free from Crown dues, price will average about $200 per thousand. Box 983, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

Cedar Posts 8 ft. and longer.
5 cars 6/4 Soft Elm.
We want 5/4 Bright Hard Maple.

John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited,
Saw and Planing Mills,
15-18 Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

3 Carload No. 1 C&B. 8/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 1 C&B. 10/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Logs for Sale

The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Authorized Trustee for the properties of Great Eastern Paper Company Limited, Authorized Assignor, offers subject to prior sale:

Balsam logs about 5,000,000 ft. B.M.
Spruce logs about 5,000,000 ft. B.M.
Cedar logs about 4,000,000 ft. B.M.

These logs are in, or on the banks of, the Madeleine River, Gaspe County, Quebec, and are offered for sale as they lie, but the purchaser would have the use (on terms to be arranged) of such of the Company's plant as is necessary for handling the wood. All facilities will be given for the inspection of the wood and of the opportunities for its removal. The vendor expressly stipulates that intending purchasers must satisfy themselves, and that the sale is not being made on the Vendor's representations in any way. Address tenders to The Royal Trust Company Montreal.
Montreal, July 1922. 15-16

Ties for Sale

15,000 ties, Cedar and Tamarack, No. 1, 2 & 3, on the Grand Trunk Near Scotia Junction.
Will sell block or car lots.
Also 500,000 ft. Dry Hemlock Mill run, 1" x 4" & up and 2" x 4" and up, in three separate blocks.
400,000 ft. 1" x 8'—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
200,000 ft. 1" x 7", 9 and 11,—10' to 16' Mill run White Pine.
300,000 ft. 1" x 1¼" No. 1 & 2 White & Red Pine mill culls.
500,000 Mill run, White Pine Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 1 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
1,000,000 No. 2 Spruce Lath—4 ft.
500,000 Spruce & Pine Lath mill run 32".
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 3 Common Birch.
All for immediate shipment.
Short rail fregiht Toronto.

Big Bear Lumber Co.
13-16 208 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

1—matcher, 1—re-saw, 1—lath bolter, 1—lath machine, 1—slab re-saw, 1—basket bottom machine. Apply F. W. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 13-16

Machinery For Sale

Engine for Sale

1 only 15" x 34" Wheelock Engine, 125 H.P., also 5 H.R.T. Boilers 5' 6" x 15' all in good condition—for immediate delivery. Apply Steel Co., of Canada Ltd., 1272 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal, Que. 15-17

Generator Set

G.E. Direct Connected Motor Synchonous type 710 H.P. 2300 volt, 60 cycle, Generator Amps 1820, volts full load 275, speed 400 R.P.M.

Machinery Equipment & Supply Co., Reg.
16-17 42 Queen St., Montreal.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

Situations Vacant

Wanted—Experienced Yard Foreman for City of 16,000 population in Western Ontario. Must be a Hustler. Salary $30.00 per week. Steady time. Apply Box 980 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

"WANTED—By one of the best known Hardwood Lumber Companies in Ontario, a Traveller, who is familiar with the requirements of the Ontario Trade. Steady Position assured." Apply Box 953, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

Wanted—A competent superintendent for Planing Mill connected with a Retail lumber yard in Western Ontario. One capable of getting out drawings and taking off bills of material necessary, and thoroughly experienced in the handling of men. Duties to commence August 20th. State age, experience salary and references, Box 968 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

Wanted in a progressive Canadian town within 100 miles of Toronto, Ontario, a competent experienced detailer and biller for large millwork factory. Young man preferred with proper qualifications. Answer by letter in own handwriting. State whether single or married and salary expected with all necessary references as to character and ability. Position permanent and working conditions exceptionally good. Address Box 977 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Situations Wanted

Position wanted—Band Sawyer ready to go any place after August 15th. Best of references. Box 974 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-17

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Experienced office man desires position in lumber industry. Has had five years experience as office man, competent book-keeper and stenographer, familiar with time keeping, shipping and purchasing, and able to take complete charge of plant. Twenty-five years' of age, married, speak French and English and have had experience in cost estimating. Apply Box 986 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Business Chances

Truck Body for Sale

Truck body, 6 ft. wide, 14 ft. long, with four iron rollers for unloading. For full particulars apply R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto. 14-17

For Sale

Saw mill complete, capacity 30 to 35 thousand ft. per 10 hour day, with 5000 saw logs cut, two million feet standing timber close to mill, small cash payment and easy terms. Box 978 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.

Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

STEAM TUG

For Sale

Wooden hull, 80' long, 18' 6" beam draft 7' 10", fitted with one simple marine engine, 16¼" x 18", tail shaft 5½" crank shaft 5" with line plunger attached.
One duplex steam pump 3" x 2" x 4".
One injector.
One tubular water heater.
One Boiler Fitzgibbon type 6' 10" wide 12' 3" long, 8' 6" high.
One 4-blade solid C.I. Propeller 72" diameter.
Fuel capacity of tug 12 tons soft coal.
The boiler and machinery are in good order.
The hull needs calking.
The Tug can be examined at Ottawa.
Price for quick sale, $1,500.00.

Sachs Brothers, Ottawa, 13-16

Woodcutting Contract Wanted

The undersigned, having Logging Plant is open to Contract with party, having limits to cut. Will take Contract of cutting any quantity of Lumber ties, Cedar poles, Pulp wood etc., if necessary will put in sawmill to saw output.

JAMES BONFIELD,
85 Stewart St.,
17 Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

Band and Gang Mill, on south branch of Frazer River at Ladner, B. C., 14 miles from Vancouver; fresh water log pond, 8 acres in site. Dwelling house, stables, blacksmith's shop, office, lath mill and all accessories. Capacity 70,000 in ten hour day. Railway siding, Great Northern Railway. Capacious dry kilns, planers, moulders, cut-off-saws, all in up-to-date running order. Also 300,000,000′ of timber, 75% fir on Sechelt Peninsula at Half Moon Bay, forty miles from Vancouver.

These properties can be bought together or separately.

For particulars and prices, address: Ladner Lumber Limited, Ladner, B. C., or Box 947, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

13-16

The Gerlinger Lumber Carrier

A lumber carrier, which has just recently been put on the market, is an invention of Carl F. Gerlinger, who for the past twenty years has been in charge of the machine shops handling logging camp and heavy mill repairs. Mr Gerlinger, realizing the great waste of time and labor used in the handling of lumber by hand about mills and yards and that the greatest efficiency could only be secured by the use of power machines, conceived the idea of converting the Fordson tractor into a lumber carrying machine. Starting out with his basic idea, carefully worked out every step in the machine's evolution through foundry, forge shop and machine room. After the completion of the shop tests the machine was given severe yard tests in the plant of the Willamette Valley Lumber Company, Dallas, Oregon.

Reducing Fires in Logging

"Three million dollars," which is the estimated loss suffered by the logging operators of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia up to the middle of July, "would build a large amount of commercial power lines," remarked J. Kenneth Pearce, of the Logging Engineering Department of the University of Washington, in discussing the causes of fires in logging operations. The electrically operated donkey engine reduces the fire hazard to the minimum, and from this standpoint alone is well worth considering wherever practical. Each year as the timbered country is opened up the danger from fire increases and spark-emitting logging equipment is responsible for its production of losses.

In Western British Columbia logging is suspended by executive proclamation until the danger point is passed. It would seem as if the time had arrived when logging during the extreme dry season should be suspended when tht fire situation becomes critical. Smoking in the woods should be strictly prohibited during the dry season.

Apprentices are Needed

Confronting the planing mill industry is the problem of obtaining a sufficient quantity of skilled labor. The bulk of the men engaged in the detail planing mills were of foreign birth. Especially is this true of the cabinet making end of the business. In this particular branch, the great percentage of the skilled cabinet mekers served their apprenticeships in foreign countries and came to America as trained journeymen. This class of labor is scarcely obtainable, owing to the return of men to their own countries prior to the war, and retirement by reason of age. There are no new men coming along to take the place of those retiring.

The average young man does not take naturally to the planing mill business, where a period of apprenticeship is a necessary requisite. The future of the business does not look attractive to him as the remuneration has been generally less than obtainable in other branches of the lumber industry. These facts were brought out very forcibly at the recent meetings of the Northwest Woodwork Association held at Portland, Oregon.

Spruce Dimensions

Sawn to Order up to 30 ft. Length,
12 in. Width

Coburn Lumber Co., Ltd.

Hard and Soft Woods—Rough and Finished
RIPPLES, N. B.

Rolling up Volume

There is business to be had in the construction industry and the aggressive contractor, material dealer and manufacturer is getting business—lots of it.

They are selecting the best prospects. They are going after them when they are in the market. They are using MacLean Building Reports.

Our booklet, **Getting Sales Facts First,** gives complete information about our daily report service and explains just how its use will help you to secure more business in less time at a lower cost. It will be sent gratis. Please write on your business letter-head.

MacLEAN BUILDING REPORTS, Ltd.
345 Adelaide St., W. - - - TORONTO
119 Board of Trade Bldg. - MONTREAL
348 Main St. - - - - WINNIPEG
106 Winch Bldg. - - - VANCOUVER

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

The Bradley Sales Agency has taken over the Timberland Business carried on for some years by Mr. R. R. Bradley, Consulting Forester.

The Agency is open to receive listings of Timberlands in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland but more particularly in Easter Canada. There is an active demand at present for hardwood tracts and freehold pulpwood lands.

Clients may rest assured that their confidence will be protected and that the identity of the property and ownership will be disclosed only to persons and corporations who we have every reason to believe are serious in their inquiries and are strong enough financially to buy.

Bradley Sales Agency

512 Bank of Montreal Bldg.,
205 St. James St.,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Roof Protection

ONE COAT
of
Reed's Plastic Roofing Cement

Will add years to the life of your roof.

REED'S PLASTIC is equally adhesive on Metal, Wooden or Composition roofs. It is easy to apply, absolutely unaffected by heat, cold or acids and makes a thoroughly storm tight job.

Write now for quantity prices

MADE IN CANADA BY
Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited
37 St. Antoine St. Montreal

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ottawa Lumber Trade Keeps up Steadily

The Ottawa lumber market during the first part of August continued to gain strength, both as to domestic and American sales, and there was also a fair amount of business reported being done with foreign countries.

Prices maintained their previous levels, and the assertion was made by members of the trade that quotations had now just about reached their lowest ebb, and no further reductions could be looked for, from the manufacturers until next year, if a drop actually should take place then.

The domestic demand was principally for the middle grades used in building. In addition to a fair amount of pine being called for there was a marked improvement in the demand for spruce and hemlock. More mill culls were called for than in July, and the whole outlook seemed to be that the trade was rapidly getting back to a pre-war basis.

Several companies reported that the American yards had shown an inclination to take more mill run, and also a little of the better grades. Exporters to the United States, expressed the belief that several retail yards in New York State, were buying from hand to mouth, with the exception of prices coming down, and were a long way from carrying normal or adequate stocks.

"American yards are not overstocked and are, manufacturers believe, buying from hand to mouth with the exception that there will be a reduction in price, which is not going to come," was the outspoken summary of one of the heads of a leading Ottawa Valley Company.

This view was not shared only by one but several lumbermen. In addition they held optimistic views as regarding the future of the Ottawa market which has been more or less in a general "slump" or "pocket" for the last two years.

"The trade looks for a fair volume of business to the end of 1922, and, based on the present outlook of crops in the west, believes there will be a banner year for the lumber business in 1923 without any advance in prices" was the comment of another operator.

In his explanation of this view the manufacturer said that with good crops available in the west that western farmers would be furnished with more money whereby they could erect farm and other buildings and thereby absorb, the western lumber which has been coming unto the eastern Ontario market.

The stopping of the western demand, it was believed, would furnish a wider channel for the utilization of domestic stocks, and would thereby ensure a greater prospect for increased woods and yard operations.

New building in Ottawa, during July was most satisfactory the building permits calling for construction, have an estimated cost around eight hundred thousand dollars. The biggest permit was for the new Bank of Commerce Building on Sparks street, which will cost around a quarter of a million dollars. The Public School Board commenced work totalling over $185,000. John R. Booth started to erect Ottawa's tallest chimney at an estimated cost of $15,000 and the Perley Home began an addition costing $20,000 or more.

One of the brightest predictions is that the woods log output this winter will show a considerable increase. The head of one company even went so far as to state that it would, at least, equal that of 1916. An increased sawn output in the valley this year, is also anticipated.

The labor situation up to the first part of the month did not cause a great deal of concern, and the sending of the advance-guards to the woods before, might prefer employment on railroads late into among the first of the Ottawa Valley Companies to send men into the wood, and was closely followed by Shepard and Morse.

P. C. Walker, of Shepard and Morse, stated the labor supply appeared fairly good during the first part of August, but he did not care to make any predictions as to its continuance during September. Considerable railroad construction work is in progress at present, and it was mentioned by the trade that persons who usually went to the woods before, might prefer employment on railroads late into the fall in preference to going to the camps.

The rate of wages being paid by the Ottawa companies for woodsmen this year is on a par with that of the 1921-22 operating season being from $26 to $32 per month with board. The fluctuation in the wage scale depends on the ability of the workman.

The operation of the new stamp tax, which went into effect on the first of the month, was in several circles, accepted good naturedly as a penalty that had to be borne for doing business. One aspect of its operation, however, was that there appeared to be a double tax on the depositing and withdrawal of a given sum.

"The situation my company is placed in is this," commented the head of a lumber concern. "Suppose we get an American check for say ten thousand dollars. It costs us two dollars to place the money in the bank. The bank will not take it unless the tax is paid. Then when we begin to draw it out again, say in thousand dollar lots, we have at least another two dollars to pay, making four dollars tax for getting the money and paying it out again."

"The Government, however, needs the money and the business of the country has to be carried on, so while some may think the tax a little drastic, I believe that the lumbermen as a whole will pay it without a great deal of complaint."

Water and rail transportation remained good. Labor conditions with the woodworking factories showed little change. The retail yards report a fair amount of business, and look for a greater demand as new building progresses.

Halifax Reports Shipments Have Slowed Down

The latter part of July witnessed a marked decline in shipments from the port of Halifax, and the outports of Nova Scotia. Following the exceptional activity of the three months previous, this has led some to think that the market has received a set-back. While this may be true to a certain extent, the majority attribute this weakness to the regular mid-summer dullness in the building trade in the United States, and a decided improvement is expected to manifest itself later in the season.

As an indication of the quantity of lumber shipped to the United States during the first half of the year, 408 car loads were handled at the Halifax terminals during the months of April, May and June. This was all transferred to small schooners at Halifax.

That the British market is still far from normal is shown by recent arrivals, of spruce cargos. During the latter part of June and early in July, some of the larger exporters shipped full cargos of spruce and hardwood from Halifax, St. John and the North Shore of New Brunswick, at what appeared like very favorable freight rates, ranging from 70 shillings to 77 shillings, 6d. per standard.

Some of the cargos were sold, but it is reported that upwards of twenty million feet went into storage on the other side. The effect that this will have on the market for the next few months may be judged by similiar circumstances in the past, and unfortunately, the position of those holding stored stocks will not be improved by the recent reduction in liner rates of 15 shillings per standard.

Encouraged by the reduced costs, considerable building is in progress in Halifax and throughout the province. The price of lumber for local consumption is steady, and yards are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain good specifications. The price of laths is strong, with a good demand from the United States.

With a few exceptions, summer cutting is over for this season and the extent of operations during the fall and winter will depend largely on market developments during the next two months.

A prompt settlement of the labor disputes in the coal-fields and railways, both in Canada and the United States will undoubtedly dispel the present uncertainty, and the lumber industry, which seems to be marking time at present, will share in the resultant stimulus to business in general.

Timber Exports From Quebec Fairly Heavy

The Quebec lumber exporters to the United Kingdom are fairly well satisfied with the shipment of wood this season of navigation up to the beginning of August in comparison with the season of 1921. They claim that the business done up to the present is over 50 per cent. in advance of last year notwithstanding the continued high rates of freight so stubbornly maintained by ocean liners.

Relief, however, came from the regular and tramp freight steamers especially the latter who came down to 65 shillings in isolated cases per standard. Though this accommodation is welcomed by the Quebec shippers, they do not afford the same appreciable accommodation as the big ocean liners for the reason that where orders received for shipment are small and desired in a hurry, the liners are the most accommodating as they take small parcels and give quick deliveries while the tramp steamer, in giving the reduced rates, looks for full cargos.

The Quebec export trade in their latest statements, give out that

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the bulk, and, in fact, total of the wood ordered by the United Kingdom purchasers has been shipped, but, the firms are in continual receipt of orders for small parcels to obviate the caution of the British markets in these days of uncertain business. These small orders being received by the Quebec firms, are for from 100,000 to 300,000 feet spruce deals which must be shipped by the ocean liners to meet the emergency demands from abroad.

Over one half this order for timber and deals received by the Quebec trade from the British Admiralty have been shipped, and a steamer sailed a few days ago after taking on board a part cargo, the shippers being W. & J. Sharples, Ltd.; Louise Lumber Co.; Goodday & Co., destined for the Port of Belfast, Ireland. Another steamer bound for London, England, followed after taking a part cargo for the respective firms. The C.G.M.M. steamer "Canadian Cruiser," loaded with a full cargo of timber and deals, furnished by the firms of W. & J. Sharples, John Burstall & Co., and Dobell, Beckett & Co., for the British Government and later the C.G.M.M. steamer "Canadian Ranger," loaded with a full cargo sailed for London. These shipments practically complete the shipment of the British Admirality order for timber and deals which was divided up between all the Quebec lumber firms.

With the exception of small parcels ordered from the purchasing powers of the United Kingdom, the Quebec firms anticipate no further large shipments to the British market from the port of Quebec for the rest of the season unless renewed activity in the United Kingdom markets sets in that will cause full shipments from the port of Quebec.

In the meantime, the demand for manufactured wood still continues firm in the American markets and the mills in the district of Quebec are working to their full capacity to meet the demand. There is no scarcity of railway cars to take care of the orders from the United States, and the recent reduction, both as to the American and Canadian railways, has helped conditions of the trade.

Conditions in Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line is naturally quiet during the month of August, but the falling off this year has not been as marked as in previous seasons. Most firms report that there has been a steady demand during the past two weeks. Hemlock is scarce and firm in price and there has been a slight advance in jack pine. Spruce is still weak in some sections but white pine is holding its own.

House construction still continues to a large extent and building prospects in the country have improved greatly by reason of the excellent crop which the farmers are harvesting. This has created a better feeling and more new structures and repair work will be undertaken.

Conditions have now become more settled in the lumber line in view of the freight rates being definitely known, the stamp tax going into effect and the railway strike troubles largely overcome.

The requisitions for hardwoods have improved and there is now a fair call for the thick and better grades of birch, maple and ash, in fact one firm reports that business during the past few days has been active and others declare that things generally look much brighter. No. 1 common and better in 6/4 and 8/4 and 10/4 birch is moving fairly well, while maple in 5/4 and 6/4, No. 2 common and better, has also started to arouse some interest. Furniture manufacturers are buying 4/4 ash No. 2 common and better for kitchen cabinets, refrigerators and other lines. Prices remain about the same on all offerings although on the better grades in 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 there has been an advance of $2.00 to $5.00.

So far as softwoods are concerned, there is a better movement than there was a year ago and more stocks have been sold. Lumber is going out more freely and there is not the same hesitancy or distrust regarding the future. A steady and general strengthening of conditions is anticipated and a more confident feeling prevails.

Most operators in the East are getting ready for woods operations and are already sending cutting crews to the bush. It is expected that logging will be carried on in most sections on a more extensive scale than last season as the outlook is brighter, but lumber prices are a long way yet from being satisfactory, so producers assert.

The recent advance in B. C. material has naturally caused a drop in orders. Common lumber was advanced $2.00 to $3.00; uppers $3.00 to $5.00 per M; timbers and bevel siding $2.00; in fact everything shared in the ascension except rough clears. The increase was caused by the closing down of logging plants on account of fires, the dry season and other causes.

A large number of the mills in the West have not been operating by reason of a shortage in logs occasioned by the prolonged drought. Recent reports state that only about 20% of the logging camps are running, and many of these were keeping special patrols watching for forest fires. Then, too, the railway service from the West has been curtailed to a certain extent owing to a shortage in coal.

The new rates on shipments from the West show no decrease so far as lumber is concerned although there is a small reduction in shingles to some points. The following schedule shows the old and new levies from Vancouver to certain points in the East. It will be noticed that there is no change in lumber:—

	Shingles		Lumber	
	Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate
Vancouver to Windsor	$1.02	.99	.88½	.88½
Hamilton	1.02	.99	.88½	.88½
Toronto	1.02	.99	.88½	.88½
Montreal	1.03½	1.03½	.90	.90

	Shingles		Lumber	
	Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate
Nelson to Toronto	.97	.91	.81	.81
Montreal	1.00½	.95½	.87	.86½

It is impossible to refer to the reduction in various parts of Ontario and the East. On all lumber shipments from Northern Ontario the decrease is 2 cents, the rate from Cobalt to Toronto being now 20½ cents and from Timmins to Toronto 24 cents. Generally speaking, however, the reduction of freight rates is so small that it is not felt that there will be any material change in the market. The lumberman in all parts of the Dominion are not overjoyed at the outcome and have little hesitation in so declaring themselves.

Recently the railways made a reclassification so far as the rate on B. C. mouldings is concerned and this new regulation went into effect two or three weeks ago. Mouldings can now be carried at the lumber rate, thus helping to round out mixed cars of material. Heretofore, mouldings had to bear the same rate as shingles, which made the selling of them somewhat difficult, as shingles being a more or less seasonable commodity, do not come through to the East with the same regularity as mixed cars of lumber. It is expected that, as a result of the new classification, considerably more Western mouldings will be disposed of in the Eastern market.

More Activity is Shown on the St. John Market

During the last two weeks there have been days when the market seemed a little slower but that condition has worn off again and to-day more activity is shown than for some time. This applies both to the American and English markets. Prices, while not as yet profitable, are well maintained, and any move is causing the seller to withhold his stock as there is, no doubt, at the moment that prices will advance in the near future. Enquiries are to-day more plentiful than for some time and buyers are not waiting as previously. The price of 2 x 3, 2 x 4 and 3 x 4 still hovers around $25.00 on cars, St. John for good stock sized one edge, 2 x 6 and 2 x 7 at same price, 2 x 8, $30.00, 2/9, 2/10 $32.00 to $33.00, all being from good standard mills. Good dry spruce and boards are hard to find at less than $22.00 on cars St. John, and will, no doubt, advance in the very near future as well as other sizes as stocks are beginning to get scarce in this immediate section. All the old dry stocks are fast being depleted and by the end of 1922 will be used up.

The British market, while it is not as yet offering any reasonable price for spruce, began to send out quite large inquiries during the past ten days, all sizes being asked for. Prices of Baltic whitewood are much stronger and certainly spruce will gain, and before very long we will have prices which will show some slight profits. All the old sales of black sap rotten stocks shall be no criterion as to new sawn stock prices.

The Irish market, on account of the trouble in Ireland, is as yet only buying for immediate needs. When conditions quiet down, prices will be no great factor as the stocks they call for are always selected and they are willing to pay fair values for good articles. Quite a few sales have taken place of late to this market but have been largely filled from the North shore of New Brunswick from old 1921 sawing with, in some cases, some new stocks.

The mills at St. John are sawing largely English deals with side stocks for the American market, but as there are only four sawing mills here, the output is very limited.

Taken all around, the lumber business is slowly improving. The banks are getting back little by little the loans of money. This, of course, will take a long time to clean up but, with careful operating and a reduction of costs, 1923 should show some profits. It is some distance to look ahead but the lumber manufacturer must look always ahead as he must stock his logs a year ahead at all times; otherwise he is out of business. Local factory business still continues good, and all factories here are busy.

Logging plans as yet have not been laid out and it is yet too early as many old logs will be carried over.

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Better Feeling Prevails in Montreal Circles

A considerable volume of business is passing in Montreal, but prices do not show any inclination to stiffen. In the retail section, there is still competition, although it is stated that some firms are disposed to take a more sane view of the situation and to stop the cutting which has prevailed this season. There is no money in it. One unfortunate phase of such competition is that it tends to involve wholesalers as well as retailers and that the example of a few yards makes it extremely difficult to do business by those who desire to make a fair profit on their trading.

There is certainly a better feeling in the market. The reports and rumors following recent financial trouble have passed away and there is now more confidence in the general position. In this connection it is understood that the affairs of the William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, are gradually being straightened out. Some internal re-arrangements have been made with a view to economical running, with a result that the business is on a profitable basis. It is probable that a re-organization of the Company will follow.

Orders for American account are slackening. The demand for lath, however, is still good, with a scarcity of supply.

Trade in B. C. forest products is fair. The mills are holding out for the recent advance in prices, and are able to secure the higher figures.

Although the turnover in hardwoods is not extensive, there is a tendency for prices to strengthen a little. In birch, a scarcity of certain thicknesses is noticeable.

With the exception of a few odd lots, all the British Government stocks have been disposed of, the last block being sold to Montague L. Meyer, Limited, London, England. Four steamers are loading at Campbellton, N. B., with stock sold to Cox, Long & Company, limited, Montreal, for export. The lumber trade generally will no doubt welcome the news that the entire stock has been placed. Some regarded the stock as a sort of menace to the Canadian market, in the belief that it might possibly be all sold here for domestic consumption, regardless of price. As it has turned out, however, about half has been disposed of for U. K. account.

Shipments to the U. K. from this port have declined after a short spurt. Regarding the suggestion that freight rates should be reduced, the view of the steamship companies is understood to be that the shipping business is not profitable and that any reductions would not result in lumber exports being stimulated. Naturally the companies will not lower voluntarily their rates—it will require considerable pressure to secure any concessions and these cannot be looked for this season.

So far as building in Montreal is concerned, there is likely to be considerable activity during the remainder of the year. In July the permits totalled $2,291,190.00 as compared with $2,558,977.00 in June. From January to July this year, the figures were $11,433,964.00 and in addition to these, the permits for the suburb of Outremont were valued at $1,265,930, the latter being ahead of the previous record period in 1913.

Entering Sounder Period of Building Activity

During July, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited amounted to $26,694,200, compared with $35,620,400 in June and $17,741,400 in July, 1921 Residential building amounted for 35.3% of the July total, and amounted to $9,434,400. Business building amounted to $8,146,400, or 30.5% of the total; industrial building, $1,397,800 or 5.3%; public works and utilities, $7,715,600 or 28.9%. The value of contemplated new work reported during July was $30,970,600.

During June, the Wholesale Price Index of 48 Building Materials advanced slightly, and is now 79.7% above 1913, compraed with a peak of 183.8% reached in May, 1920. Prices have now declined 36.6% from the high. The recent slight upward trend in material costs is the result of a sudden demand for material and labor at a time when material stocks were low. It is interesting to note, however, that production is increasing and that a large proportion of the building material plants are working full time, and in many cases overtime, in order to meet the demand. It is not anticipated that cost increases will be great, in fact, the cost of building will over a long period of years, decline gradually, with here and there a brief increase as the volume of activity becomes unusually large. This is a logical predictionand indicates that the average building project may now be undertaken without fear of a too great decrease in reproduction value with a consequent shrinkage of investment and martgage loan collateral.

It is apparent that we have passed the crest of the first wave of building activity by speculative development. We are now entering the second and sounder period wherein better types of buildings will be constructed, and there will be much greater activity in architectural offices. Many large building projects which have been held up during the past years are now being developed into the contract stage, and considerable activity is in prospect in the better types of housing and the provision of a great number of educational and institutional buildings, public buildings and business buildings. Now that general business conditions have become partly readjusted, good harvests should prove an active stimulant If they turn out as well as now predicted, they ought to put a decided kick into the fall trade.

Montreal Harbor Lumber Creates Some Stir

In regard to the order of 5,000,000 feet of B.C. fir by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, there have been various reports in the press. A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" enquired into the matter, and sends the following information, which will be found of interest:—An order for 5,000,000 feet 12x12, 40 to 55 feet, was placed with a lumber company in Vancouver. The price was based on shipment by water via Panama Canal. The company made sure of being able to charter a boat, but when efforts were made not a vessel could be secured. The Canadian Government Merchant Marine were approached but the manager declined the business on the ground that the impossibility of securing a return cargo would render the transportation unprofitable. Railway shipment was out of the question on the ground of expense. It was also impossible to charter a U. S. boat as this being coastwise business, it was not legal for a foreign boat to engage in the trade. All boats at Vancouver are busy on the Orient trade.

In these circumstances, the company decided to purchase Oregon pine and to ship it by a U. S. boat to Montreal. The lumber will be piled on the harbor here. As the contract calls for B. C. fir the Harbor Commissioners are not bound to take it. The company appreciates this, but will give the Harbor Commissioners the privilege of buying it; otherwise it will have to be sold to someone else. The commissioners can take the whole or part of it.

When it was found in B. C. that Oregon pine was being bought, there was a tremendous outcry. The commissioners was accused of buying American lumber and the Federal Government were also appealed to. The date for the delivery of the lumber is August 15th. The commissioners have not yet decided to take any action. The lumber is urgently needed, and the work on the wharves is held up owing to the absence of wood.

Giant Redwood Moved Without Felling

Performing a feat said to be without parallel in the logging industry, lumbermen of Freshwater, Calif., recently moved a giant redwood tree, 210 feet high and weighing 315 tons, a distance of 20 feet without lowering it from the vertical position, says "Popular Science."

The loggers wished to use the tree as a lead pole for pulling in large logs and loading them onto flat cars at the terminus of the logging road; but it stood 20 feet from the right of way, and to move the tracks was not practicable. Felling the tree and then raising it again seemed a waste of effort, so the men determined to move the giant without lowering it.

First they guyed the trunk of the tree with six 1¼-inch cables, then sawed it halfway through on one side, and blasted the stump away below the cut. Skids were placed under the edge of the butt, the rear guys were slacked two feet, the front guys drawn taut, and the tree sawed clear through.

Then, by a process of tautening and slackening the guy lines, a powerful donkey engine moved the tree two feet at a time along the skids to the desired position.

Should Not Overflow Pulpwood Market

That the demand for pulpwood from the Province by the United States would not be sufficient to re-establish normal prices this year contrary to expectations and that the bottom had not even yet been reached unless the lumber operations were very conservative in cutting timber was a statement made by Mr. Gustave Piche, chief of the Provincial Forestry service, Quebec.

"Expectations had been that following the slump in the pulpwood business, conditions would improve very soon. This would have been logical had it not been for the devastation of some of the forest in the United States by the spruce bud worm," stated Mr. Piche. "This plague spread in the majority of the United States forest reserve. In some cases 30 and even 50 per cent. of the trees have been attacked. The result is that they are now being cut and will be sufficient to meet the huge demand for pulpwood which had been expected. I take this opportunity to tell the lumber people not to overflow the market because another crisis may arise. The only way of meeting the situation is to be very conservative in the timber cutting and reduce it to a minimum."

These declarations of Mr. Piche, who is an expert in the matter, will rather surprise in view of reports that the depreciation in the pulpwood prices was over.

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EDGINGS

G. G. Stewart, assistant secretary of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B. C., was in Toronto recently.

L. Van Meter, of the Dennis-Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont., was a caller on the Toronto trade lately.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, of Victoria, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, was in Toronto recently on his way to England on business.

J. E. Ventress, of Brighton, Ont., recently started in the wholesale lumber business and is handling practically all kinds of woods and is developing a good connection with the trade.

The destruction by fire, recently, of three warehouses belonging to the Montreal Paper Co., Limited, in Portneuf, resulted in damage estimated at $25,000.

L. L. Brown, B. C. Lumber Commissioner for Eastern Canada, left recently on an extended business trip to the Coast. He will be absent for some time.

L. D. Barclay, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Toronto, returned lately from an extended business trip throughout the Maritime Provinces.

C. G. Anderson and J. J. Miller, of the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., Toronto, recently returned from a business trip throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Frank J. Gore, representing Haniel Clark & Son, Inc., wholesale lumber, Corry, Pa., spent a few days recently in Toronto on business.

The death is announced at Three Rivers, Que., of John McPherson, after a brief illness. Deceased was sixty years of age and was a life-long resident of Three Rivers where he held the position of cashier of the St. Maurice Lumber and Pulp Company.

Fire recently wiped out the sawmill of the Northern Construction Company, seven miles from Kamloops, B. C. The loss is estimated at $100,000.00 and is partly covered by insurance. It is likely that the mill will be rebuilt.

The Canadian Dollar Co. freighter Stuart Dollar which sailed recently from Vancouver took an immense cargo for Charleston and New York. She carried 21,000,000 shingles, and also 100,000 feet of lumber, 1,500 tons of pulp and 1,000 tons of copper.

Fred. Huntington, W. H. Wilson and J. T. Thompson, of the Canadian Lumber Co., Liverpool, England, spent a few weeks in Toronto recently on business and also on a tour of Northern Ontario where they inspected several of their stocks.

The three sawmills at Latchford, Ont., are,—Grant & Dunn, Donald McLellan and A. J. Murphy. They are all working to capacity and have had quite a busy season. A large number of stocks in the north have recently changed hands.

Joseph Ragon, who spent many years in the Fort Frances and Kenora districts cruising for lumber companies, died recently. He was considered one of the most efficient cruisers in the northern part of the country and leaves many friends who will regret to learn of his death.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued increasing the capital stock of the Searchmont Lumber Co., Searchmont, Ont., from $100,000.00 to $250,000.00 by the creation of 1,500 shares of $100.00 each.

Operations of the Giscome Lumber Co., Limited, which went into liquidation three years ago, have been resumed under the name of the Giscome Spruce Mills Limited, recently incorporated with A. C. Frost of Chicago as president. The latter has taken a large crew of men to the plant at Giscome, B. C., where wheels are again turning.

St. Onge & Cie, Limitee, with headquarters at Amos, Que., and an authorized capital of $99,900.00, have been granted a charter to carry on the lumber business and deal in wood, pulp, paper, etc. The incorporators are J. C. Alexandre, J. Emile St. Onge, J. Andre St. Onge, David Gourd and A. Godbout, all of Amos, Que.

Encouraging reports are being received from along the North Shore of New Brunswick. Business is said to be picking up, especially in the lumber trade. The mills along the Miramichi are working full blast and are employing a large number of men. The big mill of the Shives Lumber Company was reported sawing 5,600 logs a day. A large amount of lumber is being shipped overseas, although part of these belong to the Imperial government and is stock that they bought at various times during the war period. A number of the Canada Merchant Marine liners have been conveying large amounts of lumber away from various points along the north shore.

Supplementary letters patent have been granted to the Tardif Lumber Manufacturing Co., with an authorized capital of $20,000.00 and head office in Quebec. This is the new name for the Quebec Produce & Coal Co. The Tardif Manufacturing Co. is empowered to carry on a general lumber and timber business and also handle other lines.

Letters patent have been granted to J. H. Gignac, Limitee, Quebec City, to carry on a general wholesale and retail lumber business and act as builders. The capital stock is $20,000.00. The incorporators are A. O. Gignac, Eugene Gignac and Louis Gignac, all of Quebec.

Dauncey & Nelson, of Brighton, Ont., recently dissolved partnership, the interest of the latter being purchased by J. Carther. The firm is now known as Dauncey & Carther Lumber Co., and sash, doors and exterior and interior trim of all kinds are manufactured. Business is reported as being very satisfactory this season.

The Sault Lumber & Mill Co., Limited, which was recently granted a charter with an authorized capital of $125,000.00, is the successor to the Corrigan Lumber & Mill Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The new company will continue the business formerly carried on by the Corrigan Co. in the same efficient manner. F. E. Hollingsworth is the president and manager of the new company.

Gordon McNaughton, son of Daniel McNaughton, Sudbury, Ont., who was a fire ranger, was drowned recently in the Missanabie River, 225 miles northeast of Sudbury. In the performance of his fire-ranging duties he was thrown from a capsized canoe, striking his head on a rock. He passed under before either of his companions could seize him.

A provincial charter has been granted to Wilson & Wilson, with a capital stock of $50,000.00 and headquarters in Montreal, Que., to carry on a general lumber and timber business and to manufacture, sell and deal in wood products generally. The incorporators are: Paul E. Wilson, Napoleon Wilson and Charlemagne Wilson, all of Montreal.

A shocking accident occurred at Latchford, Ont., recently, when Alford Mortson, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mortson, was instantly killed. The accident took place at McLellan's sawmill when a splinter of wood almost four feet long sprang from a board he was feeding to an edger and pierced his eye and brain, causing almost instant death.

O'Brien Limited, of South Nelson, N. B., which is one of the oldest established lumber concerns in the Miramichi district, being founded in 1869 by John O'Brien, recently completed their new dressing and resawing plant. This recent extension to their activities is well equipped with a Woods fast feed planer and matcher, a Yates resaw and other installations.

The Thunder Bay Paper Co., Limited, has been granted a charter with a capital stock of $100,000.00 and headquarters in Port Arthur to manufacture and deal in groundwood, pulp of all kinds and paper products. Among the incorporators are George W. Mead, George P. Berkey, Isaac P. Witter and Earl B. Redford, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

John Campbell Gilchrist, son of John C. Gilchrist, and a member of the John C. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Limited, 45 Ernest Ave., Toronto, was recently married to Miss Evelyn Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, Beatrice St., Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. R. Young. Mr. Gilchrist and bride have taken up their residence at 182 Perth Ave.

T. N. Phillips, of Timms, Phillips & Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C., who has been in charge of the Toronto office for the past two years, left recently for the West accomvanied by his wife and family. He will spend several months at the Coast. During his absence R. G. Nixon, of Vancouver, a member of the firm, is in charge of the Toronto office. Mr. Nixon has been with Timms, Phillips & Co. for the past twelve years.

William Simpson, who for many years was at the head of the William Simpson Planing Mill, Queen St. West, Toronto, died recently at his home. He had resided in Toronto for 45 years, but retired from business in 1905. Mr. Simpson was born in Keith, Scotland, 80 years ago and came to Canada when a young man, entering the lumber line. He is survived by his widow, four sons and four daughters.

The Clatworthy Lumber Co., Limited, with head office in London, Ont., and a capital stock of $40,000.00, has been granted a provincial charter, to carry on the business dealing in wood, coal, peat, as well as timber merchants, sawmill operators, etc. The incorporators of the company are A. J. Clatworthy, lumber merchant, of Granton, Ont., and T. A. Clatworthy and M. F. Clatworthy, lumber merchants, of London, Ont.

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"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanations of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1921 edition, price 75c.

"Handbook of Field and Office Problems in Forest Mensuration", by Hugo Winkenwerder and Elias T. Clark. For the student, the teacher and the practical man who desires detailed information on cruising, scaling, volume tables and a knowledge of the growth and yield of trees. Second edition, just published by John Wiley & Sons. 133 pages, flexibly bound. Price $2.00

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.50.

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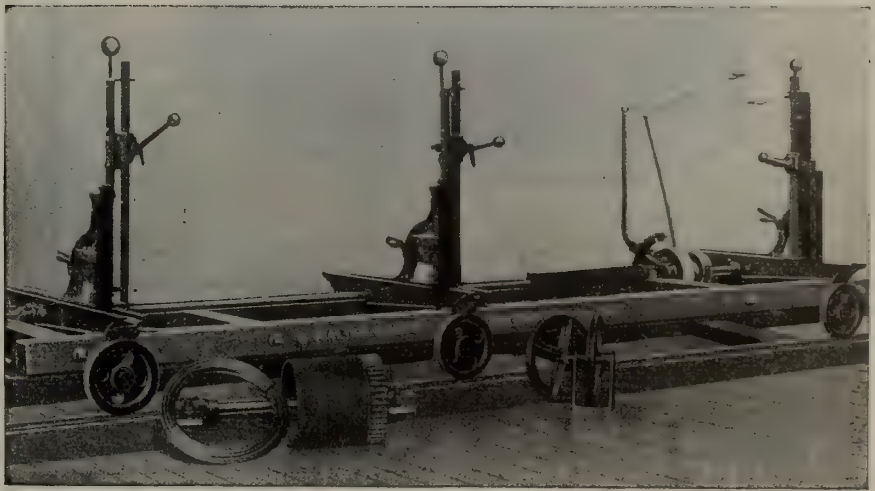

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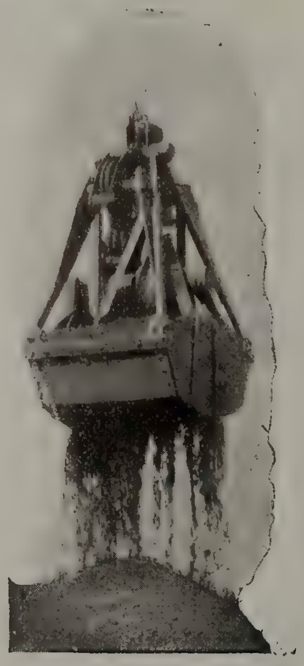

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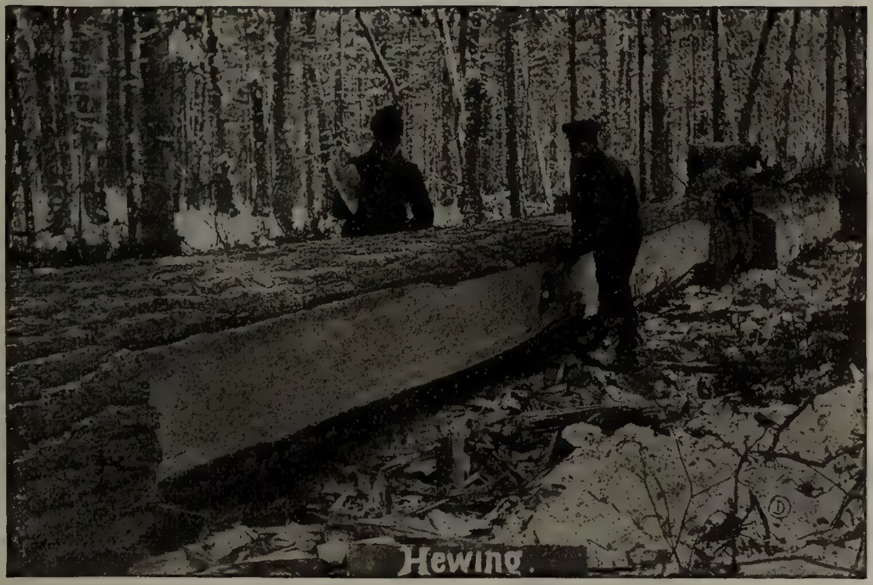

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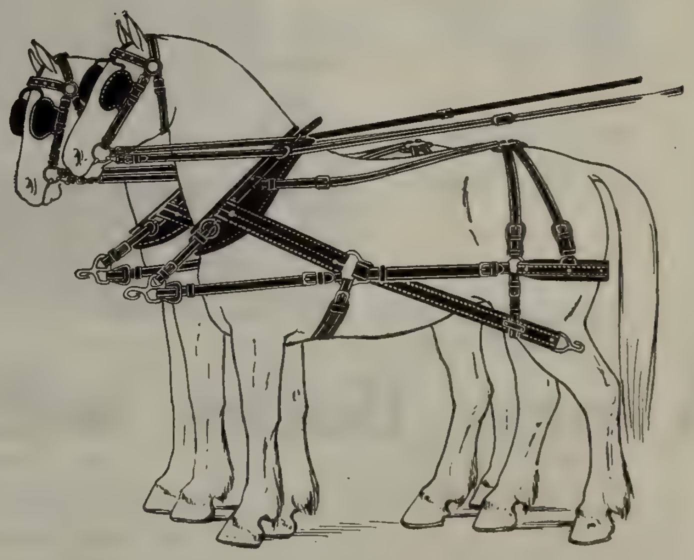

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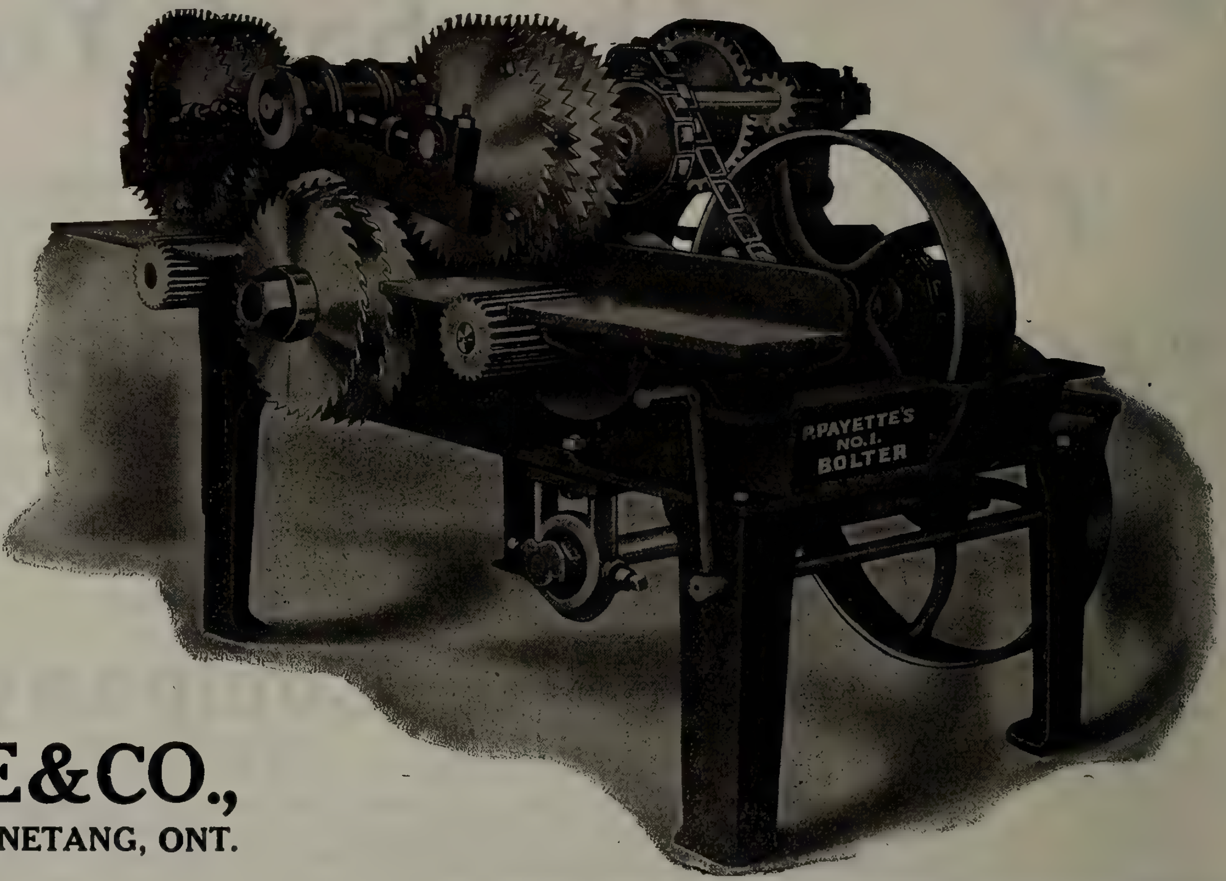

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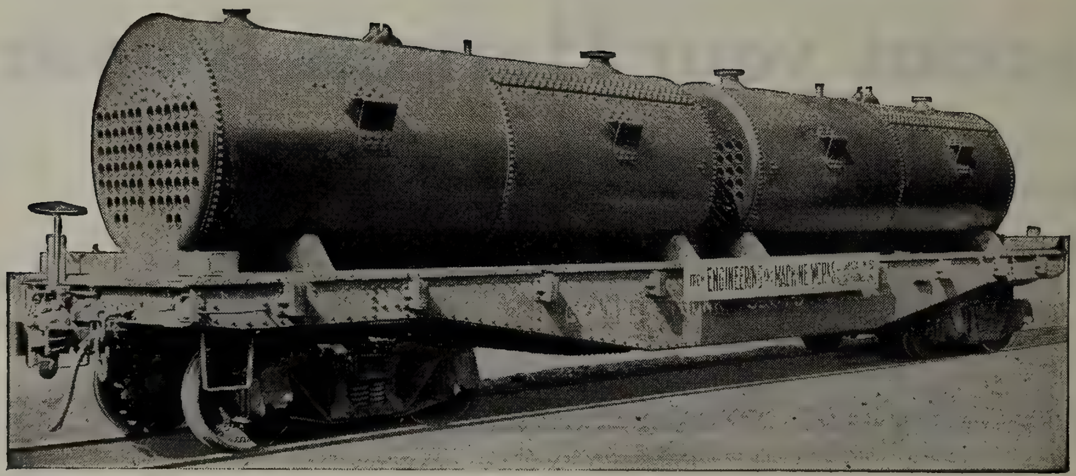

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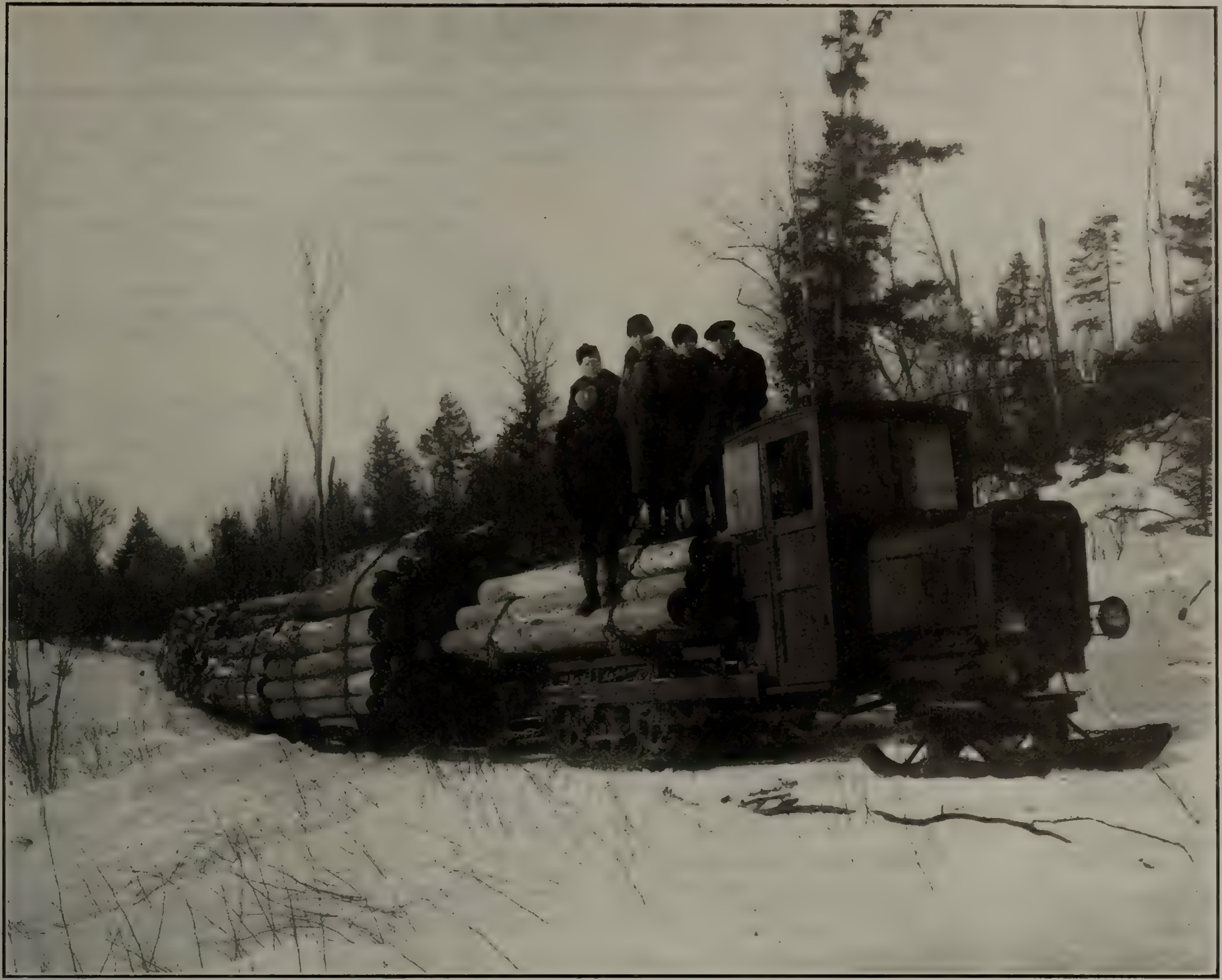

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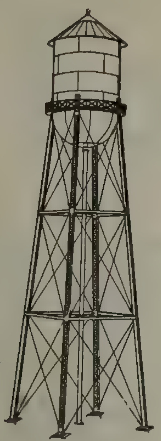

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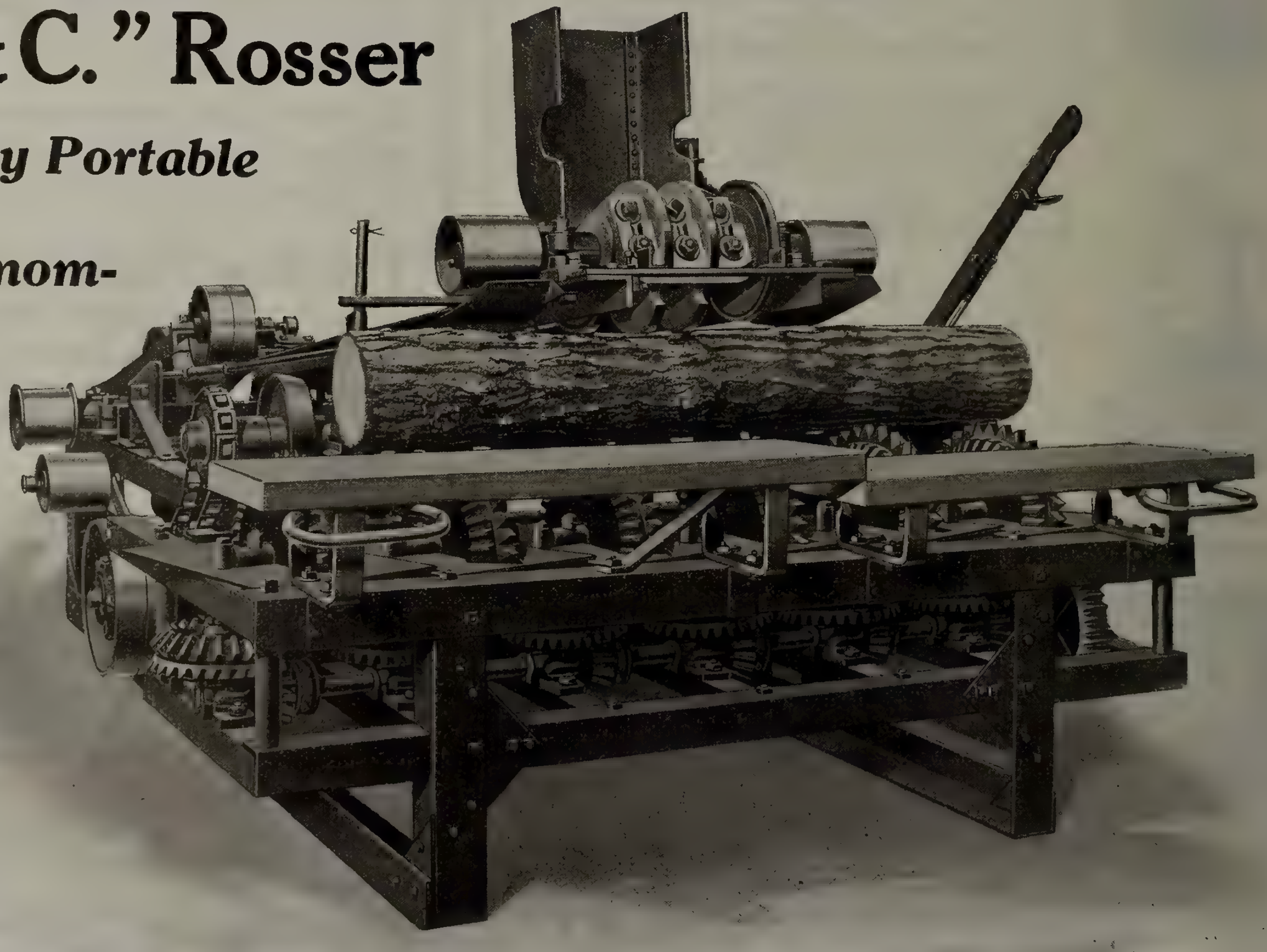

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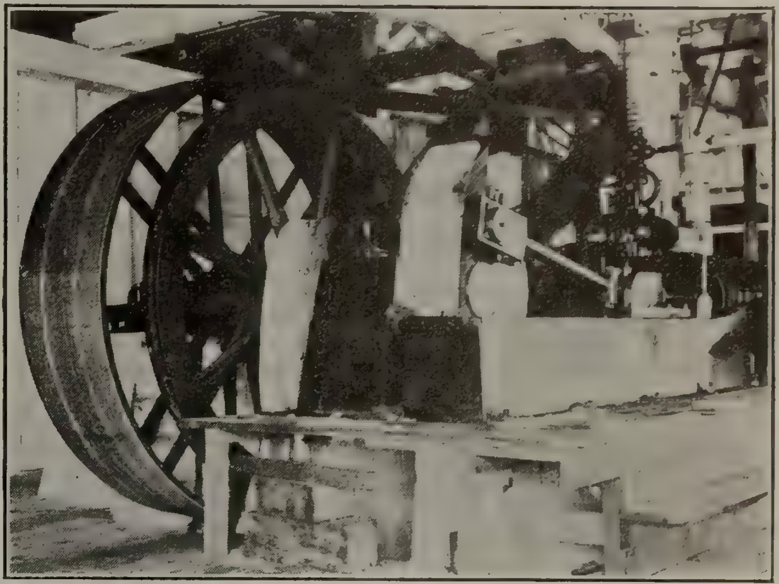

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Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS

Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SHINGLES

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Associated Mills, Limited
Cameron Lumber Company
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber CO.
Carew Lumber Company, John
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Fraser, Companies Limited
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Robinson Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Company
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY

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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette & Company, P.
Smith Foundry Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Canadian Link-Belt Company

SLEEPING EQUIPMENT

Simmons Limited

SLEEPING ROBES

Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

SMOKESTACKS

Hamilton Company, William
Horton Steel Works
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
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SNOW PLOWS

Pink & Company, Thomas

SPARK ARRESTORS

Reed & Company, Geo. W.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SPRUCE

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Cameron Lumber Company
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Chesbro, R. G.
Cox, Long & Company
Dadson, A. T.
Dudley Arthur N.
Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.
Fraser, Companies Limited
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Brothers
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Goodday & Company, H. R.
Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
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New Ontario Colonization Co.
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Rolland Lumber Co.
Robinson Lumber Co.
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Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
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STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES

Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

STEEL DRUMS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

TARPAULINS

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Woods Manufacturing Company Ltd.

TANKS

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TENTS

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Carew Lumber Co., John
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co..
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
International Land & Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Terry & Gordon

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TIMBER LANDS

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Sylvester Manufacturing Co.

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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TRUCK UNITS

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TURBINES

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VALVES

Crane, Limited

VAPOR KILNS

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
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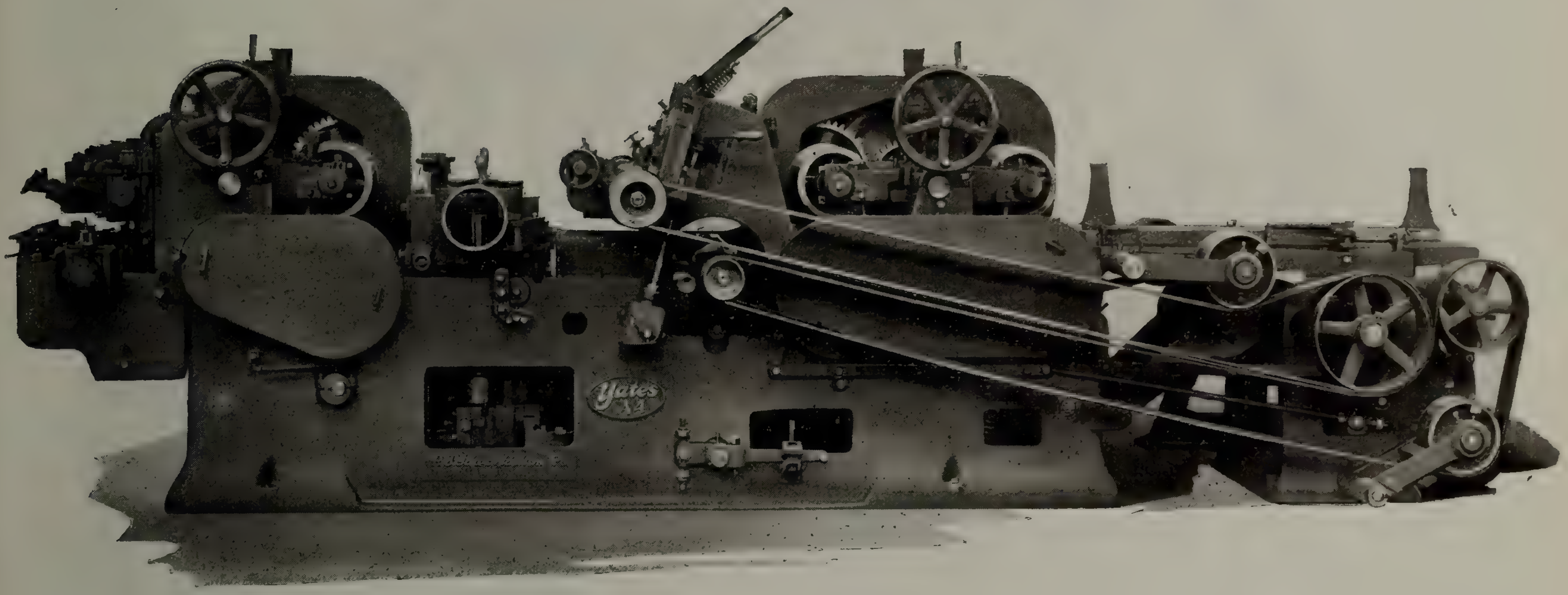
TYPE A4

PLANER - MATCHER



The A 4 is another of the Yates-line of Planers and Matchers, and a medium priced machine. It does not give as fast a feed as some of our other types, but will give feeds from 50 to 200 feet per minute. Can be equipped with or without profiling attachment. Bottom head can be lowered in an instant to do single surfacing.

Our Planer and Matcher booklet describes this machine fully, setting forth its outstanding features. Send for your copy.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
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263 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec

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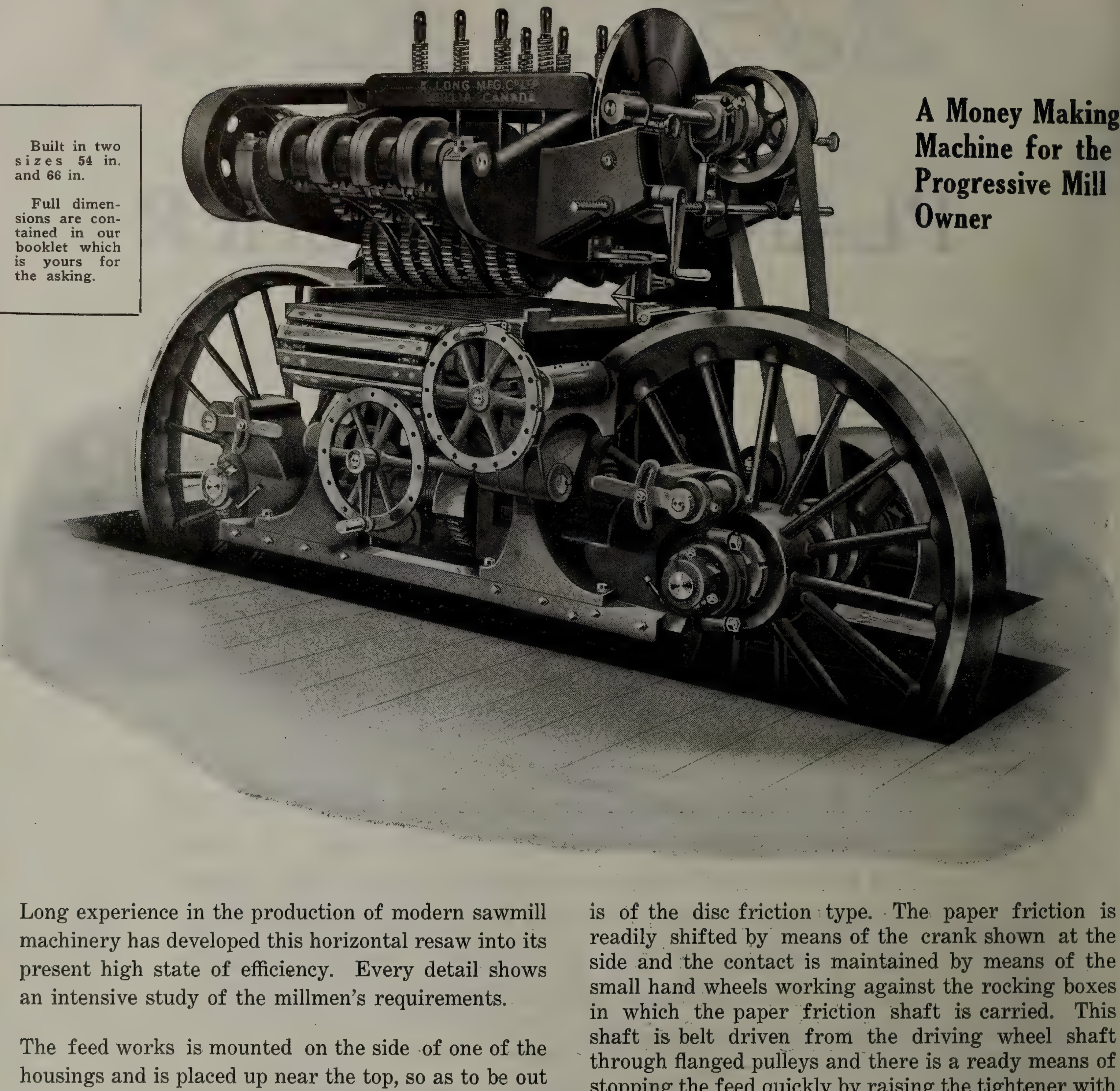
Built in two sizes 54 in. and 66 in.

Full dimensions are contained in our booklet which is yours for the asking.

A Money Making Machine for the Progressive Mill Owner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Long experience in the production of modern sawmill machinery has developed this horizontal resaw into its present high state of efficiency. Every detail shows an intensive study of the millmen's requirements.

The feed works is mounted on the side of one of the housings and is placed up near the top, so as to be out of the way of all dirt, etc. At the same time it is very easy of access and easy to operate in this position. It is of the disc friction type. The paper friction is readily shifted by means of the crank shown at the side and the contact is maintained by means of the small hand wheels working against the rocking boxes in which the paper friction shaft is carried. This shaft is belt driven from the driving wheel shaft through flanged pulleys and there is a ready means of stopping the feed quickly by raising the tightener with an overhead cable which can be carried over head to any position desired.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

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Gormans, Limited,
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A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
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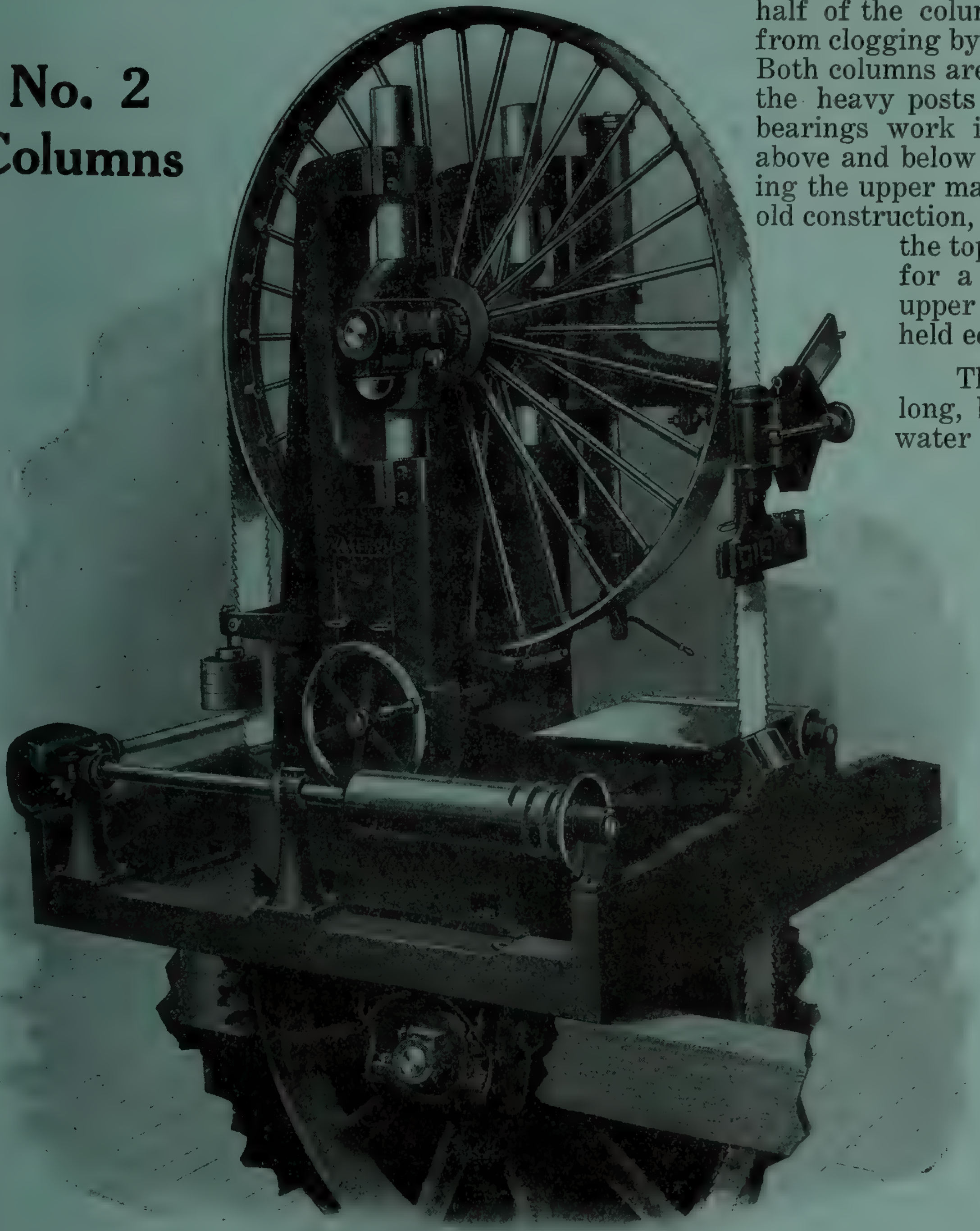
WHY 255 WATEROUS BAND MILLS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED

Much of the clear cut, business-like appearance of the Bandmill is due to the graceful yet massive design of the columns supporting the upper wheel. They are firmly fastened together at the lower end by heavy bolts and further braced by a through going steel shaft of large diameter. Located centrally on the bed, their wide bearing on the same, and the strength of their construction eliminates vibration and ensures steadiness and rigidity in the whole mill, even when doing the heaviest work. The raising and lowering screws, the tension device, and the tilting mechanism are all enclosed within the lower half of the columns, where they are kept quite free from clogging by sawdust, and in the best of condition. Both columns are recessed on their forward faces and the heavy posts which support the upper mandrel bearings work in special babbitted housings placed above and below the recesses. This method of carrying the upper mandrel is not only more rigid than the old construction, where the mandrel was carried above the top of the columns and posts, but allows for a wider range of adjustment between upper and lower wheels, as the posts are held equally rigid at any height.

The upper mandrel bearings are extra long, babbitted with the finest babbit, are water cooled and self oiling, and are provided with an arrangement for cross lining. The vertical posts which support them are raised and lowered simultaneously by means of vertical jack screws operated inside the columns. These work within brass nuts fastened into the lower end of each post, and are in turn supported on a short knife edged steel shaft provided with a roller-bearing collar. Upon this collar the bottom of the screw turns freely, without affecting the position of the knife edge. The knife edges rests upon a small rocker shaft carried on the end of the tension device arm. A spur gear is fastened to the shaft of each screw which is engaged by a pinion on a vertical shaft held within the column. This is driven by a set of mitre gears operated by hand wheels placed one in front and one at the back of the mill, so that if desired as many as four men may work on the cranks when the saws are being changed. The crank handle on the hand wheel at the front of the mill is detachable, permitting wide saws to be drawn straight up through the bed without interference.

No. 2 Columns



Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

It's a Pink any-way you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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FIRE WALLS
ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of **"BOICO"** feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Ever-jet Paint. Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

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Boats and Engines of all kinds **PENETANG, ONT.**

Vol. 42 Toronto, September 1, 1922 No. 17

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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NEW AND USED
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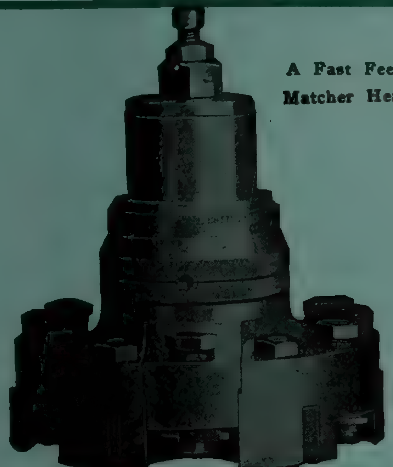
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on
E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks
BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.



The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

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"Hercules" Inswell Loading Chain

"INSWELL" WELD For Strength Insurance
McKinnon-Columbus Chain Limited
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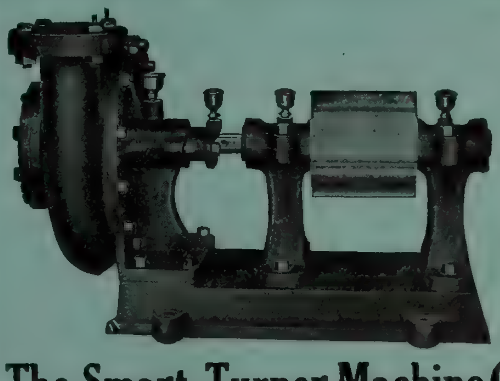

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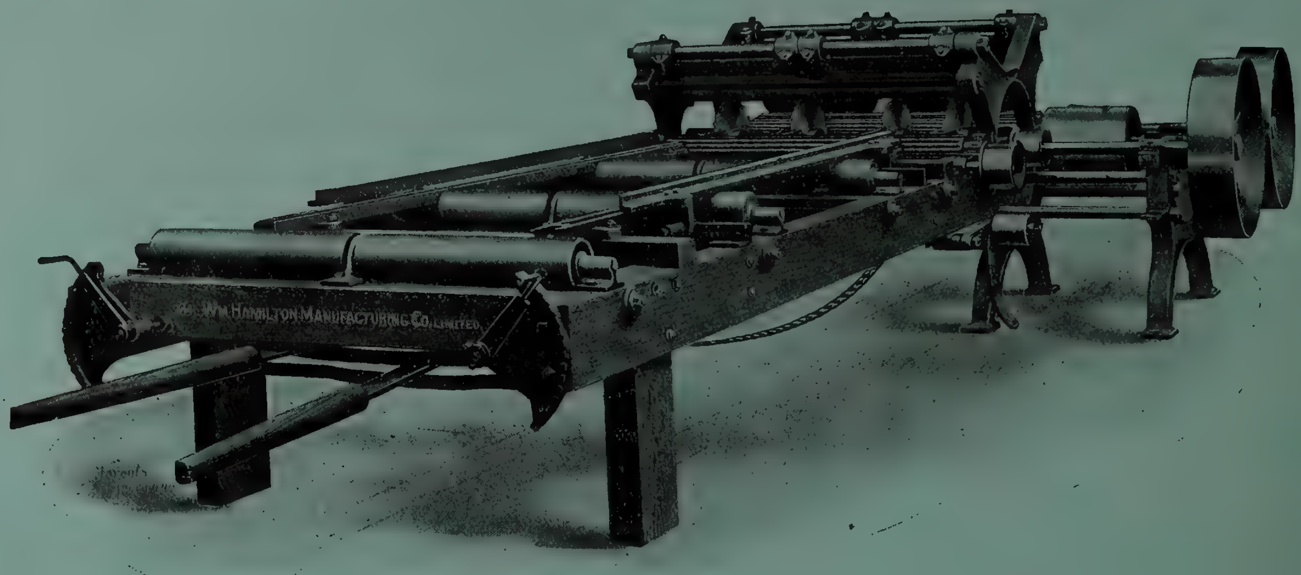
Smart-Turner
Pumps

They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

It Pays to Buy
"MADE IN CANADA"
"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE
Because
Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.
THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.

"HAMILTON" EDGERS



Dependable Accurate Saw Mill Machinery

Used In Scores Of Mills All Over Canada

LEADERSHIP, after all, ascends to the fittest. Economy, service and value are the qualities which count.

The "Hamilton" imprint has been known for years as a sufficient testimonial for these merits.

"Hamilton" Garland Gang Edgers are especially recognized for their worth. They are strong, accurate and easily operated, made in all widths with necessary number of saws to suit requirements.

Let us get together when you are in need of anything for the sawmill.

We manufacture a complete line of sawmill machinery for either band or circular mills.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Peterboro, Ontario

Agent—J. L. NEILSON & CO. - Winnipeg, Man.

Real Service to the Lumber Merchant

It has always been the aim of this firm to give the lumber merchant a prompt and careful service, to quote him the most attractive prices we possibly can and to give him at all times the finest products we can obtain. We believe no effort is too great to assure him the most complete satisfaction—irrespective of the size of his order.

Would you be willing to give us a trial on that basis?

The following are some of the products we handle. Check over your needs and get in touch wite us.

PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE SHINGLES
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The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

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At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

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WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE SPRUCE HEMLOCK LUMBER AND LATH

BALED SHAVINGS

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W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited

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Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber

Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2,800
1¼ in.	75,000	4,000	99,500	2,000
1 in.	178,300	12,000	103,400	66,700
1½ in.	65,000	8,500	75,000	11,500
2 in.	97,800	300	116,000	56,000
2½ in.	79,500	......	58,000	36,500
3 in.	83,500	......	12,500	42,500
4 in.	4,900	......	4,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	42,500	1,800	111,900	62,000
1¼ in.	13,500	200	50,600	25,500
1½ in.	15,200	......	35,700	64,300
2 in.	21,000	......	28,200	63,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500		57,000	60,000
1 in.	89,000	3,500	63,000	87,000
1¼ in.	30,800	300	51,200	140,200
1½ in.	29,500	1,600	57,000	26,200
2 in.	20,200	......	22,300	50,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.		......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
3/4 in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	200	14,000	39,800	400
1¼ in.	89,100	62,300	18,000	1,200
1½ in.	120,300	59,500	14,000	300
2 in.	87,000	61,000	19,800	200
2½ in.	10,000	900	700	......
3 in.	36,700	27,800	23,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—52,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	......	31,300	14,900	10,000
1¼ in.	......	19,000	18,325	600
1½ in.	......	32,000	94,300	23,500
2 in.	......	3,000	12,000	11,500

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	51,000	7,000
5/4	......	20,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,000	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	50,500	15,000
10/8	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.		200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	163,000	279,000	39,800	11,506
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	119,200	20,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	31,700	14,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	65,900	30,200	4,000	......
2 in.	71,500	160,000	70,000	5,000
2½ in.	94,100	23,000	......	......
2½ in.	15,000	1,400	......	......
3 in.	20,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	......	14,000	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	2,600	11,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	6,000	11,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	2,150	3,000	16,000	3,000
¾ in.	241,800	379,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	71,300	94,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	10,700	300	......	......
1½ in.	61,300	88,000	700	......
2 in.	35,000	79,000	12,000	7,500
2½ in.	124,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	9,800	35,800	1,400	......
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	26,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
¾ in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	22,300	15,000	19,400	21,000
1¼ in.	2,000	......	8,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	2,200
1 in.	300	53,000	4,800	11,200
1¼ in.	3,300	61,300	......	12,600
1½ in.	6,300	18,100	......	......
2 in.	......	1,000	......	1,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	150
3 in.	......	4,900	......	5,000
4 in.	......	200	......	5,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	32,000	56,300	1,800	......
1 in.	33,000	91,900	5,800	......
1¼ in.	25,000	43,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	1,700	11,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	6,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	700	9,800	350	......
3 in.	1,400	2,900	21,000	9,000
4 in.	900	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	2,500	8,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	1,500	200	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

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NEW ONTARIO COLONIZATION CO., LIMITED

Specials in Boxing & Crating

1x4 & up No. 3 Com. & Better Whitewood
1x4 & up No. 3 Com. " Balm of Gilead
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1x4 Spruce Barky Strips
1x4 No.1 Mill Cull Spruce Strips
1x4 & up No 2 Mill Cull Spruce & Jack Pine

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Sales Office: Buffalo, N. Y.
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Mills:-Jacksonboro, Ont. C.N. Rys.

Dry Hardwoods for August and September Delivery

5	Cars	6/4 Soft Elm,	No. 1 & B. 10% No. 2.
6	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
9	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & 3 Common.
11	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 1 & B.
6	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 2 Common.
1	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 3 Common.
4	"	6/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 20% No. 2.
2	"	4/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
3	"	5/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
4	"	4/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
3	"	16/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
8	"	12/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
7	"	6/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 20% No. 2
15	"	4/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 25% No. 2
3	"	8/4 R. Elm	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
4	"	8/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
5	"	4/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	12/4 Birch,	FAS.
2	"	12/4 Birch,	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	1½ x 10 Step stock.	
300 M.		4/4 Hardwood	No. 3 Common.

This lumber is in stock and ready for prompt shipment.

Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Ft. Spadina Ave. TORONTO

When you think of Pine you naturally think of Hocken

"Hocken" and "White Pine" have been inseparably linked with each other for years.

It isn't ordinary Pine. In the first place only small logs are used, free from black knots and other large defects. Then too the exceptional care taken in its manufacture further assures a product of the highest quality.

Whenever you need White Pine, be sure to give Hocken a trial. The extra quality means extra sales.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 3153

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER

30 Million Feet

In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Write for Quotations

All Grades and Sizes

Stocks at

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Manufacturers
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LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

SERVICE TGF QUALITY

Optimist or Peptimist?

IN the lumber business the pessimist is rapidly going into the discard. His place is being taken by the optimist who finds a new rival in the individual termed a "peptimist."

The optimist is a person who says a thing **can** be done. The "peptimist" **goes ahead and does it.** These are the definitions given by a keen student of human nature.

We all like to be termed optimists. But why stop there? Financially it is much better to be termed "peptimist."

You dealers who have confidence in brisk trade this fall—are you ready for it when it comes? Confidence rightly placed is another name for optimism. Confidence backed by **action** is the true qualification of "peptimism."

Men who think and act will not be caught with empty yards. They are looking ahead—preparing—replenishing their stocks now. These men are "peptimists"—they go after business and get it.

If you are a "Peptimist" these facts will interest you

At Midland, Ontario we have what is believed to be the finest cut of White Pine lumber in Ontario. A full assortment is now ready. To avoid disappointment you should fill your requirements at once.

Elsewhere in Ontario we have Jack Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. In Quebec we still have a limited quantity of choice Dry Spruce.

From the B.C. Mountain District we are handling the finest stocks produced—Western Pine, Fir, Larch and Cedar. From the West Coast we are ready with high grade Clears, Timber, Lumber and Shingles.

We are ready to give you the highest grade lumber at prices that command respect. Prompt and careful service too. When you are ready just say the word.

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LIMITED
CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS
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BRANCH
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Ontario Representatives for
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING CO., VANCOUVER, B. C

Prompt Shipment **J. L. NEVISON** Dependable Grades

WESTERN SPRUCE—PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

MILLS REPRESENTED

North West Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton, Alta.
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Complete Stocks on Hand. Modern Planing Mills. All Mills Operating.

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Phone Adelaide 7718

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
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Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000			4/4	8/4		Hemlock Merchantable grade
5	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars		4/4			Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	Each	4/4	6/4		Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars		8/4	12/4		Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars		4/4			Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car		4/4			Butternut Log Run
3	cars		4/4			Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

"WE WANT TO MOVE"

4 cars 3 x 4—6 and 8 Mill Run Tamarac.
3 cars 1 x 4 & up—6/16' No. 3 Common Basswood.
3 cars 2 x 4 & up—6/16' No. 3 C&B. Basswood.
4 cars 1 x 4 M.R. Spruce.

MILLMEN:—

We want to buy cuts of Mill Run Hemlock, Spruce and Pine.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler
108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.
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Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
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Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

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Fassett, Quebec

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LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
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White Pine Spruce Jack Pine
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We are now sawing. - Special bills cut

We will be pleased to quote prices.

Thirty two years in the wholesale trade

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

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Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
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DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies

50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is $3.00.

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Mill-cuts in

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Hemlock
Birch
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C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

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All kinds of new and used Belting Shipped subject to approval, at Lowest Prices in Canada

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JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
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JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
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Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled

St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
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High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles, and Hardwood Lumber,"

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We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements

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Robt. Coltart & Co.
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Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

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Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
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You Can Have It

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Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

CANADA LUMBERMAN and WOODWORKER
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

"Here They are SPECIALS to move quickly

3 Cars 1x3" Merch, Spruce
2 " 1x4" " "
2 " 5/4x4" " "
2 " 5/4x5" " "
1 " 4x4" " "
2 " 1x3" and Cull
1 " 4x4" Sound Cedar

Also

A few cars 5" and up top--8' Sound Cedar Posts.

Can give quick action

Canadian General Lumber Co.

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TORONTO OFFICE:— 712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building
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We have at all times inch and two inch B.C. Stock in transit. Particulars on on application. We are in the market for medium size blocks of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and two inch, Merchantable grade, and No. 1 White Pine mill culls from 6 to 12'. In writing quote your lowest prices.

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Manufacturers of
WIRE For TYING, BUNDLING and many other purposes
NAILS
LAIDLAW BALE TIE CO., Ltd
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Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
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Honest and Safe
Timber Estimates
at a cost of few cents an acre

James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer
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Largest Cruising House in America.

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Sawed Hemlock
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Looking for Dressed Spruce?

If so, just write, wire or phone your requirements to us and we will see that you get some really high class stock. We also make a specialty of this particular product and know that we can please you. We also have a nice selection of

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CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

IN TRANSIT NOW

2	Cars	1 x 6/12″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
2	“	1 x 4″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
1	“	1 x 6″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
1	“	1x 6″ & up FAS. Chestnut 40/50% 14/16.
1	“	1 x 6″ & up FAS Plain Oak Dry 14/16.
1	“	6/4 & 8/4″ Redwood Shop Lumber.
		4/4 & 8/4″ C. Clear Face Norway.

WHITE PINE RED PINE HEMLOCK

Every Thickness and Length in Spruce

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FLOORING, CASING, BASE,
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BOARDS, SHIPLAP,
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Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

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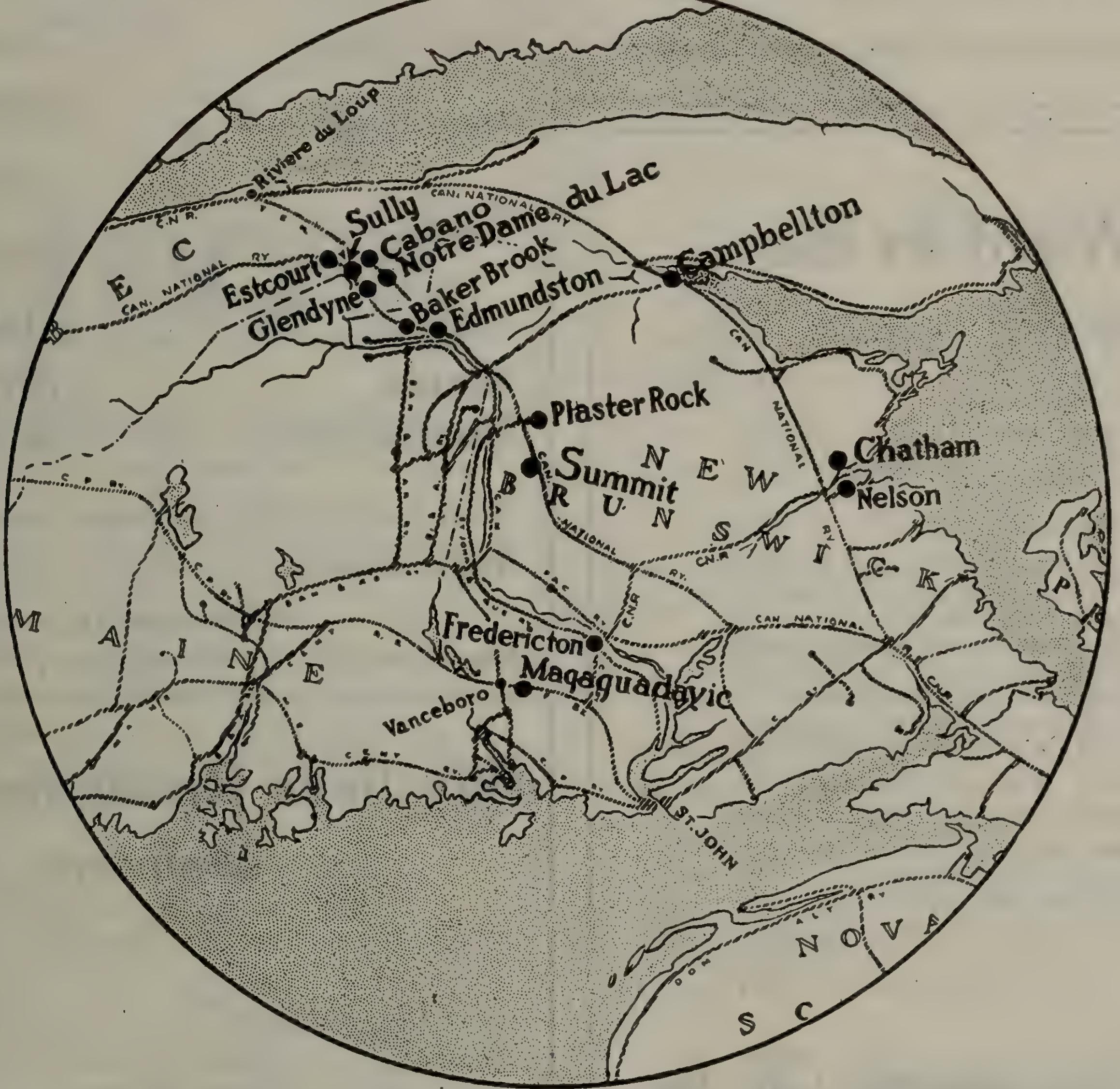
Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill'

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

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International Land & Lumber Company Limited

LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

We Want to Buy

No. 1 Com. or Merchantable Spruce.
2 cars each, 2 x 2, 2 x 3, 2 x 4—10 to 16′ S4S ¼ scant.
2 cars each, 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 20′ Rough.
3 cars 3 x 8, 10 to 20′ 50% 20′ rough.
1 car 6 x 6, 10 to 20′ 50% rough.
2 cars 5/4 x 9, 13′ rough.
2 cars 2 x 9, 13′ rough.
5 cars 4 ft. No. 1 Lath.
2 cars 1 x 2 firring, S1S & Bdled.
2 cars 1 x 3 to 12″ S4S 13/16 x 1/4 scant in width.
1 car each, 1 x 8 and 1 x 10′ S4S, 13/16 x 1/4 scant width.
No. 1, 2 and 3, Barn white Pine.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10″ S4S 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car each 1 x 8 & 10″ 1/4 scant in width, x 13/16th thick.
1 car 5/4 x 3 to 12″ S4S, 1-1/8 x 1/4 scant in width.
No. 1 Common Fir. rough or S1S1E 1/4 scant.
50,000′ ft. each, 2 x3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 4 x 6, 10 to 24′ 50% 20′.

Quote prices on any of above stock that you can furnish, delivered F.O.B. cars at following points.

Parkville Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Long Island R.R. Delivery
Sheepshead Bay Station Brooklyn, N.Y.	Long Island R.R. Delivery
Rocakaway Beach Station, Long Island N.Y.	Long Island Delivery
Ozone Park Station, Long Island, N.Y.	Long Island R.R. Delivery
Keansburg, N.J.	C.R.R. of N.J. Delivery
Atlantic City, N.J.	C.R.R. of N.J. Delivery

The Sea Shore Lumber Co., Inc.
Coney Island, N.Y.

GILLIES BROS., LTD.
BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment

Charles O. Maus Lumber Co.
South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.

Southern and Northern Hardwood Lumber

Red Gum
(plain or quartered)
Sap Gum
(plain or quartered)
Oak
(plain or quarter cut)
Ash
Maple
Basswood
Southern Elm
Cottonwood
Cypress
Tupelo
Oak Timbers
Birch
Beech

If you want dry stocks and honest grades, we have them.

High Grades **Service**

Why not give us a trial?

We have Ready for Prompt Delivery

2	cars	4″	Birch No. 1 Com. & Better.
3	“	3″	“ “ “ “
2	“	2½″	“ “ “ “
5	“	2″	“ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “
2	“	5/4	“ “ “ “
6	“	4/4	“ No. 2 “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 3 Common Hardwood.
8	“	4″	No. 1 Soft Elm Com. & Better.
4	“	3″	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	10/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	8/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	5/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
1	“	4″	Firsts and Seconds Hard Maple.
2	“	4″	No. 1 Com. & Better Hard Maple.
5	“	3″	“ “ “ “ “
6	“	2″	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
5	cars	4/4	Basswood all 10′ and 12′ lengths No. 1 Com. & Better.
2	“	4/4	Cull Bass. Random lengths.
2	“	6/4	Basswood No. 1 Com. & Better.
4	“	4/4	Brown Ash No. 2 Com. & Better.

Miscellaneous:
Some Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut and Popple.

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
203 - 204 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

British Columbia Lumber and Timber

Red Cedar Shingles

Ten Test Solid Fibre Board

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO Phone Main 6752

P. L. CANFIELD

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

B.C. Western White Pine

above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers
of Lumber
including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

Pine
Spruce - Hemlock

WHENEVER you are in need of these products, give us an opportunity to quote before placing your order elsewhere. With the immense facilities at our disposal and our favorable location to the best sources of supply we feel sure we can please you—both as to quality and price. This applies equally to foreign and domestic buyers for we do a large export trade.

Drop us a line.

J. B. Snowball Co.

LIMITED

Chatham New Brunswick

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

QUALITY *SERVICE*

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone, Telegraph Poles Railway Ties, Pulpwood

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
Rolland Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hardwood Lumber and Lath

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

WE OFFER :—

Sound Wormy and Mill Cull Jack Pine and Spruce in 1 x 4 and wider, and 2 x 4/6/8 — Merchntable 2 x 4/5/6/7— all heavy to 16 ft. Also Mer. Spruce and Red Pine, 2 x 4 /6/8/10/12 and 1 x 4.—2 x 4 and up and 1 x 4 and up Poplar.

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

We appreciate list of offerings of White Pine—Hemlock—Jack Pine and Spruce—Quote prices on grades.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

The Leigh Lumber Co.
33 Richmond St. West Toronto

READY FOR SHIPMENT

300,000′		2-inch Hem. Long Run.
100,000′		1-inch " " " '
2	Cars	2-inch White Pine M. Cull.
5	"	2-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
2	"	1-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
1	"	4/4 & 8/4 Black Ash.
1	"	8/4 Hard Maple.
2	"	4/4 Basswood.
3	"	4/4 Crating Birch and Maple.

A Service of Satisfaction

After all—it's Service and Satisfaction that count

May we quote on the following?

PINE—SPRUCE
HEMLOCK—HARDWOODS
B.C. LUMBER and TIMBER

We always carry a stock of all local woods an Pacific coast lumber at our Montreal Storage Yards.

G. A. GRIER & SONS, Limited

MONTREAL *Established 1871* **TORONTO**
Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West **22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. West**

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

If it's

SPRUCE LUMBER

we have it

Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR

93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
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Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry

Kinglake, Ontario

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

Steam Dried or
Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

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Codes used
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Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
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American Hardwoods & Mahogany

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Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
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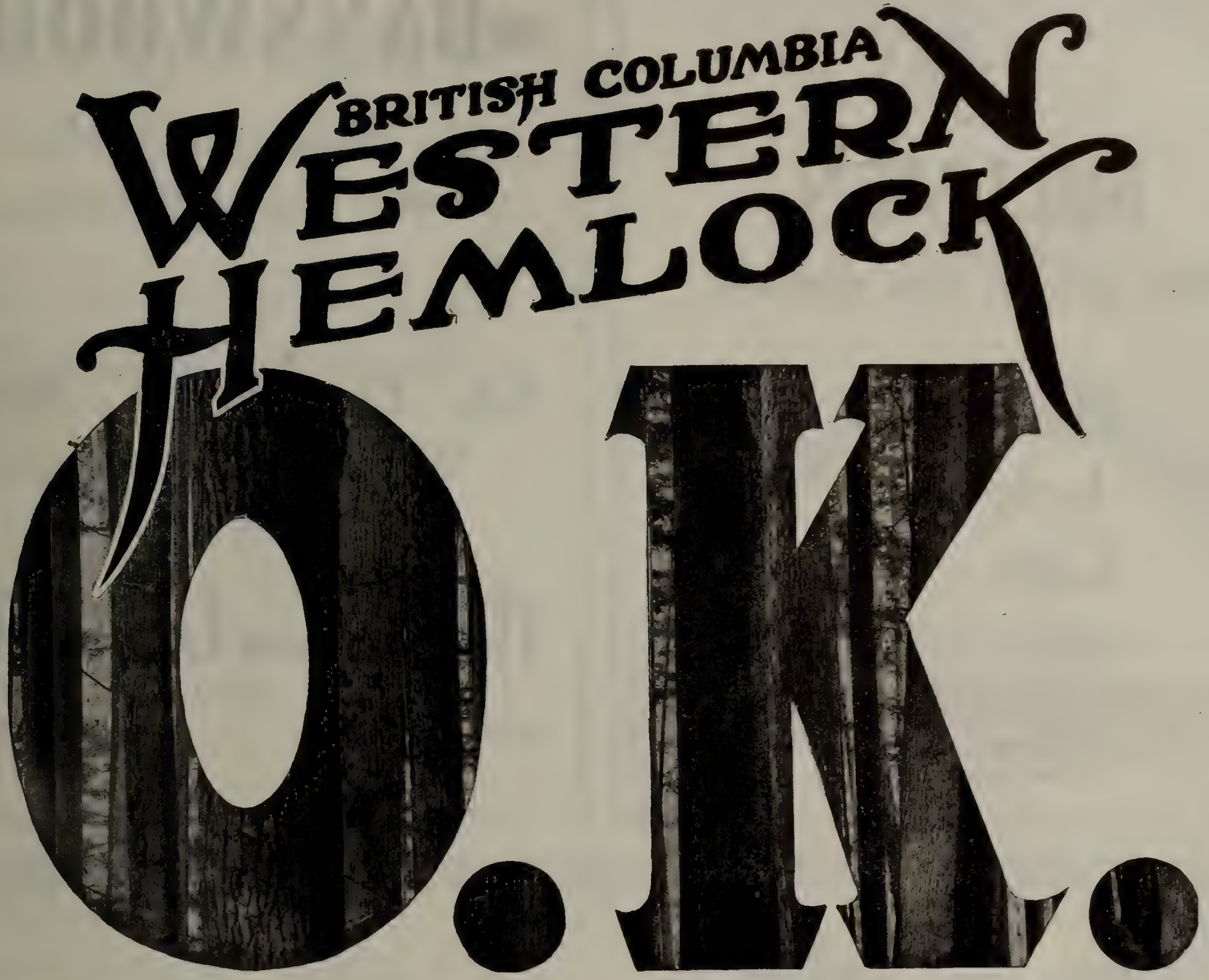

Ask the Man Who Has Used it

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

Lumber dealers and their customers are getting to like BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK better the more they deal in it or use it.

It is not a hardwood but is possessed of a grain that is externally beautiful. It takes a high polish, is free from pitch and "shakes" and possesses great strength.

Don't wait until all your competitors have established a reputation for handling BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK.

We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill

QUALITY SERVICE

MILLMEN

We are in the market for

Hemlock
Jack Pine
Lath

Let us have your prices.

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—BASSWOOD—

400,000 ft. 1" dry Stock
(Well Manufactured)
600,000ft. 1" 1¼" 1½" 1922 Sawing
(Winter Cut)

---Also---

Ash, Elm, Birch, Maple, White Pine, Spruce

The Rideau Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Canada Life Building Ottawa, Canada

RUSH

Shipments is the order of the day

QUICK

Delivery is our aim

A Trial Order Will Convince You Our QUALITY Is Right, You Will Be Satisfied With Our SERVICE.

INTERPROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 1995

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

25,000′	3/8 x 2 Clear Plain Red Oak Flooring.
15,000′	3/8 x 1½ Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.
4,000′	13/16 x 1½ Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.

Wholesale only, low prices on request.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

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Heaps & Sons

Limited

Metropolitan Bldg, VANCOUVER, B.C.

SHINGLES

British Columbia Lumber & Timbers

Straight or Mixed Cars of

FLOORING	CASING
CEILING	BASE
FINISH	MOULDINGS

Timms Phillips

DOUGLAS FIR
LUMBER
RED CEDAR
SHINGLES

We manufacture all grades of

RedCedarShingles

Which are inspected by
the British Columbia Inspector

We can give Mixed or Straight cars of

Rough K.D. Clear Fir

Manufactured from
old growth logs

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Now Specializing in

B. C. Lumber and Shingles
Red Cedar Poles
Cedar and Fir Piling

Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
— of —
Pine and Spruce
SAWN LUMBER
Lath and Shingles

This Trademark

RELIABLE QUALITY
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SERVICE

---your best guarantee of satisfaction

WHEN you purchase from us you not only get as good lumber as is produced on the Pacific coast but you get it exactly when, where and how you want it. Prices are kept at a level that makes retailing sure and profitable. Gradings are generous.

Book your orders through our Eastern representatives or send them to us direct. Remember, we are not satisfied until you are.

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Western Soft Pine
Western Hemlock
White Pine
Red Cedar Shingles

Apex Lumber Company
LIMITED

Vancouver, B. C.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

A Box was made: With a Jingling Bell—

The Sound could hardly be heard

Sound-deadening walls and ceilings of tasteful beauty; warm, noiseless, resilient floors are ensured when you build with

TEN TEST
TRADE MARK
THE BOARD WITH THE 10 TESTED FEATURES
SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Exterior walls with artistic Stucco finish—that will not crack, chip nor fall off; that defy sun and rain, snow and freezing winds. Interior walls and ceilings that will not sag, shrink nor crack—that permit widest scope for personal taste in artistic decoration. These features are Guaranteed when you build with Ten Test Solid Fibre Board.

It can be sawed and nailed directly to joists and studding. It makes solid, moisture and fire-resisting, flat-surfaced, sanitary walls that last as long as the building.

For new construction, or for remodelling over old plaster. For interior and exterior walls—Ten Test Solid Fibre Board is the most economical building material you can use.

Send for this
FREE BOOK

that tells in detail of the Ten Certified Tests made with this building board. Address your nearest representative, or

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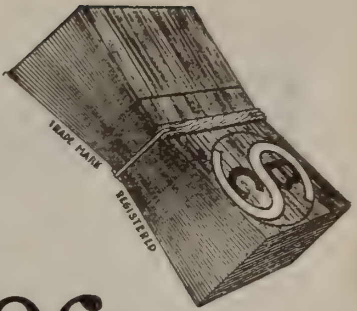
What, Why and How to Build with
TEN TEST
SOLID FIBRE BOARD



BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C
Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE ***and HARDWOOD***

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

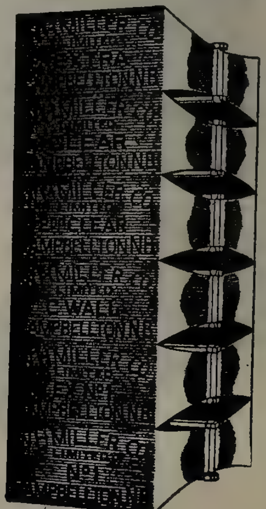
Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

For Quick Turnover and Generous Profits, stock

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

The wise merchant will always keep a good stock of these shingles on hand During the next few months, while the house building season is at its height they are an extremely profitable proposition. May we submit quotations?

We also manufacture Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc., and can make prompt delivery by rail or water.



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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

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ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
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MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

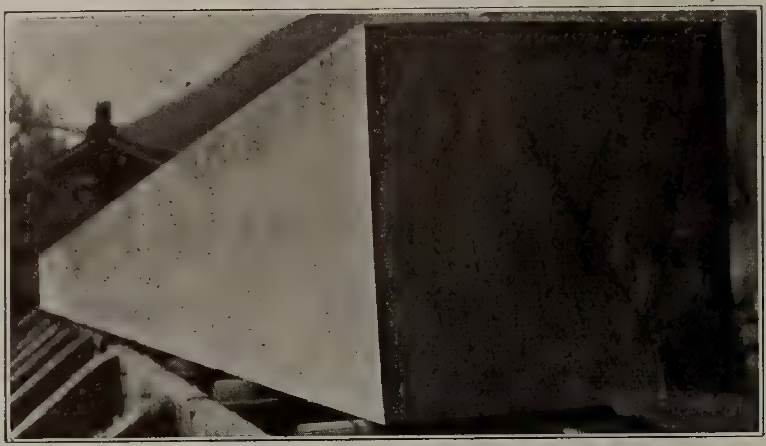
Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:
Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

We are just starting to cut a quantity of Red and White Pine which we would cut to the order of purchaser, about one and a half million feet in the lot. A good chance to get your stock assorted to suit your trade.

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Field, Ont.

Now try the Best

On the extreme northern edge of the great Pine Belt on Lake of the Woods grows the finest Red and White Pine obtainable anywhere. That is the kind we handle. Would you like quotations?

Try it today.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine, White Spruce, White Poplar, Box and Crating Stock, Lath and Shooks.

Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2", 3" and 4" thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.
Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto Phone M. 3551

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG. **TORONTO** Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

STOP - LOOK - LISTEN

PRICES of LUMBER are MOVING

The upward trend has reached the Wholesaler and in the natural order of things, soon will be evident to the Retailer.

C. A. LARKIN COMPANY, 229 Confederation Life Bldg.
TORONTO, CANADA

B.C. Red Cedar Shingles
laid with
Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated Cut Nails
will make
A Forty Year Roof

A good shingle deserves a good nail.

These nails are now carried in stock by a large number of Retail Lumbermen—Specify them for a lasting roof.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. - Toronto

Lumber and Lath For Sale

Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber manufactured to order Also random stocks on hand.

Get our prices on both lumber and laths, cargo or car lots.

Musgrave & Company Limited
Eastern Trust Bldg. Halifax, N.S.

Planing Mill Stock
CYPRESS
Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind
Stock Widths 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gregertsen Brothers Co.
McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

Power Lumber Company Limited
Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of
SPRUCE
Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:
St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City
Also Mills at:
**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline**
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Nice Line of Dry White Pine
1¼", 1½", and 2"
FOR FACTORY

Also
3" x 7" & up—6/16' Mill Culls

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE
and
Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office:
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Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" 8/16' Mill Run Strips
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" " " " Crating Stock
200 M. 1 x 6 & Up " " "
200 M. 2 x 4 " " "
50 M. 4 x 4 " " "
200 M. 2 x 5 " " "
400 M. 2 x 6 " " "
350 M. 2 x 8 " " "
250 M. 2 x 4 & Up " " " Sound Wormy
15 M. 4 x 6 10/16 " " Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M. 6 x 6 " " " " "
15 M. 6 x 8 " " " " "
30 M. 8 x 8 " " " " "
15 M. 8 x 10 & 10 x 10 " " " "
100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

ROCH JULIEN

MORIN BUILDING 111 MOUNTAIN HILL
QUEBEC, QUE.

New **RAILS** **Relaying**

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto

Send us your enquiries on

OAK WANEY PINE BIRCH ELM WHITE PINE
and RED PINE DEALS SPRUCE DEALS

We have the Stock and can give the Service

W. & J. SHARPLES, LIMITED
Established 1818
Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal

OLIVER

Service - Security - Satisfaction

in

White Pine
and Hardwoods

Is Perfection to a Degree

Write us for quotations

The Oliver Lumber Co.
OF TORONTO LIMITED
6 King St. West TORONTO

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.
Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Canada

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale
White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock
Hardwoods
Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
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EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

The John Carew Lumber Co. Ltd.
Lindsay, Ont.

For Keen buying; Send for our quotations

DOUGLAS A. STALKER
122 Wellington St. Sherbrooke

B.C. FIR
SPRUCE - PINE - LATH - SHINGLES
HARDWOODS

Service — Quality — Plus Satisfaction

We handle an immense variety of

Food Supplies for Lumber Camps

amongst which are the following

Baking Powder
Biscuits
Coffee
Evaporated Fruits
Cereals
Rolled Oats
Canned Vegetables
Canned Meats
Canned Fish
Cheese
Condensed Milk

Flour
Jams & Jellies
Lard
Molasses & Syrup
Pickles
Rice
Soap
Spices
Sugar
Tea
Tobacco
Vinegar

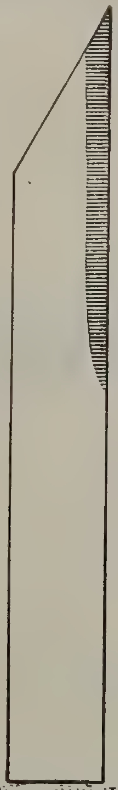
Quotations on request

Hudon, Hebert & Co., Limited

Wholesale Grocers

18 De Bresoles St. Montreal Canada

Users of ordinary Thick Planer Knives can now, by the New Simonds Process of "Welding" obtain the same cutting efficiency that the users of Thin High Speed Knives obtain.



CROSS SECTIONAL VIEW OF PLANER KNIFE.
Shaded portion indicates the High Speed Steel Edge "welded" to the face of the knife.

It has been an accepted fact that high speed steel could not be welded. Yet here it is by this new Simonds process welded to a soft metal backing. Being welded it allows us to heat treat the knives to bring out the utmost in cutting efficiency. The old style high speed steel knives could not be so heat treated. When they were heated the braze would come apart just like a soldered article. Welded knives do not come apart when heat treated. You get a great deal longer service between grindings. You get a great deal longer life to your knives. In every way using these knives is economical. We can now furnish these welded knives for Spoke, Moulder Lath, Chair, Jointer and Planer Knives up to 30 inches long.

To the best of our knowledge no other knife manufacturer can supply these welded knives. Our prices, however, are just the same as for ordinary brazed high speed steel knives.

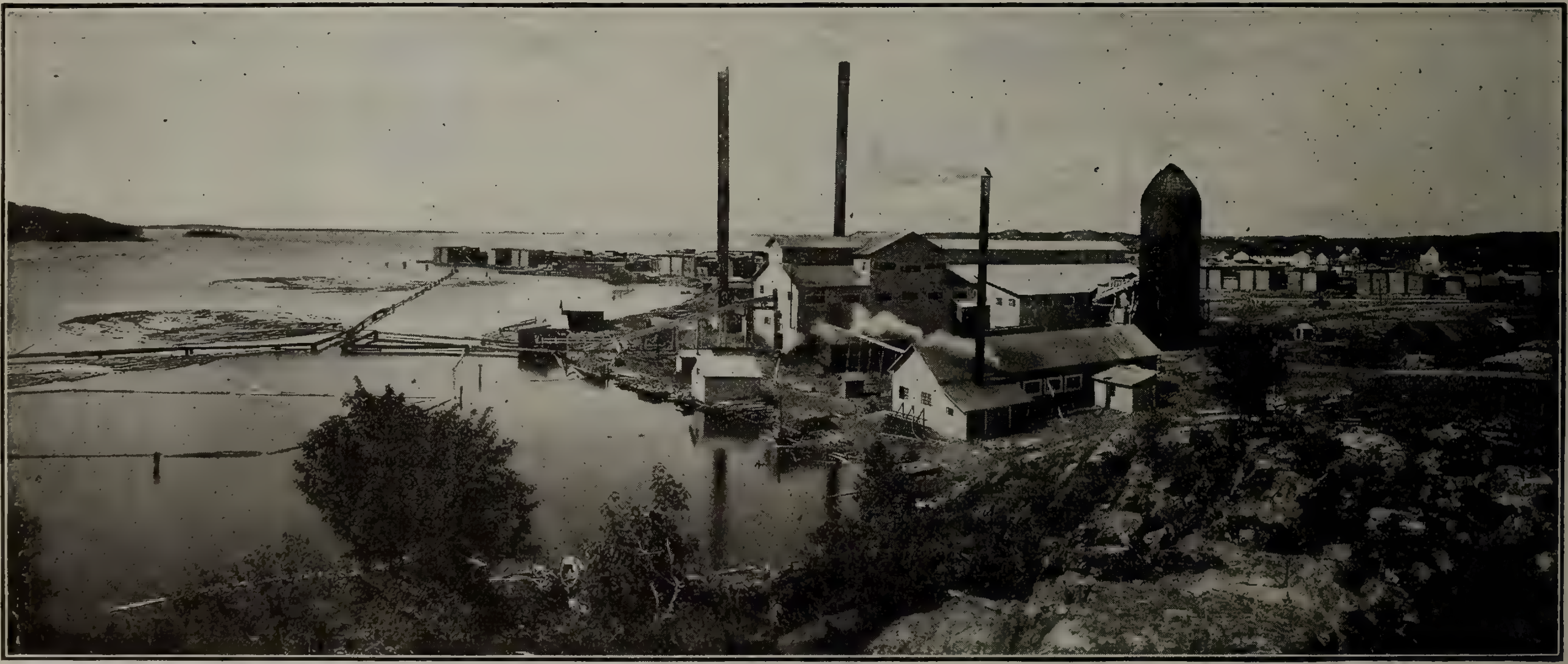
Orders are coming in rapidly, therefore the surest way for you to get a set of these WELDED HIGH SPEED STEEL KNIVES on your machine is to get your orders in promptly to our factory.

It will pay you to specify your needs a month or two ahead.

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited

Montreal, Que.

St. John, N.B. **Vancouver, B.C.**



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

Pioneer and Leader in the Industry

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

Recognized Authority for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, September 1, 1922 No. 17

Accident Record and Workmen's Compensation in the Lumbering Industry

By S. Price, Toronto
Chairman of Workmen's Compensation Board

Since the commencement of the present Workmen's Compensation Act in 1915 few lines of industry have varied more in rates of wages, accident frequency, compensation costs, and rates of assessment, than the lumbering industry. The rates of assessment depend upon the number, severity, and cost of the accidents. The compensation in most cases is a percentage of the lost wages of the injured workman, the exception being death cases, in which compensation to widows and children consists of flat allowances. Thus the raising of wages automatically increases the rates of assessment.

Increase in liberality of benefits, of course, increases both the rate of assessment and the aggregate amount of compensation, but while very material increases of benefits have taken place since the Act was first passed, especially in 1917 and 1920, the increase in rates of assessment that have been made in the lumbering industry are not chiefly attributable to the increased benefits. The number and severity of the accidents is the chief factor. The years 1919 and 1921, and especially the latter, have shown a bad experience. Prior to 1919 the accident experience in the lumbering industry had been comparatively good.

The figures so far for 1922 seem to show some improvement over 1921, the total amount of compensation awarded up to the present being very considerably less than that of the corresponding period in 1921.

The total expenditure in respect of accidents in the lumbering industry in 1921 was $700,000, including estimates for cases not finally disposed of. This seems an exceedingly large amount, and even with the increased rates that had to be charged it is estimated there will still, when the final figures are compiled, be a deficit of some $25,000 for the year. The three per cent. assessment for logging operations and four per cent. for saw mills and mixed operations which had to be charged seem very high rates compared with those of former years. The highest rates that had previously been charged were $2.25 and $3.00, respectively, in 1919. Yet even these rates compare very favorably with those in other places. In Michigan, for instance, the rates for 1921 were $5,38 and $5.06, respectively; in Ohio, $3.35 and $5.40; in New York, $12.20 and $10.19; and in Minnesota, $4.14 and $5.01. Our rates for 1918 were only $1.20 and $1.60, respectively, for logging and saw mills. It may not be possible with the increased benefits to reach such low rates again but if accidents are reduced the rates would automatically drop.

The Record is Not Favorable

A study of the accident record for 1921 shows a very bad experience both in woods operations and in saw mills. It cannot be doubted that a little greater care on the part of those concerned, both workmen and employers, would have prevented many of the accidents that happened. Since the beginning of 1920 the Board has been furnishing to the Lumbermen's Safety Association, as soon as reports are received, particulars of every accident involving compensation, giving names and addresses of workman and employer, and time, place, and cause of accident, and nature of the injury. This keeps the management of the Safety Association completely in touch with what is happening and gives them opportunity to inquire into cases that seem to call for inquiry and to devise ways and means as far as possible of preventing the occurrence of similar accidents. It also affords them the opportunity to compare the accident frequency of different employers and call delinquents to account where the experience is bad.

Particulars of a few of the typical accidents, both in the woods operations and in the operation of saw mills, may be of interest, showing how the accident happened, the nature of the injury, and the cost.

Claim 189,522—Workman was struck by falling tree. Back injured, fracture and dislocation of four dorsal vertebrae. Cost of accident $11,915.03.

Claim 200,000—Workman lost his balance and fell into water. Was carried away by strong current and drowned. Left 6 children under 16. Cost of accident $3,072.

Claim 199,973—While driving logs workman was struck in eye by another workman's pike-pole; left eye blinded. Cost of accident $2,074.90.

Claim 193,779—While bringing load of logs down sand hill load upset, a log striking workman, killing him instantly. He left a widow and two children under 16. Cost of accident $9,311.

Claim 210,604—Workman was pushing slab along feedway and caught hand in feed rolls. All fingers of right hand were amputated at first joint. Cost of accident $4,000.20.

Claim 202,290—While oiling a bearing under lath mill workman's sleeve became caught in setscrew on revolving shaft, drawing him in. Injuries resulted in death. Workman left widow and 4 children under 16. Cost of accident $9,879.80.

Claim 208,366—Workman slipped and fell while passing trimming table. Threw out hand to save himself and right hand was caught between two gear wheels. Amputation of first two fingers of right hand at metacarpal phalangeal joints. Cost of accident $3,753.

Claim 214,383—Workman removed cover which acts as guard over lath saws to tighten nut and his sweater sleeve caught in saws, his right arm being drawn into saws. Arm badly mangled necessitating amputation midway between elbow and shoulder. Cost of accident $6,335.83.

Who Carries the Burden

It has been sometimes said that the large employers pay for the small ones. The Board has made some test of this and the result has tended to show that this has during some years been somewhat the case, but not at all to as great an extent as some of the larger employers contended. The individual figures showing assessments and accident cost for each firm in the whole class for the year 1918 were printed and mailed to every employer in the class, thus affording any employer who might so desire the opportunity of making a test for himself. A rather peculiar fact was that the employers whose assessment ran from $500 to $1,000 made a very unfavorable showing. The writer of this article was informed about a year ago by a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board in one of the other provinces that in that province it was the large employers who had the worst accident experience, the smaller ones more than carrying their own burden. It may here be mentioned that after the Board made the test above referred to employers with a pay roll not exceeding $10,000 carrying on mixed operations have been charged a higher rate than the large employers with mixed operations, being given the saw mill rate without segregation, which has been higher than the logging rate.

Since 1917 a system of merit rating has been in effect, under which, as now applied, a maximum difference of 55 per cent. of assessment is made between the employer with a good accident experience and the one with a bad experience, refunds up to 30 per cent. being made to the former and additional charges up to 25 per cent. levied upon the latter. Under this system $59,168.06 was refunded and $30,671.39 charged employers in the lumbering industry for the year 1920. The merit rating for 1921 will be applied in the course of a few months, it being necessary to wait until the accident cost for each employer for the year has been as fully ascertained as possible, depending upon the determination of the ultimate extent of disability in prolonged cases. Merit rating removes at least a large part of the objection that is sometimes raised to the collective liability system as to lessening the incentive to accident prevention. It makes it a matter of direct monetary interest to each employer to keep down his accident cost, to say nothing of the humanitarian and other aspects of the accident prevention problem.

Taking Care of Accident Cost

It has been the practice of the Board, in common it is believed with that of all similar Boards elsewhere, to make the assessments for each year as far as possible take care of the accident cost for that year. For this purpose pension awards are capitalized upon an actuarial basis and the amounts set aside in a pension fund, which is common to all the different classes of industry, to meet future pension payments as they fall due. Thus the accident fund is kept upon a solvent basis and no accumulated burden is being piled up for future years. Misunderstanding seems to exist in some quarters in regard to this. The pension fund which is provided for the purpose of meeting awards that have already been made for accidents that have happened is sometimes referred to as a reserve, and the impression is left that this is something that is provided for accidents that may occur in the future. This is not at all the case.

The only reserve, properly so called, which the Board provides, is a small fund known as the Disaster Reserve, being one per cent. of the total assessments, which is set aside to meet any unforeseen disaster or contingency that may arise in any of the classes and which might unduly burden the class. Three applications of this disaster fund have already been made and the total amount of the fund for all classes is at present only $218,615.62. This is on a total assessment of some $27,000,000. If a pension fund was not provided liabilities would accumulate without any provision for payment and it would be unfair to charge employers of the future for accidents that happened years before. The term "Current Cost" which is sometimes used in this connection by those who advocate the elimination of provision for liquidation of awards as they are made is a misnomer. The principle followed by the Board is to provide for accidents as they happen, not to leave them to be provided for in the future, but not to provide for future accidents. In the experience of the writer it is the rarest exception for any business man with whom this question has been discussed to advocate anything else but what the Board is doing, when he correctly understands the situation.

Situation Relating to Dependants

Another question over which some controversy has been raised is the question of payment to dependants residing outside of the province. The situation in regard to this has also been misunderstood, and in some respects misrepresented. The Ontario Act, like Acts of a number of other provinces, contains a reciprocal clause in regard to compensation to dependants residing outside the jurisdiction. This in substance is that the amount paid to these residents of outside places shall be the same as a dependant resident in Ontario would receive under the law of that place for a fatal accident happening there. It applies only in fatal cases, compensation payable to workmen themselves not depending upon residence, except that commutation of pensions may be made where they remove to a distant foreign country. Whether the reciprocal provision in death cases is a proper and desirable provision is of course a matter for the Legislature. It would hardly seem, however, that a dependent residing outside of Ontario can have just cause for complaint when as liberally dealt with by the Ontario Law as would be the case under his or her own law, and the remedy is within the control of that province or country to make its law as liberal as that of Ontario. So far as employers are concerned the difference in assessment would not be very great, but it is to be remembered that the employers in any class of industry pay only the amount of compensation that is awarded, and it is very erroneous to say, as has been said, that they are assessed for such cases on the Ontario scale. Nobody is assessed and nobody pays for compensation which is not awarded. As will be seen from the early part of this article the employers in the lumbering class have in fact a small deficit up to the end of 1921.

Complaints are Growing Less

This is the eighth year of the operation of the present Ontario Act and while there are differences of opinion upon some points the complaints upon the whole have been few. The distinguishing features of the present law are the collective liability of the employers in each class of industry and the simplicity and inexpensiveness of procedure. It differs from the old law which it superseded by covering all accidents arising out of and in course of the employment instead of merely those which were caused by the negligence or breach of duty of the employer, and in substituting informal administration by a Board for the technicality and stringency of court procedure. It differs from the compensation laws of most of the United States in making the employers in the various classes of industry collectively and not individually liable for payment of the benefits.

The Board feels there is no doubt as to the general superiority of the collective liability system. Individual liability, uninsured, would often ruin the employer and leave the crippled workman or his dependants without compensation. Individual liability, insured with private companies, is very much more expensive upon the whole than collective liability administered as are the Ontario and other Provincial Acts. This is plain from a comparison of our rates with those of neighboring states. The reason is very pointedly shown in the last report of the Manitoba Board, where the system was changed a year and half ago from individual liability with private insurance to collective liability as in Ontario.

This report points out that under the former law 36 cents out of every dollar collected from the employer was allowed the insurance companies for expenses and profits. This was the amount agreed upon, after investigation, as the proper and necessary allowance which the insurance companies should receive. In Ontario only two cents out of every dollar paid by the employer is absorbed in administration expenses. In other words, a dollar had to be collected in Manitoba under the individual liability and private insurance system to pay 64 cents in benefits, while in Ontario one dollar paid 98 cents in benefits. This means that if the system formerly prevailing in Manitoba were adopted in Ontario employers would be paying $1.53 for every dollar of their present rate of assessment, or 53 per cent. more than they are now being charged.

Splendid specimen of Jack pine eighteen inches on the stump on Crown lands of New Brunswick. Jack pine has become valuable during the last three years.

Does it Pay Retailer to Run a Planing Mill?

Much Depends Upon the Size of the Yard, the Work to be Done and Local Conditions Which Have to be Met—Interesting Points Raised

Experience has shown that there are several different things which may prompt a concern operating a retail lumber yard, to install one or more wood-working machines. To give better service to customers, is usually the main objective, rather than the thought of increased profits says, "Smallman" in "The Woodworker." It is difficult to ignore repeated requests of the trade for odd-size boards, cut stock, dimension material or mouldings that are not on hand, but which could be easily and profitably supplied from material in stock, if one or two machines were available. A concern may also be influenced through the suggestion of some friendly competitor, or even a wood-working mechanic who is ambitious to create a more independent job for himself. The convenience, compactness and safety of motor-drive, and a never-failing source of power at nominal cost, make possible the installation of a few machines in practically any kind of building, at a cost only slightly greater than the price of the required machines and motors.

I have been asked many times what equipment a man operating a small retail lumber yard should have, and my answer has invariably been that a 12-in. molder and a power-feed rip saw will handle a lot of work, in fact practically all of the work that will be called for. It is not often that a yard will get boards over 12-in. wide nowadays, therefore the 12-in. molder will double-surface or single-surface practically all of the stock a yard will handle; also, it will run trim for special orders or moldings of any special kind that may be asked for. It is a very versatile machine and in the hands of a competent operator will pay for itself in a very short time.

A power-feed rip saw is almost indispensable in a lumber yard, and is the only machine that some of them have. In other cases only a hand-feed rip is installed, but this is a poor policy, as the power-feed saw is by far the best investment. The labor cost of ripping the stock up with a hand-feed rip may be out of all proportion to the saving to be effected, but the cost of ripping on a power-feed is not a serious factor.

Believe Rip Saw is a Necessity

Many retail lumbermen are strongly averse to putting in machinery of any kind, unless a rip saw; they nearly all agree that this machine is a necessity. The attitude of these men is that they can buy all of the material they require from the big mills, in carload lots, for considerably less than they can manufacture it themselves. Asked about the orders they might get for special stuff if they had a molder, they reply that they don't want it; it pays them better to turn it down than to bother with it.

Of course no person will deny the ability of the big mills, with their fast-feed matchers, to turn out milled stock much cheaper than the small man, and it may also be true that it pays the small man better not to bother with special detailed stock, but the argument of some retail men who have molders may be of interest to them. I asked one of these men recently if his molder was a profitable investment. For answer he led the way to a pile of dressed stock that had just been run through the machine, and stated that it was originally rough lumber he had sorted out of a carload, purchased at rough lumber price, and that by dressing it he could get a much better price for it.

This man said it was not an unusual thing to get fairly good quantity of stock of this kind out of a car of comparatively low-grade lumber, and that it would be a shame, as well as a loss of money, to let it go for rough boarding of a building, such as roofing or boarding that was to be covered up with matched siding. He maintained that his molder was earning quite a good dividend for him by utilizing stock of this kind for a better purpose and for getting out special detailed stock.

The trouble with some retail lumbermen is that they do not know anything about machinery themselves and are afraid to take a chance on hiring a man to take charge, for fear they will get one that will spoil a lot of stock and get them into a lot of trouble. Their argument is that they cannot afford to hire a really good man, because such a man can command a good salary in a big mill, and they believe that the only men left for them to choose from are the "lemons" who are unable to obtain employment at a big mill.

This is a fallacy, however. There are a great many sticker hands and all-round men who prefer working in a small mill, because they are their own boss to a much greater extent than they would be in a big one. Also, they like the chance of a change around occasionally from one machine to another; it is monotonous working day after day, shoving stock through a molder. Making set-ups gives them a change once in a while, but a lot of men would rather work where they are the sole "crew," with a chance of doing something different now and then. It adds some to their self-esteem, too, to be in touch with the office and the boss a little more closely than they would be in a big plant.

Some of the small yards are not satisfied with a rip saw and molder. The owners of one that I am acquainted with recently put in a 12-in. molder, power-feed rip and 24-in. double surfacer. They figured on keeping the molder working pretty steadily on moldings, base, matched lumber and stock of this kind, and wanted the surfacer so that when they had stock to be surfaced it would not be necessary to interfere with the molder. They also thought that very often there might be only half a dozen boards to dress, and it would be a great deal more convenient to adjust the surfacer to the proper thickness and put the stuff through than it would be to put straight knives on the sticker and make the proper adjustments.

Would Like to Get Rid of Mill

A great deal depends, of course, on the size of the yard and the amount of work to be done, and in many cases the surfacer is a very desirable machine to have. However, where the yard is comparatively small and the idea is to keep the equipment down to the minimum, the molder and power-feed rip saw will go a long way. If it is found desirable to add a double or single surfacer later on, the addition can easily be made.

I have listened to many opinions, expressed by small, and even some quite large, retail lumbermen on this subject of machinery, and am bound to admit that the feeling of most of them is that they would prefer to keep away from anything resembling a mill. One owner of a retail yard and fair-sized planing mill stated recently that he would be glad to get rid of his mill, because it lost money for him, but he hardly saw how he could dispense with it altogether. He brought up a peculiar point, which I could hardly see the force of, but which may be clear to other readers.

He contended that it would pay him to get rid of his molder and install in its place a matcher—that is, one of the slower-feed machines (really amounting to an ordinary planer with side heads), because he would not require such a skilled man to run it. I believe it was his intention to run his moldings on a small machine he had, but I could not see the wisdom of getting rid of his big molder to put in an old-fashioned matcher, and am inclined to think he will regret the change before a great while.

If any readers possess knowledge on the subject of machinery for a small retail yard handling other kinds of building materials in addition to lumber, and will say something for the benefit of the more unenlighted of the fraternity, their remarks will undoubtedly receive a warm welcome, because I can vouch for the interest in the subject. My own idea (as before stated) is to install a power-feed saw and a 12-in. molder (or a 10-in. machine might suffice), then if it is found that there is sufficient work to keep more machines working to advantage, additions can be made to the equipment, and the experience gained in operating the molder and saw will dictate what form it will be most desirable for the additions to take.

Very few of the smaller men will bother with sash at all, because in nearly every city there are several concerns jobbing sash and doors, in addition to hardwood flooring and other building materials, and these firms invariably have some connection with a mill. In fact, sometimes they own a mill, sometimes in a town some distance away, where operating expenses are cheaper, and sometimes in another part of the city from their warehouse there is a small mill catering to their requirements alone. Whichever way the business is handled, the retailer can get all his sash and doors from a firm of this kind, and often it is not necessary for him to carry any stock to speak of, because these jobbers have trucks delivering constantly in the cities and suburbs.

In some of these smaller mills I have noticed a very strong tendency, where they have a moderate amount of resawing to do, to install a circular resaw. There was a time when these machines were practically put off the market by the band resaw, and a good many second-hand ones that have been standing aside for years have found a sale.

Windsor Lumber Retailers Advertise Attractively

Windsor, Ont., where the 1923 convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will assemble in January next, has just been holding an "Old-Home Week," in which thousands of former residents paid a visit to the scenes of their youth. The press of Windsor issued special editions, setting forth the features of the function.

Many of the leading business firms in the Border Cities used much space in the local publications. Among these concerns were the Fletcher Lumber Co., 1484 Howard Ave.; Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., Langlois Ave. & Tecumseh Road; Conklin Planing Mills Co., of Kingsville, (who have branches at Woodslee, Cottam and Amherstburg); Windsor Lumber Co., Cameron Ave.; McLean Lumber Co., McDougall & Albert Sts., and others. Most of the announcements extended a hearty welcome to the "Old Boys" and wished them a pleasant time.

In some of these ads., however, very interesting facts were set forth. The McLean Lumber Co., for instance, say, that they began business on its present site in the year 1894. At the time the firm commenced their operations they occupied the same corner, but now, instead of using just a small area, which at that time was ample, most of the entire block bounded by McDougall, Albert, Mercer and Assumption Streets is utilized. It is interesting to know that a number of years ago four cars for the S. W., & A. railway were built by the McLean Lumber Co. These cars are Nos. 23, 24, 30 and 31, and in spite of the new ones that have been put on recently, the old "stand-bys" are still in use and giving good service. Mr. W. J. Pulling, who has been in the lumber business all his life, and knows it from the mill to the finished product, is the president of the company. Mr. A. N. McLean, vice-president and manager, is also very well posted in lumber, having been in the lumber business continuously since the year 1872, with the exception of three years at one period. Mr. John McLean, secretary and treasurer, Mr. E. W. Pulling, assistant manager, and Mr. H. H. Steer, have been with the firm a long time. In fact, Mr. Steer, the factory manager, has been with the company for 28 years. Many of the best houses and churches in this district have been done by the company, and the fine River Canard church, the interior of which is magnificent in design and finish, was furnished by the progressive local concern.

Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co. had a whole-page display, giving illustrations of the plant, office and yard. The cuts of Mr. Piggott, and of the various officers of the organization, made a well-balanced and effective advt. The length of service of each official in the lumber line was also given. Mr. Piggott has been connected with the lumber trade since 1887; C. S. Dunnett, factory superintendent, has been with the company twenty-three years and A. J. Pickering, yard superintendent, for twenty-seven years. The other officers of the company, who have long been identified with the lumber industry, are G. H. Foster, accountant; E. C. Schultz, office manager; S. H. Markham, order clerk, and J. R. Bain, outside representative.

The Windsor Co. in their advt. announce that their saturated cedar shingles, if laid with special galvanized nails, will last a lifetime and cost no more to the owner than shingles stained after laid on the roof.

The Conklin Planing Mills state that they have been thirty-five years in business, and among the specialties, besides sash, door, interior trim, hardwood flooring, etc., is "Conklin Three-Ply Universal Roofing."

The Conversion Scheme of the Government

The attention of the holders of the five and a half per cent war loan bonds maturing December 1, 1922, is directed to the offer of the Minister of Finance to renew the loan on favorable terms. The last Canadian loan was placed in New York at a satisfactory price. The Minister is making his present financial operation entirely a domestic one by offering to exchange the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest, running for either five years or ten years as the bondholder may prefer. A further inducement to the investor is that he receives a bonus of one month's interest. The terms offered are decidedly favorable to the investor and it is probable that a large part of the maturing loan will be renewed. Arrangements for the exchange of the bonds can be made at any branch of the chartered banks. Holders who do not wish to reinvest will be paid in cash on the 1st December.

Carelesses Causes Nearly all the Fires

A resume of the forest fires which have occurred in the Province of New Brunswick during the present season to date, which was given out by the Department of Lands and Mines at Fredericton, recently showed a total of 77 fires which have been reported to the department. The total areas covered by these fires amount to nine square miles divided evenly between Crown Lands and privately owned lands. In addition to these fires 254 tie fires, which were extinguished by railway patrols, have also been reported.

Thirty-six of the 77 fires reported are attributed to railway operations, i.e., sparks from engines, cigarettes and live ashes thrown from passing trains. Twenty-four fires are attributed to careless smokers, and neglected campfires set by fishermen and other sports, while twelve are reported as originating from land clearing fires. Five of the total of 77 are reported to have been intentionally set for the purpose of burning blueberry barrens.

Of the nine square miles which have been burned this season, six square miles had previously been burned over.

Much Advice Tendered on Timber Policy

Dr. Judson F. Clark, Forestry expert, has recently handed in to the Ontario Government a report upon the finding of the recent Timber Commission. Dr. Clark advocates the supervision of Ontario's forests by a competent forest engineer to have direct control as a business manager under the Minister of Lands and Forests and also the abolition of the Doyle Rule which, he says, is not satisfactory when applied to the measurement of the lumber content of logs of more than 12 inches in diameter. He advocates selling wood on a cubic content basis instead of the estimated product in board feet. Dr. Clark also supports the burning of slash and says that the clearing up of the brush should be made compulsory to prevent forest fires and that, under no circumstances, should brush be allowed to litter the ground where future forests are to grow. He disapproves of the recommendation of the commission that the lump sum bids on timber tracts is the ideal method of selling timber to operators. Dr. Clark says that the timber should be bid for on the basis of what is actually cut after it is felled.

Dr. Clark corrects what he fears may have been a misapprehension caused by former Deputy Minister Grigg's statements before the Timber Commission regarding departmental bookkeeping. He is confident that, while the system has not been thoroughly modern, investigation would show that it has always been done with scrupulous care, and that not a penny of the Province's money has been lost through inefficient bookkeeping. A careful checking leaves him with but a single suggestion, that the Audit Department should widen its sphere of activity to include an annual audit of the departmental records.

In regard to criticism of the department's failure to collect all accounts immediately when due, Dr. Clark says he can easily imagine that there have been times during the past few years when the department would have been badly served by the seizing and selling of the lumber of the delinquent companies, which could only have had the effect of making a bad situation very much worse. The Timber Commission's point is well taken, however, he says, as to the six per cent. simple interest rate charged on overdue accounts being unfair to the Province, and he suggests that the interest rate be made to conform to current banking usage, both as regards rate and the compounding of accumulated interest, plus, perhaps, an additional one per cent. in the rate.

L. J. Linton, Toronto,
Who recently embarked in the wholesale lumber business under the name of the Linton Lumber Co.

Interests Unite for New Mechanics' Lien Law

Ontario Lumbermen Join Hands with Other Bodies in Seeking to Bring About Certain Changes in the Act Which has Ceased to Meet Existing Needs and is Now Obsolete

An effort has been made by the retail lumbermen of Ontario and other interested bodies for a number of years to secure effective legislation in regard to the liens of mechanics, wage earners and others. The present act is not at all adapted to meet existing needs and afford proper protection to the retail lumbermen, the builders' supply men and others.

There are several amendments which are of a desirable character and the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has for some years been seeking to have these introduced. Three or four years ago some minor changes were secured and it was intimated at the time that a new act would be brought in at the next session. In the meantime, a change of government took place and this delayed matters.

At the last meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held in Ottawa, the matter of the Mechanics' Lien Act was referred to, and it was pointed out that in the spring of 1921 a bill was submitted through W. E. N. Sinclair, M.P.P., which was given a second reading, and referred to a special committee. The purpose of submitting this bill was to get the matter definitely before the House so that a committee could be appointed.

Some of the Main Principles

The Association pointed out that they were endeavoring to get in this bill everything important that had been submitted. It had been modelled very largely upon the Act which had been in force in the State of Ohio for eight years, and which had given complete satisfaction to all the parties concerned. Its main principle was that the owner shall be considered responsible for the payment of all material and labor bills to the extent of 100% of the contract price, and that he could protect himself by securing from the main contractor an affidavit showing what material and labor bills had not been paid when the contractor asked for a draw. The material, men and laborers, who feared that the contractor's affidavit might not contain their names and claims, were, according to the bill, to notify the owner informally. With such notice and the contractor's affidavit, the owner would see that the unpaid bills were paid, and he was free to give the contractor any suprlus then payable.

This was the chief principle of the bill but there were certain other features of the measure. It extended as already stated, the responsibility of the owner from 15 and 20% to a full 100% of the contract price, and furnished him with means of protecting himself if he makes payments to the contractor in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

This measure came before the committee at several sittings and was strongly opposed by various interests including the legal profession, the loan companies and others. The result was that at the request of Mr. Raney a new bill was introduced by the special committee. This was rather late in the session.

Later on, the Attorney-General withdrew the proposed bill.

The Conference on Uniformity of Legislation was to hold its annual meeting in Vancouver in August and it was expected that they would have recommendations to make in the direction of a uniform Mechanics' Lien Act for all Provinces.

Retailers Left to Play Lone Hand

In a letter to Mr. J. B. Carswell, president of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Mr. Boultbee, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, stated that for the past three years that body sought to induce the Ontario Government to revise the present Mechanics' Lien Act or to introduce a new Act. He went on to point out that so far as practical results are concerned, nothing had been accomplished. The Association felt that, to a considerable extent, this may have been owing to the fact that the retail lumber dealers had been largely left to play a lone hand. Not only have their representations to the Government been discounted to a certain extent because they were made by representatives of one line of business only, but other lines of business in the industry whose interests are affected, had suspected the purpose of the lumber dealers. This suspicion had not been justified.

The situation today was that the whole question of revising the Mechanics' Lien Act would probably, be submitted to the Conference on Uniformity of Legislation appointed by the Provinces at the suggestion of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Boultbee said that the object of the Association, in writing Mr. Carswell, was to submit certain facts to the members of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries, which had much in common with those of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and other contracting and building supply bodies. He adds, "we can obtain better results by preparing before-hand a statement of those principles which we would jointly wish to have included in such an Act. With this object in view, we would suggest that your Association and others to whom we are writing, should give the subject consideration and make suggestions regarding the advisability of holding a conference of representatives to discuss the whole situation so that, if posible, we may be in agreement as to the chief provisions required for a practical Mechanics' Lien Act. Our Association has made representations to the Ontario Government in this matter in the past, which have met with considerable opposition, but we are by no means wedded to these particular suggestions. Our chief object has been to bring the subject before the Government so forcibly as to make it a live issue. This has now been done and we believe the time is opportune for getting all the interests concerned together."

At a meeting held in Toronto recently as a result of the above correspondence there were representatives from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the Retail Lumbermen of Ontario; the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and others. J. Clark Reilly, of Ottawa, secretary of the Association of Building and Construction Industries, presided, and among those who represented the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, were W. C. Irvin, John C. Gilchrist and H. Boultbee, of Toronto.

Various Interests Agree on Changes

Mr. Boultbee explained the steps that had already been taken and said it was thought that the various interests would come to some definite agreement before the conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada took place in Vancouver.

John C. Elliott, barrister, of London, Ont., local secretary for the Commission for Ontario, was sent the following wire as a result of the meeting, and the amendments explain themselves:—

Toronto, Aug., 9th, 1922.

John C. Elliott, K.C.,
C/o Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

At joint meeting of representatives of Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ontario Provincial Builders' Association and Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held August ninth, it was decided to recommend to the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation the continuation of the present Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act with amendments to cover the following:

1. Make it clear that in event of default by contractor or cancellation of contract, owner shall not have right to set off his subsequent claims against percentage retained, as against material men.
2. In the event of default by contractor or failure of owner, seven days more than the thirty days be allowed for registering liens.
3. Regarding lease-held property, all parties object to tendency to amend this section; believe section most satisfactory as it stands.

It was also agreed to recommend strongly the unification, as far as possible, of all lien laws adopted by the different provinces of Canada.

J. Clark Reilly,
Secretary Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries.

It is hoped by united action and union of interests that, through the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, something will be accomplished, and this measure of legislation, which means so much to the retail lumbermen, as well as others identified with the building interests, will result in a proposition tangible and definite. The matter has been long delayed, but as in union there is strength, perhaps a uniform law may be ushered in as a result of the work now being undertaken by the members of the Conference on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada.

What Forest Protection Stands For

It is an Insurance Policy on the Pay Envelopes and Operating Industries of Canada

"During the last three quarters of a century the Canadian people have permitted the destruction of a forest empire twenty times the size of the three Maritime Provinces.

"There have been 3,000 forest fires in Canada this year, each one exchanging valuable public-owned timber lands for worthless wastes of charcoal and fire-weed. It is sheer business stupidity, as inexcusable as the exchange of pounds sterling for paper roubles."

These statements were made in an address before the Kiwanis Club at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, lately by Robson Black, of Ottawa, Manager of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Mr. Black maintained that the preponderance of campers' fires and smokers' fires in the total of forest devastation this year indicated the need of an informed and concerned public opinion. The 1922 forest fires he said, were the direct consequence of a false opinion concerning the forests and the absence of any sense of personal obligation.

"The Quebec citizen of 1740 and 1800 beheld a land wherein the forest was a no-account cumberer of the ground, a trespasser on agricultural soil. He had no pulp and paper industry, no highly organized domestic business calling on the forest for its daily needs. But times have changed and yet the public mind refuses to budge. Agricultural land is not now cumbered by forests, but instead the forest is very much cumbered by worked-out farms. There is more cleared land in Canada that should be put back under forest than there is, forested land that ever can be profitably cleared for agriculture."

"Forest conservation," said the speaker, "is not a matter of using less wood but of growing more. Eighty per cent of the habitable area of the Dominion is unfit for agriculture and adapted only for timbed production. The timber crop and minerals are the only possible magnets to new population, new towns, new industries over that untillable, eighty per cent. To-day in the markets of the world, the forest crops of Quebec and Ontario represent a precise equivalent of new factories, new employment, new sources of wages. Every year, the market valuation on forested areas rises in direct ratio to the decrease in America's timber supply and the advance in public demand for forest products. And yet with this enormously valuable public resource owned by the people of Canada, distributing its benefits to every man, woman and child, we who boast of being astute business men are throwing into the furnace ten trees for every one we turn to use. We, the trustees of the Canadian forest, turned to ruin last summer the equivalent of a strip of timber one mile wide reaching from Halifax to Winnipeg.

"Slowly, but inevitably, Canada's forest resources must come under scientific management, but right now the peremptory call is to get busy and put out the flames. Why talk of redecorating your house while the dining room is choked with smoke? Unless the present plague of forest conflagration is blocked by the conscious shouldering of responsibility by every Canadian citizen, another ten years will relieve us of all need for worry about the forest resources. But let there be no confusing of plain facts. We must choose between forest fires and forest industries. The two things cannot travel in double harness, nor live in the same pasture. We must choose one or the other and the choice must be made right now, for another few years inert public will solve the matter quite thoroughly for us.

"Forest protection is not protection of a tree. It is an insurance policy on pay envelopes, operating industries, thriving municipalities and public revenues. It means a sense of self preservation and a partnership in upholding the rights of the future. It means that we admit and practise the gospel that we have no right to play prodigal with a resource that cost us not one penny and that appears in the will of Providence as the common property of the generations that follow."

There was a large attendance at the luncheon, presided over by Mr. J. Leonard Apedaile, president.

Breezy Briefs From West and East

A. E. Gordon, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, has been on a business trip to the Pacific Coast and other points West.

J. H. Brassard, for the past 21 years identified with the Department of Crown Lands at Quebec passed away recently from heart trouble. He was an expert accountant and his passing is regretted by a large number of friends.

It is understood that the Westminster Paper Mills Limited, who are erecting a paper mill at New Westminster, B. C., will start manufacturing about November 1st. The equipment for the mill has arrived and is now being installed. J. J. Herb, formerly of Thorold, Ont., is the president and manager of the company and Harry M. Lord is the secretary-treasurer. Michael Herb will be sales manager.

Prof. Leitch, in an article in the O.A.C. Review says that $347,000,000 worth of agricultural products were hauled by rail in 1915, and in the same year $43,500.000 was paid by the farmers to railways in freight charges. In 1921, although the value of farm products hauled was only $280,000,000, freight charges paid by farmers totalled $103,500,000.

The Thunder Bay Paper Company, which is the Canadian branch of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company of Wisconsin, purpose to increase the output of its ground wood plant at Port Arthur, to 100 tons per day. A paper mill unit capable of turning out 60 tons per day will also be constructed, if a suitable timber limit can be secured in the Nipigon forest reserve. Mr. Youngman, of Port Arthur, resident manager of the Thunder Bay Co., says that it is expedient that the limit be granted as soon as possible as it is the desire to proceed with the work immediately.

The Hawk Lake Lumber Co., of Monteith, Ont., who sometime ago purchased the limits, mill site and machinery of the R. S. Potter Lumber Co., Matheson, Ont., intend cutting between 35,000 and 40,000 cords of pulpwood this season, which they will ross during the coming winter. They will also build a rossing plant at Wasach on the T. & N. O. Railway, Mileage 208, in the spring, which will have a capacity of 20,000 cords of rossed wood. The plant will also be capable of turning out 2,000 ties a day.

A Chicago firm is making a public offering of $200,000 first mortgage, gold bonds of the Abitibi Lands and Forests, Limited, at a price par and accured interest. These are real estate bonds secured by 89 building lots improved with many modern buildings, chiefly residences, located at Iroquois Falls, Ont., where the immense mills of the company are situated. In announcing the issue, it is pointed out that the demand for housing space in Iroquois Falls has been present for some time and the immediate occupancy at good rentals of the buildings constructed with the proceeds of these bonds, is assured.

The Barrett Company, which is controlled by the Allied Chemical Company with headquarters in New York, has acquired the old established business of Alexander McArthur and Company, Montreal. This firm has had a most successful career since its inception 40 years ago by the late Alexander McArthur. The president is D. J. Munn, who has disposed of his interests together with those of the other shareholders and has resigned from office. Besides the plant in Montreal, Alexander McArthur and Co. operate a paper mill in Joliette, Quebec, and are among the pioneers in the manufacture of tarred felt roofing, building paper, etc.

J. S. Deschamps, of Rossland, B. C., who was a well-known lumberman and contractor, died recently. He was taken suddenly ill while travelling by train, and was rushed to a Cranbrook hospital where an operation for appendicitis was performed. He appeared to be making good progress when he suddenly collapsed. Mr. Deschamps was 55 years old and leaves a widow and five children. Mr. Deschamps who was born in Prescott, Ont., has resided in British Columbia for 25 years. He was a former mayor of Rossland and was also president of the Board of Trade and interersted in many lumber companies during the early days of the province, being known among lumbermen throughout the Pacific northwest.

From Vancouver come advises that East Kootenay is going to have a large pulp and paper mill which is said to be promoted by the Chicago Tribune and other papers. The location will be at Phillip's Bridge, B. C., and the company will be known as the Wigwam Pulp and Paper Company. The plant will eventually cost $10,000,000 and employ about 1,500 men and will take two years to complete. There is said to be sufficient timber available in the Wigwam Valley to supply the mill for thirty years. The wood is of exceptionally fine quality, the fibre being longer than found elsewhere in British Columbia, permitting of the production of a high grade product.

It is understood that an unusually large amount of pulpwood will be taken out in Northern Ontario and Eastern Quebec during the coming season and already several contractors are looking for men. Slightly higher wages than last year are being offered. The Ontario Paper Company of Thorold will take out some 15,000 cords on the limits recently secured from the Potter Lumber Company of Matheson. According to one settler of Cochrane, a higher price is likely to be paid for wood during the coming winter. He stated that he had been offered a contract for all the wood he could cut at $6.25 per cord, starting in as soon as he is ready. Last year the price was only $4.50 per cord.

Read what an experienced farmer has to say to merchants about their selling methods as applied to the farm trade.

If I Were Selling Goods to the Farmers

W. S. Corsa, President of a Farmers' Association, Says Low Prices for Farm Produce Have not Stopped the Farmers from Buying

A large proportion of the trade of the average lumberman, particularly those in the cities and towns, is with the members of the farming community. It is most important that dealers should know how to deal with the sons of the soil who are keen, wide-awake business men who do considerable building and carry out extensive repairs. The farmer very often wants to take his time about buying. He likes to be shown or, in other words, to have a demonstration. Slapdash, flamboyant methods do not appeal to him, neither does he desire to be stampeded into a decision or coerced in any way. He likes men who are open, sincere and straightforward and naturally, of course, expects full value for his money.

In a recent edition of "System" an instructive and timely article appeared from the pen of W. S. Corsa, president of the American Berkshire Association, who states that low prices for farm produce and live stock has not stopped farmers from buying. Slapdash selling, however, does not capture the orders of yeomen to-day. Mr. Corsa , who has had ample opportunity of seeing the farm market from both sides of the fence, narrates some things which are well worth the perusal of the average lumber retailer who is anxious to extend his rural connections and build up a strong trade with the community. The article follows:—

As a farmer I buy the products that other farmers buy, and as a producer of pure-bred live stock I sell to other farmers, so the experience I am going to relate in this article is based both on my knowledge of selling to farmers and on my experience in buying as a farmer.

The farm I am operating has been in the family for 100 years and I have been operating it myself for over 20 years. So you see the points that I shall mention regarding methods of selling to farmers are based not on one year's experience, but on the experience of 20 years covering quite a variety of conditions.

Forced sales, to my mind, are not really profitable to the business. I have often heard salesmen talking among themselves and the burden of their talk usually is that the whole aim of selling is to get the man's name on the dotted line. In my opinion, as far as farmers are concerned, this is one of the smallest parts of the consideration. The reason I say so is that salesmen who have this opinion seem to be inclined to resort to almost any means to get the name on the dotted line, and consequently they are inclined to make a good many forced sales.

When I buy, I like to buy something I have decided upon myself and I like to buy it in my own way. I enjoy buying it from a good salesman. Sometimes I am "taken in" the same as other farmers by a shrewd salesman who gets my name on the dotted line and who makes a forced sale. I am usually disgusted with such a purchase, and if anything goes wrong with any of my purchases it is with one of those forced sales. The result is I am not in the frame of mind thereafter to buy from the company the agent of which made a sale of that sort.

That farmers are subject to forced selling methods is evidenced by the amount of worthless securities that are sold to farmers every year. But I am certain that no careful thinking business man will consider this as evidence that this is a good way to sell farmers.

The Exact Process of Selling

From my experience I would divide the process of selling to a farmer in person into five important steps as follows: First, find out what he wants; second, show your goods and quote prices; third, quote names of other purchasers whom the customer might know; fourth, mention quantities of quality; fifth, put yourself in his place and help him plan, but don't urge him to buy.

It is obvious that if you know exactly what a man wants, you are much more likely to make a sale to him. Sometimes you may think you know what he wants, but you may be very much mistaken. If you are, you are likely to work along a wrong line and so be unable to close the sale.

In some cases, you can find out what a man wants by asking him pointblank, but in very many cases, your prospect has not yet reached a decision as to just what he does want. For example, suppose you are selling tractors. The prospect may have made up his mind that he wants a tractor, but he may have come to you to get information that will help him decide as to what kind of tractor he wants.

Possibly it is good business to hang on to that man until you have made a sale, on the theory that if you let him get away he may go to some other dealers who will collar him and not let him get back to you. I hardly think that is a good policy, however. I always figure that if I cannot make enough of an impression on my prospective customer to make him come back to me even after he has gone to look at some other man's products, then I haven't been a very good salesman. Then, too, I often find that what I have to offer is not what the man wants and really should not be sold to him. I would much rather not make a sale at all than sell a man something he really does not want.

Of course, you can find out whether a man wants a tractor, a truck, a mowing machine, or a seeder, by asking him pointblank; but after you get that information you want to find out what style and what price will suit him best. It isn't always that your customer can give you a direct answer if you ask him what style he wants. And so I usually follow the plan of finding out what he has already used and asking him if that style has been satisfactory and if not in what way it has been unsatisfactory. This, you see, gives me a hint to work upon in selecting the style that I would show to him.

I enjoy buying from a good salesman

One Way to Spoil a Sale to a Farmer

In a great many cases if you show a man a style he does not want and attempt to convince him that it is a style he does want, you are likely to lose the sale.

Take as a good example an experience a friend of mine had in buying a truck: He went first to one dealer and tried to tell him the style that he wanted. Instead of listening and then endeavoring to make this prospect see what he needed in the specifications of the truck that he had to sell, this salesman took exception to practically every point the farmer made. And he did it in such a way that the prospective customer, who was all ready to buy a truck that very day, left in disgust before he had a chance even to look over the samples.

From this salesroom he went to another and encountered an entirely different kind of salesman. Remembering his experience at the former salesroom, he asked the salesman in this case pointblank why the other truck he had just been looking at was better than the one he was now examining. This unusual form of the question did not upset the salesman's plans at all. He went ahead on the ground that both trucks were good and started the conversation in this way: "In the first place, this other truck and ours both have the same style of motor." That was the last he mentioned the other truck. From there on he described the motor in detail, told of its points of advantage, and from that led into the points of advantage of other parts of the truck he was selling.

This farmer friend of mine was so pleased with the way the salesman worked that he was really sold on the second truck after he had been in the salesroom five minutes.

Getting the Farmer's Order Without Asking for It

This salesman not only asked what kind of truck my friend had been using, but also asked how he liked it and what his reason was for selling the old one and buying a new one. He then went very carefully into detail in a list of questions to find out just exactly what use would be made of the truck. By the time he had finished asking all of the questions, he knew what this farmer wanted. And then he began to show him how the truck he was looking at would meet all of these requirements. The result was that before my friend left the second salesroom his name was on the dotted line. But the salesman who had sold him the truck had not mentioned the dotted line anywhere in the conversation. The salesman's mind was concentrated on the needs of the customer and he talked constantly from the standpoint of the customer rather than from the standpoint of the sales organization for which he was working.

I always figure if I haven't made a strong enough impression upon a customer to bring him back, I haven't been a good salesman

After you know just what a man mants, the next thing to do is to find out what price fits him. Sometimes this is comparatively easy and then again it is rather difficult to determine. By knowing what your customer has had before and the price he has paid, you can judge perhaps as to the price he may wish to pay this time. As a rule, if a man has been satisfied with his previous purchase, he is likely to be inclined to pay a little more the second time with the expectation of getting something a little better. This, I believe, applies to goods of all kinds that farmers may purchase.

Of course, there are conditions affecting the country as a whole that affect the farmer in his purchase. For example, when the whole country was rebelling against high prices a few months ago, farmers as well as city people were inclined to take lower-priced products, whereas just before that when everyone was prosperous, farmers along with other folks were inclined to buy the higher-priced goods rather than those offered for less.

There are some people at certain times who much prefer to pay the higher price, feeling that if they pay a lesser price they will get goods of an inferior value. If you quote to a person in this of mind a much lower price than he had in mind you may spoil him as a customer entirely. He may get the idea you do not have goods that are good enough for him. On the other hand, if you quote him a price that is way above his means, he may get the impression that you do not have goods that are cheap enough for him, and so my experience shows that it is exceedingly important that you study your customer very carefully before you begin to quote prices.

After you have found out the style that is going to appeal to your prospect and have determined upon the price you believe will fit his purse, then it is time to show goods and quote prices.

Farmers as a class are appealed to by practical demonstrations. Pretty good evidence of this is the success that has followed the numerous tractor demonstrations throughout the country. Most farmers are mechanically inclined, and they like to "see the wheels go round." It is true that they sometimes like to see a machine do its limit, but in my opinion the best demonstration is the one that shows the farmer the machine in an operation under conditions as nearly identical as possible with those he will encounter on his own land.

Does Bargaining Pay With Farmers?

To show you what I mean: At some state fairs, I have seen tractor demonstrations, for example, where tractors were put through stunts that tested the power of the motor to the very limit, but stunts that would never be encountered on a farm. While these performances may have remained in the farmers' minds because of their curious nature, I don't believe they have the selling value that follows the demonstration where the farmer saw the machine in operation under conditions almost exactly like his own.

Although a good many of the products sold to farmers are not usually changed in price for different customers, I believe that it is worth while to give the caution that it is not wise to change the price to the farmer after you have made it. Sometimes farmers are inclined to strike a close bargain and may tell you that they have a big influence in their community and if you will make them a special discount they will do a lot of good work for you which will result in your getting some more sales. I have found that it usually pays to disregard any such proposition entirely. After I have made a price to a man on a particular article that I have to sell him, I never change that price. If I find that that particular price is a little too high for him, I show him some other article that I can sell for less and the first price I quote him is the only price.

I have tested out this theory a great many times. For example, one day a neighbor of mine came to my place to buy a sow. I asked him $175 for the animal he wanted and he tried to "get me down" to $150. I talked with him for some time and about the only thing that seemed to be holding back the sale was the price. I offered certain other advantages to him without changing the price, hoping that would help overcome this obstacle in his mind. But it seemed he was not mover at all. Finally in desperation, I said to him, "Chris, I will sell you that sow for $150, but all you get is the sow. None of these little advantages that I have previously mentioned will be included with it."

He Did Not Buy a Thing

Do you think he bought the sow? Not much. He didn't buy a thing. And that experience doesn't differ, except in the few minor details, from several other tests of the same nature that I have made with farmers.

Quote the price that you think the farmer wants and stick to that price. It won't pay to give a reduction from it. But in my opinion you should hold off quoting your price until you have found out the price that you believe is going to appeal to your customer, except, of course, if you have but one thing to sell at a certain price, and then, of course, you are limited to that price.

Farmers are a whole lot like sheep; they follow the leader. When you get a product started in one community you are almost sure to make a lot more sales. For example, one dealer I know who sells farm lighting plants started in by selling one farmer in a vicinity. This particular farmer was not what you would call a leader. He had been in the community only a short time, but every night his neighbors saw the electric light shining in his yard and when the agent called upon the neighbors he needed only to refer to the fact that Mr. Wlaite had installed one of these very plants. Really, this information went a whole lot farther than anything the salesman had to say regarding the advantages of electric lights or the particular advantages of his outfit.

And so I say that a very important part in making a sale to a farmer is to quote the names of other purchasers whom he may know. Very often it is not necessary to say whether the purchaser is really satisfied with the purchase or not. Of course, if you can say this and give a little more information of the same nature, so much the better. But if you can show your customer that others in his community have bought from you, you have gone a long way toward getting his order.

Help him plan don't argue him to buy

From my experience I feel certain that it isn't so much argument that gets the farmers' orders as it is little psychological quirks such as this one I have just mentioned.

Methods That Get Farmers' Orders

Another one somewhat like it is the mention of your guaranty. I believe that it pays to have a guaranty, and to have that guaranty in writing. While farmers are inclined to have confidence in anyone whom they know, still a written guaranty is almost sure to have much more effect than an oral one. If you have a written guaranty, by all means make the most of it in talking to your prospective customers. Don't try to show the customer the advantage of a guaranty, but simply tell him you have one in writing, show him a copy of it if you think that wise, and the success of his purchase rests upon

(Continued on page 50)

Some Serious Drawbacks in Logging to Diameter Limit

As a means of regulating the cut, the diameter limit system is about the simplest of application, but while it is undoubtedly an improvement over unrestricted cutting, yet from the point-of-view of lumbermen and foresters, it is far from being satisfactory, says W. M. Robertson of the Dominion Forestry Service.

Logging to a diameter limit usually results in removing all the healthy, rapid growing stock, the desirable seed trees necessary for a subsequent, thrifty crop, leaving a stand of deformed and scrubby growth, as old and often much older, than the dominant trees removed, as mother trees for the stand to follow. A study of areas logged over frequently has shown that with each subsequent cut, the diameter of the average stump was smaller, yet the age of the small trees was not less than that of the large ones. In other words, at each return for logs it was necessary to take smaller and more suppressed trees, leaving decreasing prospects for a future crop since always poorer seed trees were being left.

An analysis of growth studies made in Quebec and New Brunswick tend to prove that trees suppressed until they have attained a diameter of four inches will never become merchantable, and very rarely recover if suppressed until they become three inches in diameter. Hence, many of the small trees left on repeatedly cut over areas cannot be counted upon to form the next cut.

While there are many stands of timber large enough to warrant a logging operation with a 12-inch diameter limit, there are many other areas, notably even-aged spruce, old and slow growing, which have not reached the 12-inch limit. These may not be cut and yet their rate of growth is not profitable, nor will it improve until the stock be reduced.

If the limit be changed to ten inches or eight inches, it will, in all probability, make sufficient stock available for a profitable logging operation. At the same time, however, the stand may be so thinned and opened as to be almost certain to be wind-thrown.

The limit may be reduced to six inches, which is as low as is economically possible, and practically amounts to clean cutting. This would not leave any stock to be wind-thrown, but at the same time, it would probably make no provision for a future crop. Should the cutting occur during a seed year, it is possible that sufficient seed would then be scattered or a sufficient young advance growth may have germinated previous to the cutting. However, should the seeding problem be solved, there is still the danger by thus opening the stand, of drying out the soil and exposing new growth to wind and weather to such a degree as to destroy it.

Cutting to a diameter limit does not regulate the amount of the cut, nor the amount of stock left after lumbering. For example, stand "A" may contain 95 per cent. of thrifty trees, just over the given limit and growing at a profitable rate. After cutting, this stand would be nearly clean cut without any provision for a second crop. Stand "B" may have only five per cent. of its timber over the diameter limit, although the entire stand may be over-mature and growing at an unprofitable rate. Yet the cutting regulation makes no provision for the thinning of this area, and hence with stand "B" there is also no provision made for a future cut. Under certain conditions, where it is impossible to apply a more intelligent system, a diameter limit system may work satisfactorily. Such a system is, however, too rigid to be applicable to forest conditions generally. The requirements of a desirable cutting regulation seem to be, simplicity of application, elasticity.

Cutting should be regulated to suit the local conditions, with the object in view of securing the following results:—

(1) Improvement of composition by removal of undesirable species to encourage reproduction of more valuable ones.

(2) Sanitation. Removal of diseased, deformed or suppressed trees.

(3) Protection. Sufficient trees should be left to afford protection from windfall, drying out of the soil, and establishment of weeds, grass, shrubs, etc.

(4) Reproduction. Sufficient desirable seed trees to ensure reproduction should be left. This may in some cases call for clean cutting, or in others, leaving a considerable proportion of merchantable timber.

New Brunswick Reduces Stumpage Dues for Coming Year

A temporary reduction in stumpage has been announced by the Minister of Lands and Mines of the Province of New Brunswick, Hon. C. W. Robinson. It is to go into effect for the current year and end August 1, 1923. The rates show a reduction of approximately twenty per cent on fir and thirty per cent on railroad ties. Spool wood and hardwood logs remain as before at $2.00 and $1.25 respectively. Bud-worm killed timber and fire killed timber were reduced fifty per cent. The minister said that the reduction was only temporary and by no means permanent, as it was expected that lumber values would increase and the market show an improvement.

An official of one of the companies, in conversation with a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," said that the price of manufactured lumber has decreased considerably to what it was a few years ago, and while it was true the cost of operating has also gone down, the stumpage reduction as announced is not in proportion to the decreased price of the manufactured cut.

Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Company Ltd., Bathurst, N. B., who was in St. John recently, expressed an opinion that the lumber cut during the coming winter would not be heavy. He estimates that there will be little change from last winter. He bases this contention on the fact that lumber being sold at present is going at a loss and some of it had been piled up in their yards for a number of seasons. Asked about operations on the North Shore of the province, he said, that the mills are running about two-thirds capacity. While he considered it a bit early to make any definite predictions regarding the cut during the coming winter he believes that it will not be any larger than last season.

A recent announcement in the press says that twenty parcels of land, mill property and other assets of Frank D. Swim and Alexander Storey, lumbermen of Doaktown, N. B., who assigned to the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Ltd. of St. John, are to be sold under the hammer in September. Most of the land is in the parishes of Ludlow, Clenelg, Blissfield and Blackville, Northumberland County. Two-thirds of the capital stock of the Southampton Lumber Company will be included in the auction.

A lumber mill at Tay Creek, York County, owned by William McNutt, was recently destroyed by fire. It is the fourth time in recent years that it has been burned. The loss was estimated at $6,000 or more and only $1,000 was covered by insurance.

A. W. Godfrey, of L. N. Godfrey & Company, of Boston, passed through St. John recently on an extensive tour through the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Godfrey is a prominent lumberman and is studying existing conditions in the lumber business. While in St. John he expressed himself as being greatly pleased with conditions as he found them and was quite optimistic as to the revival in the lumber industry.

The shipment of pulpwood from the Maritime Provinces to points in the United States has grown to such proportions that a number of liners and sailing vessels have been secured to carry cargos. The Oxford Paper Company in Portland recently booked an order for 18,000 cords, but this was recently increased materially and as a result a Norwegian steamer "Otto" was secured to help handle the shipment. It will ply between Murray, Cape Breton, and Portland. The International Paper Company has also been booking large orders for pulpwood in the provinces.

That there is a regular boom on the north shore is evident from a report recently issued from Campellton, N.B. which claims that the shipping season from that port has established a record for recent years. Twenty steamers and a number of sailing vessels cleared with full cargos of lumber, drawn almost entirely from stock in the yards of their local lumbering concerns. In addition two other steamers were loading and three more were due to arrive for cargoes before the end of this month. Although the lumber which is being exported comes from old stock held during the war period when shipping was tied up, a great deal of which has already been bought and paid for, a general clean-up of the yards is expected to provide further opportunities for this industry. The present boom is said to be not only at Campbellton but extends down the coast and includes the town of Bathurst and also the Miramichi Valley.

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Driving Home Facts in Fuel Famine

Sometimes it takes a catastrophe or severe jolt to arouse a community, a company or an individual. The line of least resistance is easily followed and undertaking development work is no light task and is often long neglected.

For many years the people of Northern Ontario have been clamoring for a wider recognition of their rights. It is only now and then when discontent develops that consideration is given to any of the claims of the hinterland. Two years ago last summer the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association paid a visit to North Bay and district and enjoyed a sail up Lake Nipissing to the majestic French River. For a long period an agitation has been conducted by the people of the North for construction making navigable the French River which is a natural waterway. Three locks would overcome the 69.5-foot fall between Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay, and render available a total of 35,394 electrical horse power. The distance from Georgian Bay to the deep water of Lake Nipissing is only 49 miles, and from Georgian Bay to North Bay 83 miles.

This information, however, is of interest only as it relates to the present coal shortage. Mayor John Ferguson, of North Bay, who made so many warm friends among the retail lumber merchants on the occasion of their visit in 1920, was in Toronto recently and declared that had the three locks on the proposed canal system of the French River, (which would necessitate only about three-quarters of a mile of actual canal work,) been built, a supply of wood suitable for fuel purposes could have been secured from forty-one hardwood townships tributary to Lake Nipissing in such quantity as to have rendered absolutely without effect from Central Ontario the serious development of the coal crisis.

Mr. Ferguson has put the point tersely and well but it seems much further agitation will have to be carried out before this important work is undertaken. The French River development plan is one that is practical in every way, and those who have given it close study are certain that it is one of the urgent public necessities of the north. It is declared that the sale of power developed by the project would more than pay the interest on the money invested.

The Ontario government so far as permits and other matters are concerned, have taken the matter in hand and are making the way easy for municipalities to cut wood fuel from the provincial possessions. The dues on hardwood are 50 cents a cord and on softwood 25 cents per cord, and it is stated that the Crown timber agents have been ordered by the Hon. Mr. Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, to report upon what areas are available for cutting cordwood and even to remit the dues, if deemed advisable.

The municipalities should take every precaution to ensure themselves against a fuel famine and would be in a position to do so if proper transportation facilities were afforded. In times past wood has been cut in large quantities but there have been either no cars available or means of water conveyance.

The chief magistrate, of North Bay, has drawn attention to the vital necessity of greater development of the navigable waters of Canada, and unequivocally shows how a lack of transportation makes wood unavailable for the East. There is little use in getting out a product if it cannot be shipped promptly, and the provincial authorities should see that every means is afforded to those municipalities, now in or likely to go into the wood-cutting business, to get cordwood to the people at a low cost and as quickly as possible. The problem of wood conveyance and distribution is one thing that has been brought home directly by the coal crisis rather than the sources of supply or quantities available.

Big Enough to Co-operate and Compete

"Do not knock the other fellow's product" is a well-known business axiom which seems to be honored more in the breach than in the observation. It is often easier to operate destructively than it is constructively, to censure than it is to compliment, to deride than to boost. However, as long as the course of business is run, there will, apparently, be some knocking or disparaging the product of competitors or rivals. Instead of the man. like the shoemaker, adhering to his last, or, like the preacher, sticking to his text, he will wander afield and too frequently aim a blow at the efficiency, construction, cost, operation, durability, etc., of the other fellow's goods.

This article merely seeks to point out the folly and fallacy of one kind of merchandise man knocking another kind of material. Here is how one western retailer views the situation,—"I think that every manufacturer or dispenser of products should be able to sell his goods without resorting to misrepresentation, abuse or denunciation of the other fellow's product. It is natural that a man should thoroughly believe in his own line, be convinced of its superiority, be enthusiastic about its qualities, strength, wear, etc. There is no reason why he should throw missles at every other person he meets along the sales highway.

What we need to-day in business more than ever is men who can co-operate as well as compete. Until we are big and broad enough to do this, we shall not have got very far on the road of business ethics or higher standards of service, efficiency and merchandising. The methods adopted of denouncing the other fellow's goods, no matter in what line, are weak, inferior and shortsighted and too frequently are in the nature of a boomerang, the effect of which is liable to be felt at any time."

Bigger, better and wider gauge business is what is needed in many avenues of endeavor at the present juncture. The petty carping and narrow-minded jealousy, which has characterized certain dealings or relationships in the past, should be relegated to the period to which they belong. If retail dealers are wise and watchful enough to handle competing products and sell a large number of each kind, surely manufacturers and salesmen of the same can carry on publicity plans and trade extension work without nasty reflections or sinister statements regarding the other fellow's merchandise.

Initiative—Do you Possess It?

The world bestows its big prizes, both in money and honors, for but one thing. And that is Initative.

What is Initative. I'll tell you: It is doing the right thing without being told. But next to doing the thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. That is to say, carry the Message to Garcia; those who can carry a message get higher honors, but their pay is not always in proportion.

Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice; such get no honors and small pay. Next, there are those who do the right thing only when Necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors, and a pittance for pay. This kind spends most of its time polishing a bench with a hard-luck story.

Then, still lower down in the scale than this, we have the fellow who will not do the right thing even when some one goes along way to show him how and stays to see that he does it; he is always out of a job, and receives the contempt he deserves, unless he happens to have a rich Pa, in which case Destiny patiently awaits around the corner with a stuffed club.

To which class do you belong? —Elbert Hubbard.

More Scientific Logging Methods are Needed

Winner of First Award in the Barnjum Practical Forestry Contest Declares Each Province Should pass Legislation Compelling Every Operator to Burn his Season's Slash

By P. Swanson, Timmins, Ont.

Prevention of forest fires is the outstanding problem in all discussions of forest protection. Yet, it is an essential part of forest protection to eliminate every possible help to a fire once it has started, and to fight it as effectively as possible. Unquestionably the greatest aid that a forest fire receives is the immense slash and debris that covers areas of our tree-covered soils. More scientific logging methods must be followed especially in our pulp areas. In these areas it is a common sight to see tops of from eight to ten feet in length with diameters of four, five and six inches left after a season's operations. This is a tremendous waste of wood. The fault lies that in most pulp areas in Canada the log lengths are twelve and sixteen feet. By the adoption of the four-foot lengths much wood would be conserved and an immense log slash eliminated. It is bound to come—why not adopt it now?

In the immense areas throughout which logging operations are carried on, the log slash lies, a veritable fire-trap, in which, if a fire once originates, all fighting forces are useless. Each province should pass legislation compelling every owner to burn his season's slash. Since the piling and burning of this slash would be done on the property of the owner, of necessity he would watch the slash burn with the utmost care. With the elimination of this slash, forest fires would never make the headway they do under present conditions.

Forest fires have written their name large on the map of Canada. From Atlantic to Pacific, tremendous areas have been devasted by the ravages of this ruthless monster. No more dismal sight presents itself to the eye of the spectator than the district forever rendered useless by the passing of a mighty conflagration. No government which has the interest of its people at heart, can afford to neglect the problem of forest protection..

Forest-fire is not the only menace threatening Canada's forest heritage. Insect pests that visit certain areas periodically constitute a grave menace, chief of which is the spruce bud-worm. The remedy lies wholly in inspection. It must be borne in mind that the bud worm is a periodical pest. Rigid and careful inspection is imperative. Every timber district of each province should have an inspector with authority to secure such assistance as he deems necessary. His duties would be, not only to watch carefully for the slightest evidence of the bud-worm and other pests, such as the black beetle which follows in the wake of the bud-worm, attacking the balsam fir beneath the bark and is therefore, particularly pernicious—but he must as well, inspect logging operations in each district to see that tops of too great size are not left, that logging slash is properly burned, and that all dead and straggling trees are cut during a season's operation. As is well known, these dead trees are veritable homes for the parasitic pests; yet we allow the operator to leave them standing year after year . These inspectors must be practical foresters and the salary must be sufficient to tempt the best men. The government that would allow the appointments to become a reward for political service hardly understands the functions of government. Careful and rigid inspection is a prime necessity in safeguarding our timbered areas.

In any discussion concerning the Conservation and Preservation of our forest life, the large amount of pulp wood annually exported from our fee land holding to the United States must be regarded as a great menace to our future supply. We have cited the case of the money actually offered per cord during the fall of 1919. That one fact is significant of the eagerness and the need of the pulp-mill owners of the United States. Multitudes of facts, the words of the leaders in the United States industrial and political life can be arrayed to prove the need of the pulp-mills of that country for our wood, but the purpose of this discussion is not to establish a case. That is established beyond dispute. It is the purpose of this discussion to suggest practical and effective means of forest protection. To protect our country from suffering from this great annual flow to the United States, there is only one remedy, namely an export duty heavy enough to keep our own fee land wood in our own country.

It may be advanced that this would work a hardship on the settlers, insomuch as the price offered by United States owners competing with our own pulp-mills, gives the settler a fair chance of obtaining a fair return for his wood when cut and hauled to the rail. It must be remembered, however, that competition is very keen in this country itself, and every pulp district has at least two or three mills. Even if the companies agree on a fixed price, the settler can refuse the poffered price, and ultimately will benefit by greatly improved prices. If there is one thing that can be prophesied with certainty, it is this: that standing timber is increasing in wealth by leaps and bounds with the passing of time. An export duty on all pulp wood will prove no drawback to the settler. Legislation should be passed imposing such a duty immediately.

In passing, it might be added that in large virgin timbered areas the killing of the beaver should be strictly limited. Beaver dams and meadows form a natural barrier to fire and their value can hardly be overestimated. In addition, the beaver cannot be regarded as an animal destroyer of forest-life such as the porcupine, which in some districts is a menace. Right here let us say that, if the animal destroyers of forest life become too numerous, the remedy is simple: a government bounty for the death of each such destroyer would quickly reduce their number.

It is a sad commentary on the public intelligence of Canada that the question of forest protection has aroused the interest of very few. Only when some great disaster, involving the loss of life, such as took place in the Cochrane and Matheson fires, visit a section of our country, is interest gained, and then only for a few weeks. An awakened public conscience can force any government to take strong and immediate action to protect the greatest national asset this Dominion possesses. It is the bounden duty of the great newspapers of Canada to see that the public conscience is awakened to the importance of this question. It should hardly be necessary for forestry branches to pay for inserted advertisements. Ringing editorials should be hurled broadside upon a lethargic and sleeping public. A newspaper exists for more than profit. It plays more than the mere part of transmitting news. Surely, surely, they exist to mould and fashion public opinion, to lead the public, not to follow, and in no sphere is there such a fertile field to exercise their talents as in that of forest protection.

Schools and universities, especially the public schools, should impress upon the youth of this country the value of our timber and our forests. In ancient Greece, during the age of Pericles, it was said that every free male was capable of holding any public office. We have not yet reached that ideal state, but surely we can educate the youth of our country so that, when they become citizens in the full sense of the word, they will have an intelligent conception of the value of our natural resources. Sweden has done so. What Sweden has done, Canada can likewise do.

Above all, there must be thorough co-operation throughout Canada of all agencies that have forest protection for their aim. Federal and Provincial Governments must work in harmony with each other on this important question. Insofar as local conditions will permit, legislation, affecting the welfare of our forest life should be uniform throughout the Dominion. Wise governments will see to it that we benefit by the experiences of the past, that legislation will be adopted to protect the great natural resources, of which we are so justly proud, in order that future generations will arise and call them blessed.

Reforestation, properly speaking, does not belong to this discussion. It aims not at conserving the present forest areas, but at procuring an adequate supply for the future. One concerns the present. Suffice to say that re-forestation is taking place in many of our provinces under government control, and many private companies are undertaking it in on their own initiative. The country would indeed be sadly behind the time if she neglected reforesting their denuded limits.

To sum up broadly; heavy fines should be imposed on those violating existing laws; new statutes should be placed in the statute books of our country and strictly enforced, dealing with the carelessness of those who journey through the woods in the dry summer season; an export duty on fee land wood; fire-ranging system more closely co-ordinated and well-equipped; more scientific logging operations must be adopted to eliminate logging slash and debris; rigid inspection of timber in each timber area throughout Canada aroused public opinion by means of newspapers and schools; close co-operation of all agencies existing for the purpose of securing forest protection; uniform protective laws throughout Canada; reforestation of denuded areas must take place on a far larger scale.

It is the fashion for public speakers in Canada, especially political platform orators, to speak grandiloquently of the boundless resources and inexhaustible wealth of the Dominion. Far from being inexhaustible, boundless and infinite, the forest wealth of Canada is fast approaching the point of depletion. The public is led astray by the glittering generalities of demagogues whose knowledge is less than nothing and therefore dangerous. Impress on our political representatives the importance of our forest life, and if the voice of the people of Canada speaks with sufficient strength and clearness to the politician of our day, vox populi becomes vox Dei—mirabile dictu! Then we may expect action.

The tragedy of the whole situation lies in the fact that we may take protective measures too late. The cry "too late" re-echoes through the corridors of time, while powerful city walls are tumbling and mighty nations crash in ruins. Let us in Canada see to it that the voices of a few men crying in the wilderness do not pass unheeded. By united public effort, the forest life of our country can be preserved. It must be preserved. Without it, our economic and industrial life will be paralyzed; the bright future that opens before Canada will become darkened, and the hopes of all lovers of our land will become blasted. With Preservation and Conservation of all the tremendous natural resources of this country, Canadians can face the future with the utmost confidence, secure in the belief that in the years ahead Canada will gradually emerge from its swaddling clothes, assume the togs of manhood, and take its place among the first nations of the earth.

Reproduction of White Pine Reviewed

When a fire has swept over a tract of forest land we may have one of several different conditions as a result. If fire has followed fire, as is, unfortunately, too often the case, the chances of getting a satisfactory young growth of desirable forest species are small, says W. G. Wright in the "Canadian Forestry Magazine." If repeated fires occur over the same area, these chances may be reduced to zero. One common condition following a forest fire in Canada may consist of a strong growth of poplar, birch, jackpine or lodgepole pine. The species varies with regional and other factors, but the species are similar in being able to reproduce themselves readily after fire, and in being of rapid growth in youth. These species may follow a fire that has averrun a fine pinery or spruce forest. The original pine or spruce may enter only very sparingly into the immediate composition of the subsequent growth, but, in the white pine region of the east, we frequently find a good growth of pine coming in under the poplar, birch or jackpine. In some cases conditions following the fire may favor the pine, and it can keep up with the other species, but a general condition is for the pine to establish itself after the quicker growing species, and eventually outgrow them. In certain cases the poplar and birch may be an advantage as a nurse crop, but there is no doubt that these species do delay the growth of pine and may, in certain extreme cases, even prevent the establishment of the pine or other soft woods, until the poplar or birch has opened up with age and allows the softwoods to come in.

These different conditions are being investigated by the Dominion Forestry Branch at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, and experiments are being carried on to determine the economic possibility of releasing pine and other softwood reproduction, that has established itself, from the suppressing effect of poplar, birch or jackpine, and attempts are being made to find a practical method of establishing a young growth of pine or spruce where none at present exists, without having to resort to artificial seeding or planting.

For one experiment, a small area was chosen, averaging 17 cords of poplar and white birch per acre. This growth was accompanied by some small beech and maple, and was, of course, very thick, and even though a number of pine and spruce seed trees were scattered over the area, only a very few small softwoods had succeeded in securing a foothold, and a very precarious foothold at that. There were about 25 little white pine, 50 spruce and 50 balsam per acre; all the pine and the majority of the others were less than three feet high, and, from close examination of about 75 of these little trees, it appears that many of them are over 20 years old. Other similar areas have been examined with the same results. It seems clear, therefore, that under these conditions we cannot be certain of satisfactory growth of white pine or other softwoods, and, if we want to get the softwood growth, it may be necessary to take some steps to assist nature.

The method followed in this experiment to secure the establishment of pine or spruce consisted in opening up the forest by removing all the larger birch and poplar, leaving the large pine to act as seed trees, and leaving the small birch, poplar, beech and maple to provide a certain amount of shade. The main object of having this shade would be to prevent the too rapid drying out of the soil, to check the growth of poplar and birch sprouts following the cutting and to act as shelter for the young pine and spruce we hope to secure. The intention would be to remove these small trees, left now, as soon as the new growth of softwoods is able to take care of itself.

It is not expected that anything like a pure stand of white pine will be the final result of this experiment. It is, however, hoped that after the small material left now has been removed there will be the foundation of a stand in which white pine and other conifers will play a very much larger part than they did in the one upon which we have conducted this experiment.

W. Coughlan and C. Coughlan, who have been on the sales staff of the retail department of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, have gone into business for themselves and formed a partnership with Mr. Little, who has been operating a yard on Dufferin St., north of Eglinton Ave. The new firm will be known as Little & Coughlan Bros.

Banner stretched across highway between Chatham and Bathurst, N.B. The road, which is now a trunk line, passes through thirty-five miles of unbroken forest and reminders appear in regard to being careful of fire even when on a motoring or picnic party.

Lumbermen Will Meet in Montreal

January 24 and 25th, Fixed as the Dates for the Annual Convention of the C. L. A.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held in the new Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th. 1923. Arrangements have been completed to this end and it is expected the gathering will be the most important in the history of the organization. It is announced that the palatial Mount Royal will be in readiness for the visiting lumbermen.

The date was set at a meeting of the Executive of the C. L. A. held in Ottawa recently, at which President A. E. Clark, of Toronto, presided. Several important matters came up, among them being the Hoover plan for the standardization of all grades of lumber. A number of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers had been invited to attend the gathering in order that their views on this live topic might be gained, but, owing to the season of the year, there was not as large a representation as desired. The advisability of reaching a decision on the matter was left over in order that more representatives of the lumber industry might be consulted.

The report that the Ontario Government intended, in accordance with the recent findings of the Timber Commission, to abolish the Doyle rule for measuring the lumber content of logs in board feet, and the recommendation of Dr. Judson Clark that a volume unit or cubic measurement of wood be substituted, was another matter taken up. The lumbermen present expressed their desire to co-operate in every way with the Ontario Government in bringing about as fair and equitable a basis of measurement as possible, but were of the opinion that the provincial authorities should have an early conference with the members of the industry from Ontario in order that the whole matter might be thoroughly gone into. It was decided to communicate with Premier Drury and Hon. Mr. Bowman and, on a reply being received regarding a suitable date for the conference, a meeting of the limit holders of Ontario will be held and further consideration given to the problem. It was felt that such a meeting was advisable and the provincial authorities will, no doubt, accede to the request of the operators for a full and free discussion of any plan that may come up for consideration.

A Dominion Labor Conference will be held in Ottawa with the federal authorities on September 15th, when representatives from the different provinces will interview the Government in regard to labor legislation. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the C.L.A., was appointed to attend the conference, representing the lumber interests.

The outlook for labor in the bush during the coming year, the prospect of an increased cut and the future demand for lumber were talked over informally. It was stated by some of those present that logging activities would be reduced somewhat this winter, while others said that their programme for bush work would be enlarged. The general situation was viewed with favor providing the troubles in the coal mines and among the railway shopmen are adjusted in the near future; otherwise it was felt that a shortage of cars might develop and the distribution of forest products become acute.

Newsy Happenings From New Brunswick

Two timber berths were sold at upset prices at the crown land office in Fredericton recently. Two square miles on Dead Brook, in the parish of Canterbury, York County, were sold to C. Price, and two square miles on head of Burnt Land Brook, parish of Stanley, York County, were sold to D. Lynch & Son.

Recently J. A. Gregory had nearly one million feet of manufactured lumber destroyed by fire at his saw mill near Ketepec on the St. John river. Once the blaze got under way there was no means of fighting it and the large pile was soon enveloped in flames and completely demolished. The owner had $15,000 insurance on the lumber.

A forest fire, which broke out on the headwaters of the Northwest Miramchi, about sixty miles from Newcastle, was reported out a couple of days later as a result of untiring efforts of a large crew of men. It is estimated that over 900 acres of second growth were covered by the fire. Due to heavy rains small fires in other parts of the province had been extinguished and there is little danger of a re-occurrance for some time to come.

Conditions in the lumber industry in New Brunswick are daily becoming more encouraging and from present indications it will not be long before they assume normal preportions. Proof of this is evident from the activities of the manufacturers in all parts. Mills are starting operations, after having been shut down for some years, while others are working day and night. This was made possible by large shipments of stock on hand during the spring and summer months. On August 8 Stetson, Cutler & Company started their Pokiok mill, which had not been in full operation for years. In addition they have their large mill at Indiantown and one at Pleasant Point working to capacity.

Keen regret was expressed over the news of the death of Hon. P. G. Mahoney of Melrose N. B. He was born in Melrose, Westmoreland County in March 1854. For the past thirty years he had been actively engaged in the lumber industry, owning extensive areas of timber land in the northern and eastern sections of New Brunswick. He became well known in St. John years ago largely due to his activities in the lumbering industry, being one of the wood, but the purpose of this discussion is not to establish a case. biggest shippers.

A total of 21,800,000 feet of wood for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company for manufacture into pulp at their plant at Fairville, has been rafted down the Nashwaak into the St. John river this season. The rafting season on the Nashwaak was completed recently and the crew were discharged with the exception of a few men who were left to clean around the piers at Penniac and the dam at Marysville and build a new bunk house in connection with the rafting grounds at the mouth of the Nashwaak in Devon. Upwards of 26,000,000 feet of lumber was driven and rafted on the Nashwaak this season. Of this amount 4,000,000 feet were for the Fraser Companies Ltd., and 500,000 for Stanley Douglas Ltd. The past season also established a record for the Nashwaak, a weekly average of 50,000 pieces being maintained on the rafting grounds.

Disastrous Fire Raged at Byng Inlet

Graves, Bigwood & Co., of Byng Inlet, Ont., suffered from a severe fire on August 16th, when flames wiped out their planing mill, box shook factory, stables, power and electric light plant for the woodworking department and twelve cars of finished box shooks and dressed lumber which were in the yard awaiting shipment.

There was a short but fierce electric storm at 5 o'clock in the morning and a flash of lightning struck the planing mill near the roof. One man, who lives on the hill overlooking the mill, saw the bolt of flame and an alarm was immediately given. W. E. Bigwood, who was at his summer cottage at the mouth of the Magnetewan river was promptly notified and arrived about an hour later, but by that time the destruction had been complete. Fortunately, owing to the excellent pumping and power plant of the company along with ample lines of hose, the big sawmill and lumber in the yards were saved. All the horses in the stables which had accommodation for some forty animals, were rescued. Some 400 feet of the overhead tramway, which carried lumber from the sawmill, by a system of cable development and tram cars to the south yard, was wiped out, together with a number of trucks, etc. The box shook factory cut up from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This was on the second floor of the building while the planing mill, which was below, was equipped with a modern plant, including high speed planers, matchers, moulders, resaws, rip saws, etc.

Planing mill and box shook factory which were wiped out

The building was 85 x 120 feet and two stories high, and had been erected some ten or twelve years. At the time the big mill of the company was destroyed on May 20th, 1912, the planing mill and box shook factory were left intact. Since then the plant has been considerably enlarged and had been very busy all season.

Graves, Bigwood & Co., estimate the damage at $200,000, which is covered by insurance. It is the intention to rebuild as soon as possible in order to take care of the dressed lumber trade of the firm and meet pressing demands in the box trade. The sawmill of the company is very busy at the present time cutting about 150,000 feet a day.

New Brunswick Log Scale Critisized

In connection with the reduction of stumpage rate on Crown Lands for the present year by the New Brunswick Government, some large operators contend that the decrease is altogether too small to make any material difference in the output of lumber during the coming season. However, any concession is welcome in these days of uncertainty, strikes and transportation troubles.

One lumberman estimated that from 60 to 75% of the normal cut will be got out during the coming winter as against only 30% last year in New Brunswick.

In speaking to a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," another eastern operator protested strongly against the present New Brunswick log scale, saying it was designed long years ago and is only suitable for logs having a top of 11 inches diameter. He added that many lumbermen were losing out from 15 to 20% by reason of the scale.

In referring to the present regulations of measurement, another manufacturer remarks "The authorized log scale comes far short of doing justice to the lumber manufacturer on logs from 5 to 8 in. diameter. We are enclosing you a sheet comparing the present authorized with that which the logs from 5 to 7 in. will actually produce and after you have compared the two we believe you will certainly agree that there is a marked difference, particularly when you realize that over 50% of the logs now manufactured are below the 8 in. diameter at top. If the manufacturer is to be dealt fairly with, then the scale rule must be corrected or he will be forced out of business.

Small Logs

Present				Amended			
Length	Diameter		Inches	Length	Diameter		Inches
Feet	5	6	7	Feet	5	6	7
10	10	15	20	10	9	12	18
12	12	18	24	12	11	15	21
14	14	21	28	14	12	17	25
16	16	24	32	16	14	20	28
18	18	27	36	18	16	22	30
20	20	30	40	20	17	25	33
22	22	33	44	22	19	27	36
24	24	36	48	24	21	30	40

With respect to the dues on budworm-killed and fire-killed timber being only half rate, this is generally regarded as no material concession. One producer, who is thoroughly conversant with the situation, said that he regarded the whole thing as more in the nature of a jest than a serious proposition. He declared that the budworm-injured trees are for the greater part fir, which after being allowed to stand two or more years after actually dead, have now reached a point where they are, generally speaking, worthless. The lumber manufacturers have for the past number of years been getting quite enough refuse from the ordinary run of logs which are supposed to be sound. This budworm eaten, grub eaten, woodpecker riddled growth which they offer a reduction on can class as nothing but refuse. Where is the inducement? he asks.

Aid of Match Manufacturers Invoked

A recent Bulletin issued by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, of Kansas City, Mo., contains the following reference to the enterprise and public spirit of a Canadian manufacturing firm:—

A man who had been travelling in Canada presented a friend with a package of Canadian cigarettes, "a strange and a rather inadequate gift to have come out of Canada, for their tobacco was proclaimed to have been grown in Virginia and to have journeyed all the way to Montreal to be rolled." Out of the package came a small, red printed slip which preached this sermon amid the smoke of the cigarette it accompanied:

> "Please do not throw away a lighted cigarette. See that it is dead out.
>
> Lighted tobacco and matches are especially destructive in the forests.
>
> Living forests mean liberal employment. Dead forests employ nobody. Don't be responsible for a dead forest.
>
> This caution is printed as a contribution to the forest conservation movement."

"This warning might well be included in packages of our American cigarettes," the man reflected. "It might aid in conserving our own forests and our cities and towns as well."

If I Were Selling to the Farmers

(Continued from page 44)

you as well as upon him. Of course, there is danger of going a little too far in this respect. That is, you might make your prospective customer feel that he has no responsibility in the matter at all. And if he did get this feeling he might not take as good care of the articles purchased as he should and so the article might not result in as great success to him. In that case you might have some trouble adjusting matters later on.

Why not dump part of the load?

The fifth principle I mentioned in the beginning is this: "Put yourself in the customer's place and help him plan, but don't urge him to buy."

If you know nothing about farming you are going to find it hard to follow this course, because this is one thing that you cannot "fake" by simply repeating the words that are characteristic in this business. You must be absolutely in sympathy with the farmer in order to accomplish your purpose in this line.

Let me illustrate what I mean by putting yourself in the place of a customer. A friend of mine went to an implement dealer's one day desiring to purchase a type of wagon suitable for using in hauling some heavy logs out of his timber. The salesman noticed that he seemed to want the wagon very much and at the same time hesitated about deciding on buying it. And so the salesman began to ask questions about the use he would have for the wagon.

When he put himself in the farmer's place, he began to realize that he, too, would hesitate unless—and here is where the salesman used mighty good judgment—some other work could be found especially adapted to this particular kind of wagon. Almost instantly, it occurred to the salesman that he had heard the manager of a lumber company speaking about the difficulty in getting sufficient help to get logs to his mill.

"Why don't you make arrangements with the Hawtin Lumber Company to haul logs during the winter when you haven't much to do on the farm? Mr. Hawtin, the president, told me the other day that he always had difficulty in getting sufficient help during the winter."

That one little idea made the sale, and it is certain that the sale would not have been made at all if it had not been for that suggestion made by the salesman after he put himself in the place of the customer.

Sometimes a customer is inclined to overbuy, and then again a customer is inclined to underbuy. Either one may be the basis for lack of success, and if you can actually put yourself in the place of the customer, realize his conditions and figure out what you would do if you were in his place, you are almost certain to make a sale.

It doesn't seem to me that this is such a hard thing to do, but from my experience in buying, I do know that mighty few salesmen accomplish it. This is a good point to give to salesmen who sell to farmers. It isn't sufficient for a salesman to know what the various terms mean that farmers use; he must actually feel the problems and the successes that farmers are having and must be able to talk to them with real intelligence. You can't get in sympathy with a farmer unless you know how he feels and can make yourself feel the same way. Your protection against going too far in this direction is a standard set of prices that will not permit you to cut them.

I know there are a lot of manufacturers and dealers who do not realize the importance of farmers as buyers. Most of them know that there are about 7,000,000 farmers in the country, but either they don't know that these farmers are using their products, or else they don't appreciate the magnitude of the business that might be conducted with this class.

How Lumber Should be Stored and Handled

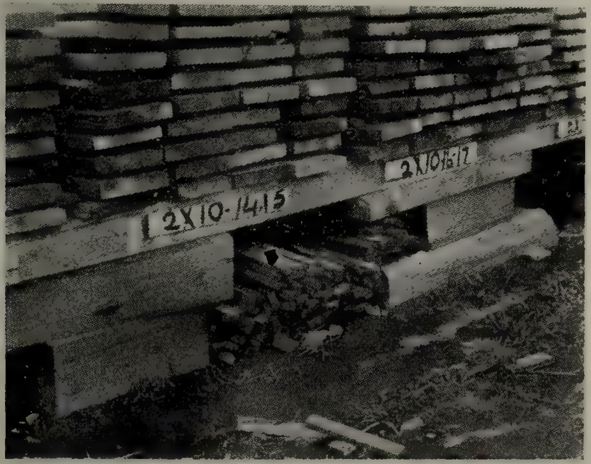
Yard Should be Systematized and Carefully Arranged—Lumber Should be Piled According to Size First by Cross-section and then by Length

Much of the dissatisfaction with lumber, particularly car lumber, is wrongly charged to assumed inherent weaknesses of wood in general, or certain species, where in fact carelessness in handling is responsible. The cause quite frequently is poor storage facilities, and the effects thereof, checking, warping, decay, case-hardening, etc. Finished metal products, and even raw materials, are given adequate protection against the elements and natural deteriorating influences. If similar precautions were taken with lumber, which often is a very highly finished product, not only better results from its use would be obtained, but waste would be stopped, saving many thousand of dollars, says the Southern Yellow Pine Association of New Orleans, La., in an interesting publication.

In our busy world of today we are too prone to judge by visual or circumstantial evidence, so to speak, without making an effort to analyze cause and effect, which, if done, would reveal many of our difficulties to be entirely preventable. This applies quite forcibly to car lumber. Much discussion is heard that failures,—which are mostly traceable to incipient or advanced decay before use,—are generally due to inferior quality of lumber. It is true that the constantly widening use of wood has resulted in the cutting of smaller timber than was the practice a generation ago, and that many mills now utilize practically every stick of timber available, which naturally results in a larger volume of inferior grades, but this condition is not one for which the mills can be especially held responsible. Every consumer of wood must shoulder his just share of responsibility. If in the past greater care had been exercised in wood utilization, which means its handling from mill to ultimate consumption, actual waste would probably have been reduced 30 per cent; thus, it behooves everyone responsible for lumber stocks to practice such diligence as will minimize the deterioration and loss occasioned by careless handling in storage.

Storage Yard Improvements

Most roads have established concentration and storage yards for lumber and wood products. Some are admirably laid out and maintained; others resemble more a typical junk yard, selected, not because of their suitability for the purpose, but apparently because they happened to be in the way. The suggestions that follow are conservation measures, designed to protect the very considerable investment represented by the average stock of timber and lumber carried day in and day out by the average road.



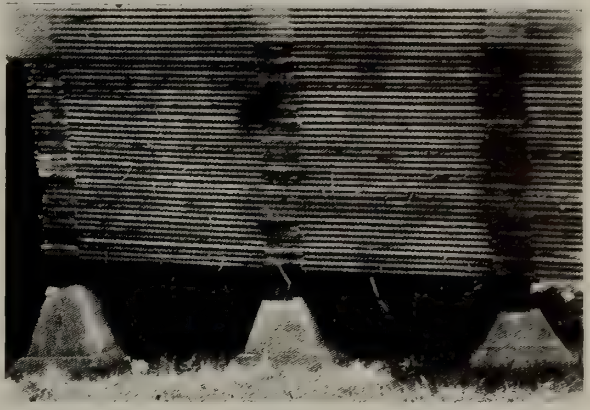
Piling sticks placed on wet ground beneath the skids. This is bad practice and should not be allowed.

The first step is to rid the yard of all refuse, particularly odds and ends of old rotten wood; remove all grass, weeds and vegetation of every sort. Then grade as nearly level as possible with at least six inches of cinders, gravel or slag to insure prompt and efficient seepage of such moisture as may collect from heavy rains, rapid thaws or overflow. In some localities drainage ditches, at required intervals, would greatly aid maintaining a reasonably dry yard.

Several years ago the United States Department of Agriculture investigated timber storage conditions throughout the country for the purpose of making available data that would assist in controlling the enormous waste due to deterioration of lumber in storage, which it found chiefly to be caused by decay communicated from infected material to originally sound stock. To quote from the report (United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 510): "There are two general methods by which wood destroying fungi spread from infected to sound lumber: (1) by a direct outgrowth of mycelium from an infected stick to adjoining or nearby timber, and (2) by the blowing about of sores produced by the fruiting bodies or by the mycelium.

Infections by Mycelium

In wholly or partially enclosed moist spaces, such as are often found in poorly ventilated lumber piles, the mycelium finds sufficient moisture in the air to allow it to develop on the surface of timbers and in this way makes progress along the timber for considerable distances. Such may be the case, also, where timber is closely piled; the writer has records where severe infections have thus passed during rainy weather from the bottom upward through piles 12′ to 15′ high. In lumber storage sheds, or in the base of close piles, the mycelium of several species of fungi has frequently been observed developing in great abundance, not alone on the moist foundations and lower layers of lumber, but also spreading profusely on the soil.



Concrete foundation piers and timber skids or sills

Infections by Spores

The chief purpose of spore formation in fungi, just as in seed formation in ordinary green plants, is a perpetuation of the species through reproduction. Spores serve the twofold purpose of tiding the fungus over unfavorable periods and allowing their rapid spread under favorable growth conditions. Nature is lavish in her methods and the number of spores produced is often enormous. For instance, Buller computed from partial counts that each spore on the underside of Polyporus squamosus produced in the course of a few hours an average of 1,700,000 spores, or a total of over 11,000,000,000 for the entire under surface of a fruit body having an area of 250 square centimeters (38.75 sq. in.). When one recalls that spores are either constantly or intermittently produced by a single fruit body over a long period, the further statement made by Buller that 'the number of spores produced by a single fungus * * * in the course of a year may, therefore, be some 50 times the population of the globe,' becomes intelligible. When mature, the spores are cast off the basidia into the air and are blown about by the wind. When they lodge in a moist place favorable for growth they readily germinate and produce a new infection."

A lumber yard should be systematized, and arranged as carefully as a storehouse where castings of a certain type and size are in specific bins; nails, screws, bolts, nuts, and the multitudinous kinds of tools are in their proper places, in designated drawers, shelves, etc. Lumber should be piled according to size; first by cross-section and then by length. Each species should be separated, and each class of material be assigned a section of the yard; that is, maintenance of way material in one group, including bridge timbers, switch ties, bridge ties, piling, rough lumber, etc.; car lumber in another group, and so on. Finished and kiln dried stock should always be stored under cover in sheds with at least three sides as protection against driving rains and snows, as well as intense heat.

Proper ventilation is also important. Every pile of lumber should be plainly marked to indicate contents and purpose for which it is to be used. Such identification cards can be arranged to act as stock record upon which withdrawals and additions can be noted, thus giving a clear record of stock on hand at all times. This would suggest that a special lumber storekeeper may be required, and why not, when the value represented by an average railroad lumber yard is considered? If the issuance of lumber, and its maintenance in proper condition during storage, were given as much attention as is devoted to practically all other materials used on a road, many thousands of dollars now dwindling away in small leaks of waste and deterioration could be saved.

Waste and fire hazard. · Foundations which have failed through decay, permitting the piles to topple over. This would have been prevented by the use of a good preservative.

Laying Out a New Yard

The site for a lumber storage yard should be carefully chosen. Low ground or "made land," whether filled in with rubbish or, possibly, a swamp loosely covered with a few feet of earth, should be avoided, as it is practically impossible to keep such a yard reasonably dry, and free from collecting bogs and pools of water, and in localities where overflow is to be expected, standing water may reach to the pile bottoms, or even beyond, for weeks. If it is necessary to make the best of things and employ such undesirable land for that purpose, it should first be graded to a level with the tracks that serve it with a good foundation of coarse cinders, slag or gravel, well tamped so that the free water may quickly seep away.

Another desirable feature is reduction of the communicable fire hazard, by isolating the yard as much as practicable from other industries, or localities where such a condition may be expected to develop within the immediate future.

High ground is unquestionably an ideal location, not only because this provides the best drainage, but also because a better circulation of air is obtained which aids seasoning and will keep lumber in better condition.

The service tracks should be so laid out that handling is reduced to a minimum. The yard should be platted in blocks, each block "facing" standard gauge tracks on which lumber is delivered in original cars direct from mills, and automatically unloaded onto the pile. In addition there should be narrow gauge tracks for small lumber trucks on which the stock when issued is moved from the pile to shop; or, when trans-shipped to some other point on the system, it can again be loaded directly onto the work cars, which, without rehandling the lumber, are switched to the work train. In the alleys, and at required intervals between piles, at right angles to the main tracks, narrow gauge tracks should be laid for the lumber trucks. Wherever possible the grade of the yard should be in one direction so that the loaded lumber trucks, which are usually moved by manual labor, will have the aid of gravity when moved with loads to shop, etc.

An arrangement as outlined would permit the use of locomotive cranes for handling timbers, and gasoline or electric motors for hauling the lumber trucks. In fact, careful planning of a new lumber yard will so reduce the amount of manual labor required that the cost of handling lumber can be more than cut in two, which will not only pay for the extra mechanical equipment needed, with profit, but will solve the labor problem where that is represented by scarcity or poor quality.

Spacing of stock piles and proper clearance for tracks are details that must be adapted to the conditions that are individual to the yard. In every case care should be taken that ample space is provided to allow for the use of either gravity, or automatic loading and unloading devices, as well as the handling of lumber and timbers by manual labor.

What the Bearings Must Do

Whether the yard is old or new, there can be but one suggestion for bearings. They must conform to modern sanitary requirements. The ideal foundation for lumber piles consists of concrete piers and creosoted timber sills. The piers should be at least 18″ high above the ground, and the treated bearing sills about 6″ x 8″. Another, less permanent, type of bearing is illustrated herewith, which may be built of salvaged timber, provided it is absolutely sound, and after framing is treated with at least two coats of heated creosote oil. Where better methods of treatment are available these should be used, but in any event some such protection must be given all lumber used in pile foundations.

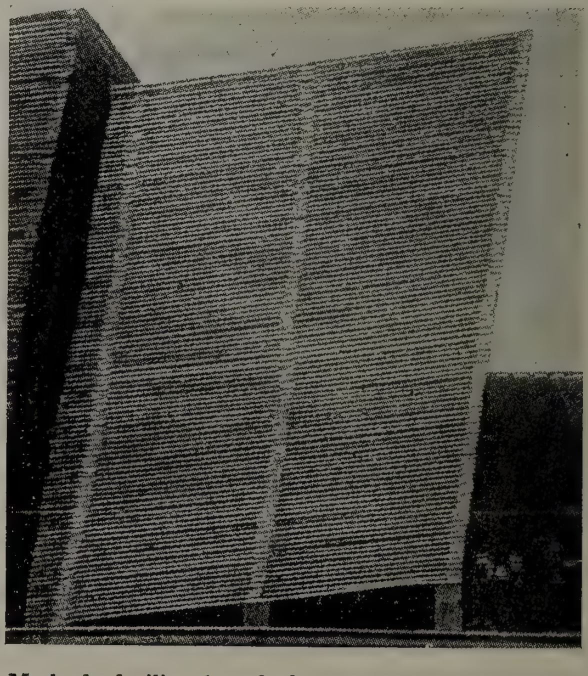
A common type of bearing is shown by the sketch reproduced herewith. It consists of ground pieces (A) which may be plank 2″ to 3″ thick, from 6″ to 12″ wide and about 2′ in length; risers (B) should be at least 6″ in height, or more as required, and may be of one piece, or several as is most convenient; bearing (C) may be made of almost any available material, but should not be less than 4″ x 6″, and should rest on at least three foundations. Almost any sound lumber may be used, but it must be preserved with creosote.

Numerous types of bearings can be made suitable; the important point with each, however, is that it must be itself proof against infection by decay, in order to prevent communication of such infection to the lumber piled upon it. It must, of course, also be of sufficient strength and rigidity to carry the required load without sagging, and to provide the proper pitch to the pile so that water can be freely shed, and wind pressures resisted. The slope of all lumber piles should be in one direction, preferably towards the "face" side of the alley.

The piling strips should be sound lumber and such as are used for timber and rough lumber should be creosoted. Piling strips should never be allowed to accumulate between lumber piles or in the alleys. Likewise, damaged sticks or waste lumber should be removed immediately and disposed of, otherwise the best planned yard will fail to meet the chief requirement, namely, maximum sanitation.

Construction of Model Lumber Sheds

Properly built sheds, with ample room to allow for the necessary working space, should always be provided for kiln-dried stock, such as car siding, car lining, car roofing, car flooring, building siding, ceiling and flooring, and also dry poplar, ash, mahogany and quartered oak. The shed foundation should be either of concrete or creosoted timber, substantial, and so constructed as to keep the lumber well off the ground. The roof must be tight and the siding should not run down below the bottom of the foundation sills, or bearing pieces, so that a free circulation of air is permitted from all sides beneath the enclosure. If fungus outbreaks occur in the shed, the soil and timber immediately adjoining the infected area should be sprayed or painted with an antiseptic solution of water soluble salt, like sodium fluoride, mercuric chloride, zinc chloride or copper sulphate.



Method of piling boards for proper elevation, showing stripping and overlapping of end on front of pile

The Proper Method of Piling

In the piling of all lumber, care must be used to have the piles substantially constructed to prevent them from falling apart or being blown over by wind storms. The sides or edges of the piles should be straight and parallel, both horizontally and vertically. Piles of boards and 2" plank should not be built wider than the length of the lumber in the pile, and in no case should the width of the pile exceed 16' 0" Plank over 2" in thickness and all timbers should be piled in narrow piles from 6' to 10' although piles of the same kind of material may be placed upon the same bearings closely adjoining one another. This arrangement permits the complete removal of a pile without waiting to exhaust the entire stock of one size and provides space for piling receipts of new stock without piling it on older or seasoned lumber.

In the piling in sheds of dressed boards and 2" plank which have been kiln-dried, it is permissible to strip only between each five layers. In the piling out of doors similar material which has not been kiln-dried, as well as all heavier lumber, strips must be used under each layer in all cases.

The Proper Spacing of Lumber

In piling 1" and 2" lumber, the stock being piled should be used for piling strips, but in larger sizes strips 1" thick and not over 1" wide should be used over each bearing, except the one strip on the face of the pile, which should be 1" thick and 2" wide.

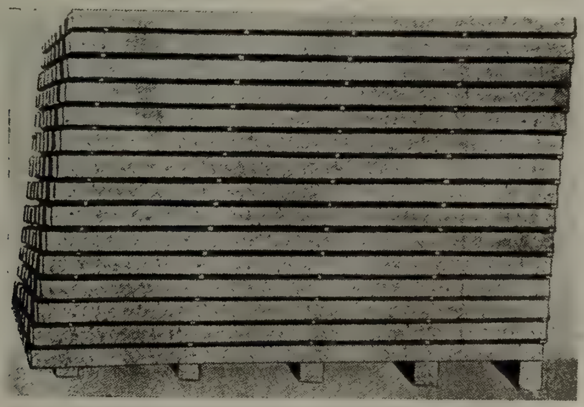
The piling strips should be no longer than the width of the pile. No strips should be allowed to run through from one pile to another. One piling strip should be used over each bearing piece upon which the lumber rests, and should be placed directly over the bearing piece or the strip previously applied. The edge of the strips used on the front of the pile should be allowed to project over the ends of the lumber on which it rests at least ⅛". This will act as a "drip cap" and assist in preventing the ends of the lumber from checking or splitting. The ends of each course of lumber applied to the pile should be brought flush with the edge of the piling strip at the front of the pile. By following this method the pile will have a forward pitch of about 1½" per foot, which together with the slope of the pile, will prevent accumulation of moisture from rains or snows.

Except where piled in a shed, all lumber should be separated in the layers so that a space of approximately ¾" is left between pieces to allow of free circulation of air on all four sides of pieces. This permits of rapid and thorough drying of the lumber and prevents sap staining and rot. Lumber so piled may be allowed to remain in stock for a long period without damage. This space may be easily regulated by instructing the workmen to allow the width of a finger between the edges of pieces.

Piled with Dressing Side Up

All boards and planks dressed on one side which are stored out of doors, should be piled with the dressed side down. When similar lumber is rough on all sides the side of the piece nearest the heart of the log should be down. This will retard checking of the lumber and opening of shakes in the course of seasoning.

In piling lumber 2" and under of miscellaneous lengths the entire pile should be the length from front to rear of the longest piece of material in the pile. Thus, if 1" lumber 8' to 16' in length is being included in the same pile, that pile should be 16' long and should be even at both ends. This is accomplished by bringing the ends of the shorter length alternately to the front and the rear of the pile. By this method a ragged appearance of the rear of the piles is avoided and there is no waste due to warping and checking of ends of longer pieces projecting from the rear of the pile unprotected.



Method of piling timbers, showing overlapping of ends and stripping

If the quantity of the above stock referred to will warrant having two or more piles, it would be desirable to pile the 14' and 16' lengths together and the 8', 10' and 12' lengths together.

All rectangular sizes 5" in thickness or over, whether rough or dressed, should be piled on edge. This includes car sills, car framing, etc., guard rails, caps, stringers, bridge and switch ties, and heavy joists, etc., of thicknesses above mentioned.

All piles of 1" boards, poplar and hardwoods of all thicknesses, dressed car flooring and 2" plank not under roof should be protected from sun and rain by a covering of rough boards laid in two courses with the cracks in the lower course lapped by the boards in the upper course. This cover should be laid upon strips so that it will be about 6" above the top of the pile at the front and 2" at the rear. Care should be used to have this cover always in place when the pile is not being worked.

In removing lumber from piles in the yard, that which has been on hand for the greatest length of time should invariably be taken first. Lumber should always be taken from the top of the pile and in no case should workmen be allowed to break in the side of the pile to avoid the effort of going to the top and removing and replacing the cover.

Block piling, illustrating the piling of lumber of miscellaneous lengths

Adequate protection against fire is merely common sense, and in addition to keeping the yard clean, avoiding the accumulation of debris, which provides the greatest fire hazard, water should always and everywhere be available. New yards should always be equipped with high pressure water mains, hydrants and sufficient hose so that practically every foot of the yard can be immediately flooded. In addition to keeping this equipment in perfect working order the workmen in the yard should receive thorough training in its use, at intervals, in the form of fire drills which are ordered by the regular fire alarm, previously unannounced.

Where such apparatus is not available water barrels should be distributed throughout the yard at convenient points and strategically disposed so as to be most effective in an emergency. A fire pail should be kept at each barrel and additional pails, ready for instant use, at suitable points. It is obvious that the barrels must be kept full of water, and that they must be inspected frequently. The water in the barrels can be kept from becoming stagment or from freezing by dissolving into each barrel from 100 to 150 pounds of calcium chloride. Barrels should be kept covered with well fitting, but readily removable covers to prevent excessive evaporation of the water. The most suitable barrels for this purpose are those in which creosote oil is shipped. Tarring the tops will keep the salt from creeping. Barrels should be painted a bright red for identification.

In brief, all these precautionary measures, all these details, are summed up in the old and well worn, but alas, only too little applied adage, "a stitch in time saves nine." Not alone does the proper handling and protection of lumber before utilization provide real, tangible economy; it is, likewise, effective conservation, which, from the standpoint of the greatest good to the largest number, is far more important than individual profit. The workman who must carry out these details is as much benefited as the employer who may derive the immediate benefit, because every stick wasted decreases the available supply just that much, which means greater scarcity and higher prices—and high priced lumber touches every pocket.

Every dollar spent in educating the public against forest fires is worth over $2,000 spent in detecting of fires. This is the only method to obtain real protection, and I am saying this after eleven years in this particular line of work. "It is through experience that we are apt to know the best means. Look at the results that we have obtained with the settlers, log drivers and railways, and this I may say is all due to the education of the public either by posters, lectures, etc. If we want to save our forest we will have to prevent fires and not wait to detect them, when it is too late."—Henry Sorgius.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No.1, 2 and 3 cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	35.00	36.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	35.00	36.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and Mill Run	$36.00	$37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	32.50	35.00
2 x 5, 2 x 6	31.50	33.50
2 x 8	35.00	37.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
1 x 4 and wider	31.00	33.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	25.00	27.00
2 x 4 and wider	27.00	29.00

Spruce

1 x 4 Mill Run	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	46.00	48.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	49.00	51.00
Mill Culls	26.00	28.00
2 x 4	33.00	35.00
2 x 6	33.00	35.00
2 x 8	37.00	40.00
2 x 10	38.00	41.00
2 x 12	40.00	43.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	36.00	37.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$75.00	$78.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	55.00	57.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		5.65
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.30

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 65.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	70.00	45.00
2"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	145.00	100.00	50.00
4"	165.00	120.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$110.00	$50.00	$30.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	55.00	35.00
2"	140.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	150.00	75.00	45.00
4"	165.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$48.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	75.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½"	143.00	88.00	39.00
2"	153.00	98.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$85.00	$70.00	$45.00	$27.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$115.00	$73.00	$130.00	$75.00
1¼"	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
1½"	120.00	78.00	135.00	80.00
2"	125.00	85.00	145.00	85.00

Figured Gum, $30.00 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$40.00
1¼ and 1½"	60.00	45.00
2"	65.00	50.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$145.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$75.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	80.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$155.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	185.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00
1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs. ..	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.

Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.

Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

... **White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better**

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180.00
2 in. and up wide	180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide		105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft. ...	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

WINNIPEG

No. 1 Spruce

Dimension	S.1.S. and 1.E.			
	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$31	$30	$30	$31
2 x 6	32	30	30	31
2 x 8	33	31	31	32
2 x 10	34	32	32	33
2 x 12	35	33	33	34

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	44.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	47.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	80.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

Ash

1 in.	80.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	85.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	100.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	30.00	34.00
2 x 9	38.00	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	30.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2	33.00	35.00
1 x 3	30.00	31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.75	6.00
Clears	4.50	5.00
Second Clears	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Lumber Wanted

4—cars of second grade lumber.
1—car of sidings, lath and shingles.
Box 988 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Wanted Lath

4′ Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White Pine, No. 1 and 2 Spruce.

Duttweiler-Weiler Lumber Co. Cleveland, Ohio. 15-18

Wanted

to buy short Cedar Logs 30″ long or any multiple of 30″ to make good grade of cutting up.

J. H. CONNOR & SON, LTD.,
17 T.f. Ottawa, Ontario.

Birch Wanted

Will pay $25,00 per M for 100 to 200 M ft. No. 2 Common Birch delivered our station.
Address
P. L. BALDWIN & SONS, LIMITED,
16-17 Coaticook, Quebec.

Cordwood and Slabs Wanted

10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood cordwood.
10,000 cords Soft and Hardwood slabs.
also bundled edgings.

State quantity, quality, lowest price, where situated. Box 969 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

Canadian National Railways

Tenders for Ties

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Ties" will be received at the office of the General Tie Agent, Room 231 New Union Station, Toronto, until twelve o'clock noon, **Saturday 16th day of September 1922**, for 7,500,000 Railway ties to be manufactured from timber cut between October 1st, 1922 and May 1st, 1923 and delivered between December 1st, 1922 and September 30th, 1923, F.O.B. cars Canadian National Lines, in accordance with Tie Specification No. 3856, dated March 18th, 1919.

1,500,000 to be delivered on Canadian National Lines South of the St. Lawrence River.
1,500,000 to be delivered on Canadian National Lines North of the St. Lawrence River, and East of Armstrong and Port Arthur.
2,300,000 to be delivered on Canadian National Lines in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, West of Armstrong and Port Arthur.
2,100,000 to be delivered on Canadian National Lines in British Columbia.
100,000 to be delivered on Canadian National Lines in Minnesota.

Tender forms and specifications can be obtained at the office of the General Tie Agent, Toronto.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied by the Railway Company.

No tender for quantities less than 5,000 ties will be considered.

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. GRANT, General Tie Agent,
Canadian National Railways,
Toronto.
Toronto, August 9, 1922. 17

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½″ x 4′ also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.,
16 T.f. Island Pond, Vt.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for 8, 9 and 10/4 Hard Maple—Log run No. 2 Common and Better—Will buy several cars for immediate shipment now—send stock list and quote prices F.O.B. mill or delivered Corry, Pa. or Toronto, Ontario—Mill inspection if necessary. Haniel Clark & Son, Inc., Corry, Pa. U.S.A. 16

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼″ x 3″ in lengths of 18″, 27″, 36″, 45″ etc.
1¼″ x 3¼″ same lengths.
1¼″ x 2½″ x 49″)
(one half each size.
1 ″ x 3½″ x 49″)
All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

1 car 8/4 Dry Maple averaging 10″ widths and 12′ lengths, 1 C & B, $55.00 F.O.B. E. V. Wilson, Shanty Bay, Ont. 17

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber for Sale

About 3 million ft. of mixed standing timber, within easy distance of Toronto, good shipping facilities, free from Crown dues, price will average about $2.00 per thousand. Box 983, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-18

For Sale

Cedar Posts 8 ft. and longer.
5 cars 6/4 Soft Elm.
We want 5/4 Bright Hard Maple.

John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited,
Saw and Planing Mills,
15-18 Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13 T.f.

For Sale

A small carload of 3″ Elm, a portion of it would run 3¼—correct lengths if required for manufacturers of Hockey Sticks, selected quality. Can ship at once by G.T.R. or C.P.R. Apply Chas. H. Vandusen, 27 Wellington St., Brantford, Ont. Bell 253J. 17

For Sale

1 Car 1 in. Birch, Maple and Oak, No. 3 Common.
2 " 2 in. Birch, Maple and Oak, No. 3 Common.
1 " 1 in. Ash, N. 2 Common & Better.
1 " 1 Pine, Log run Mill Culls out.

For particulars apply to

W. THOMPSON & SONS,
Thurso, P. Que. 17

ONTARIO

SALE OF BURNT TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Frdiay, the 15th day of September next, to cut the timber damaged by fire on an area in the vicinity of Jellicoe and Nezah Stations, along the Canadian National Railway, partly in the Nipigon Forest Reserve and immediately to the east thereof, in the district of Thunder Bay, having an approximate area of 75 square miles, more or less.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. J. H. Milway, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 11th, 1922.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 17

Machinery For Sale

Engine for Sale

1 only 15″ x 34″ Wheelock Engine, 125 H.P., also 5 H.R.T. Boilers 5′ 6″ x 15′ all in good condition—for immediate delivery. Apply Steel Co., of Canada Ltd., 1272 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal, Que. 15-17

Corliss Engine for Sale

an E. Leonard & Sons 18″ x 36″ horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine with heavy duty girder frame and outbearing; 12 ft. x 24″ Band Wheel and Ball Governor; first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 17

Generator Set

G.E. Direct Connected Motor Synchonous type 710 H.P. 2300 volt, 60 cycle, Generator Amps 1820, volts full load 275, speed 400 R. P.M.

Machinery Equipment & Supply Co., Reg.
16-17 42 Queen St., Montreal.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40″ sash, 15″ stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

19 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 25 H.P. Wheelock Steam Engine, Steam Chair Back Bender, 2 Spindle Borer Machine, 2 Veneer Presses, 1 Glue Spreader, Double Belt Sander, Cabinet Benches, Surface Planer, Glue Pots, 5 Ton Wagon Scale, 2 Wood Presses. 150 H.P. Boiler, 1 Sheldon Drykiln, Factory Trucks.

R. W. NICHOLSON,
Strathroy, Ont. 17-T.f.

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

FOR SALE

All or Any Part of Saw and Shingle Mill Plant Including

3 Allis Band Mills with 10″ steam feeds and carriages Mershon vertical resaw.
4 edgers, trimmers, slashers, conveyors, live rolls, filing room equipment and saws, machine shop equipment including 16′ x 36″ lathe, drill press and planer.
700 H.P. Corliss engine.
1,000 gal. cap. Worthington fire pump.
Shingle and lath machinery.
Electric lighting generators and fixtures.
36″ gauge tram cars.
Piping, valves, cables and everything connected with large mill plant.

DENNIS CANADIAN CO.,
Whitney, Ont. 17-T.f.

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6″ x 6″.
One Upright Engine 5″ x 6″.
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—⅜″ shell.
One "Polson" 64″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—½″ shell
One "Doty" 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Doty" 60″ x 14½′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Doty" 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Inglis" 60″ x 16′—3″ tube ½″ shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire Pump, 6″ suction, 5″ discharge, 14″ steam cylinder, 8″ water cylinder, 13″ stroke, capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7″ stroke, capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass Mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound, Ontario. 13-E.o.I.-T.f.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler 54″ and 60″.
Band Rip saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular Resaw, 44″.
E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver.
Jointers, 16″ and 24″.
Matcher Sherman Hardwood Flooring End.
Matcher, and Sizer, 30″ x 12″, American.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher 14″ Woods.
Matcher, 26″ x 8″ Connell & Dengler.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Hermance 10″ wide open side.
Moulder, Berlin 10″ No. 118 inside.
Moulder, Woods 12″ 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes, single and double.
Sanders, 3 drum, 30″, 42″, 48″, and 60″.
Saws, Circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber Sizers, Yates and American.

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
17-E.o.I.-T.f. Buffalo, N.Y.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

One second hand sawmill engine about two hundred and fifty to three hundred horse power, Twins preferred. Must be in good order. Address Mageau Lumber Company Ltd., Field, Ont., stating price. 17

Situations Vacant

Lumber buyer thoroughly familiar with Pine, Spruce and Hemlock wanted for Toronto Wholesale firm, must be experienced. Applications confidential. Box 1, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-18

MACHINIST—One good hardwood flooring machine man with a thorough knowledge of Berlin machine, and confidence to guarantee production of flooring. Box 23 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Wanted in a progressive Canadian town within 100 miles of Toronto, Ontario, a competent experienced detailer and biller for large millwork factory. Young man preferred with proper qualifications. Answer by letter in own handwriting. State whether single or married and salary expected with all necessary references as to character and ability. Position permanent and working conditions exceptionally good. Address Box 977 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Situations Wanted

Position wanted—Band Sawyer ready to go any place after August 15th. Best of references. Box 974 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-17

Position wanted as clerk by young man with thorough knowledge of books and some knowledge of the grades of lumber—best references. Box 990, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Young man, 28, wishes position with lumber camp, preferably outdoor work, scaling etc., in Canada. Several years' experience in office work. Apply Box 998, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-19

Capable salesman wishes position with reliable wholesaler or white pine manufacturers. Experience from "Ground Up". Now handling wholesale end of white pine manufacturing. Apply Box No. 999, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Accountant and general office man, with over ten years experience in all branches of the lumber trade, seeks re-engagement. Accustomed to payrolls, orders, specifications, etc. Good correspondent and can operate typewriter. First class references. Box 996, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 17

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Experienced office man desires position in lumber industry. Has had five years experience as office man, competent book-keeper and stenographer, familiar with time keeping, shipping and purchasing, and able to take complete charge of plant. Twenty-five years' of age, married, speak French and English and have had experience in cost estimating. Apply Box 986 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Business Chances

Truck Body for Sale

Truck body, 6 ft. wide, 14 ft. long, with four iron rollers for unloading. For full particulars apply R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto. 14-17

Logging Contract Wanted

for 4 to 6 million feet of lumber. Apply Box 106, Parry Sound, Ontario. 17-18

Timber Limit for Sale

670 acres of standing timber, consisting of maple, oak, basswood, elm, ash, birch, hemlock, cedar, all good quality stuff, winter haulage good, splendid site and opening for saw mill, all free hold, and you will deal with the owner only, location 220 miles east of Toronto, ship by C.P.R. Decided bargain if sold this month. Apply to D. W. Park, Perth, Ont., phone 254. 17

Woodcutting Contract Wanted

The undersigned, having Logging Plant is open to Contract with party, having limits to cut. Will take Contract of cutting any quantity of Lumber ties, Cedar poles, Pulp wood etc., if necessary will put in sawmill to saw output.

JAMES BONFIELD,
85 Stewart St.,
Ottawa, Ont.
17

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.
Mill, well equipped, capacity 80,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits and Saw Mill Property

Messrs. Graham & Shannon of Blind River, Ontario, offer for sale Licenses from the Ontario Government to cut on Townships Numbers 136 and 137 and the South half of Township Number 138, all on the North Shore of Georgian Bay and all tributary to the Serpent River, District of Algoma, together with Saw Mill and plant at Brennan Harbour on Georgian Bay. The Mill contains two double cut band saws and has a capacity of 75,000 to 80,000 feet per day of ten hours. The whole plant is in first class operating condition.

The limits and mill will be sold either en bloc or by parcel.

Scaled tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **16th, day of** September inst.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further information, terms and conditions of sale, apply to

MESSRS. GRAHAM & SHANNON,
Blind River, Ont. 17

Miscellaneous

DOORS WANTED

A job lot of doors, any kinds, solid and for glass, also sash and mouldings. In fact, this advertisement would apply to any firm discontinuing or who has an over stock. Will take delivery at once and pay spot cash—although must have the right prices—can handle any quantity from one (1) to five (5) carloads. Chas. H. VanDusen, 27 Wellington St., Brantford. Bell 253J. 17

Grazing on Western Forest Reserves

Owing to various causes, some permanent, some temporary, a large number of stock can be grazed on the Dominion forest reserves in the West, not only without injury to the forest but with a positive benefit to the same. The number of horses, cattle and sheep grazed on the reserves for the last few years has averaged about one hundred thousand and this number is increasing. In order that each reserve may carry its full complement of stock without being overgrazed, forage surveys are being made by grazing experts, with the result that it has been found possible to accommodate considerably more stock than by the grazing methods formerly in use,

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The Bradley Sales Agency has taken over the Timberland Business carried on for some years by Mr. R. R. Bradley, Consulting Forester.

The Agency is open to receive listings of Timberlands in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland but more particularly in Easter Canada. There is an active demand at present for hardwood tracts and freehold pulpwood lands.

Clients may rest assured that their confidence will be protected and that the identity of the property and ownership will be disclosed only to persons and corporations who we have every reason to believe are serious in their inquiries and are strong enough financially to buy.

Bradley Sales Agency

512 Bank of Montreal Bldg.,
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MONTREAL, P. Q.

For Sale

Timber Tract in Cariboo District British Columbia, containing

650 Million Feet

This timber consists of Fir, Spruce and Balsam. Full particulars given on application.

Offered at Bargain Price for Quick Sale.

Write or wire

Cariboo Timber Company

Suite 31, 539 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Montreal Market Looks Favorable for Fall

Taking the Montreal market as a whole, the volume of business is good, and what is more satisfactory, there is a tendency for prices to harden. With a fairly steady demand, the outlook is favorable for, at least, a continuance of orders on a fairly large basis. The one dark spot for the moment is the industrial unrest in the East, which may seriously affect the lumber and other trades.

So far as purely local conditions are concerned, indications point to a moderate turnover in the fall. Building promises to be brisk until near the end of the year, while there is a considerable amount of other construction in hand. General trade, too, is slowly picking up and it is significant that the employment agencies cannot find sufficient men to fill all the positions offering. Part of this may be due to the rush to the West for the harvest, but even making allowance for this it seems as if there is manual work for all those who are willing to accept it.

Complaints of car shortage with consequent delays in the shipment of lumber.

American orders, which for a time fell away, have picked up. Spruce lath has further strengthened, and is also more difficult to obtain.

B. C. Forest products are moving fairly well. James Shepherd and Sons, of Sorel, have placed an order with the R. P. Shannon Lumber Company, Vancouver, for about a million feet of B. C. timbers. These will be shipped via the Panama Canal.

The demand for labor for the lumber camps is in excess of the supply. Judging from the calls for men there will be an appreciable increase in woods operations this season. Although there is a slight increase in pay— the rates range from thirty to thirty-five dollars per month—the men are not responding any too briskly. One reason is that there is a considerable amount of road work, construction and railway work proceeding, absorbing a large silce of the available supply of this class of help.

The British Government stocks, which are now all sold, are being moved at a brisk pace, for both overseas account and domestic buyers. The shipments for the U.K. are especially large.

Exports from this port are on the slow side. Despite the fact that the U.K. market is recovering from its long period of depression, t is not likely to require any considerable quantity of lumber during the remainder of the season. Canada has already sent fairly heavy stocks, and these will probably meet the chief requirements.

Trade in Ontario is Holding up Well

Business in the lumber line during August was active so far as softwoods are concerned and the building trade kept up well. In the larger cities the number of permits taken out showed very little falling off. This is encouraging as it means that stocks will be moving for a longer period than expected.

Hemlock has an active call and is firmer in price. Much of the stock is in the hands of the wholesalers who are holding out for fair values and are not disposed to sell unless they get what they ask. Jack pine has also advanced somewhat and quotations are stiffer than they were a fortnight ago.

The demand for B. C. forest products is moderate and orders for mixed cars are being received by eastern representatives in a fair number. There are also several cars in transit which are being sold without much difficulty or delay.

It is expected that, owing to the excellent crops, farmers will be carrying out considerable repair work and renovations this fall. This should help trade with rural dealers.

Several mill stocks up North have of late changed hands and values are more stabilized. All the foreign elements that entered into the lumber market a couple of years ago and served to upset conditions, not only in the supply and demand but in distribution and values, have now been eliminated. To-day there is a saner basis for all transactions and transfers are made because of necessity and sound business foresight. There is nothing of the speculative or the fictitious in respect to the vending of forest products at the present juncture.

Much has been said with regard to extended operations in the bush this fall, but such reports are in most cases exaggerations being based on information furnished by labor agents or employment bureaus. It is true that some firms will log on a larger scale, but the majority are still conducting their affairs on a conservative basis. They believe that 1923 will be a normal year in the production, distribution and marketing of lumber but, at the same time are not of the opinion that present prices and demand for the product are such as to justify expansion to any large extent. This particularly applies to hardwood manufacture, and as one representative said,—"We would not advise anyone to carry hardwood logs in the expectation of being able to sell F.A.S. and No. 1 Common and having to practically give away the grades lower than that."

Other firms when interviewed stated they intended putting in the same number of camps as last year. Wages in the bush have during the past few days jumped from $5 to $10., and now $30 to $40. per month and board are being offered by some firms.

It is believed that the output of logs will be larger in Northern Ontario than last year if sufficient labor can be obtained. One favorable sign that 1923 should be a pretty good year is that old stocks of lumber seem to have been worked off pretty well and there is no doubt that the new crop can be easily absorbed. A few firms think that the price of lumber will go up at least $10. per M as it will cost that much more to log during the coming season.

It is a little early to speak definitely yet regarding the enlarged extent of bush activities of Eastern firms. One thing is certain and that is, much will depend upon the attitude of labor and how the demand for softwoods keeps up during the next month or six weeks. The present indications are auspicious as August has been a better month than usual.

Owing to the continued building campaign there is a great, call for lath, which are stronger in price. In some cases, they are being taken away before properly dried in order to meet the urgent requisitions of builders and contractors.

There is one apparition regarding the future and that is the question of transportation. Continued trouble on the railways may result in a car shortage and if the present struggle is prolonged, there may be a tie up in the free distribution of forest products. However, there is no good in crossing a bridge until one comes to it, and lumbermen are indisposed to worry over a situation that has not yet materialized.

St. John Reports That Business is Steady

The last two weeks have seen no change in the American or English markets, and prices remain unchanged. More inquiries are coming in from the mother country and conditions seem to be improving. Freights are lower to Great Britain, some charters being made at around 60 Shillings. Boats are plentiful, more so than cargoes. Largely has this condition been brought about by the coal strike, vessels coming in with Welsh coal wanting cargoes on the return. The Irish cargo business has not improved owing to the upheaval, still on in the Emerald Isle.

The American market still remains same as a fortnight ago, but it has not weakened even through the warm season and holiday period. This is a good sign as usually there is a slackening in business and reduction in prices during August.

Most everyone in the trade anticipates better business during September. Stocks are not excessive, and if business keeps up, values certainly will advance in the near future.

Local business is fair, not quite so good as last month, but the last week showed more life than during the past ten days. The factories are well filled as yet with orders. Prices are well maintained. In B. C. products several advances have taken place. Hardwood flooring is stiffer and the better grades of pine finish are also bringing more in price.

Taken as a whole the lumber trade is certainly in a more healthy state than for months past. What is needed is a clean-up of the old stocks now on hand, and the new stocks which are limited will certainly bring more money.

Only three mills are now operating at St. John, one mill having run out of logs and been forced to shut down for the balance of the season.

No plans have been yet made for logging for 1923, but it would look from present talk as the cut would be normal as far as New Brunswick is concerned. Wages may be higher, but as yet no contracts have been let. If prices show no improvement, no manufacturer will pay more for logs than in 1922, as the majority have large loans to pay and cannot and will not risk any more.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Ottawa Looks for Good Business From Now on

Very little change in the Ottawa lumber market occurred during the latter part of August, as compared with the first two weeks of the month. Prices continued to remain firm, and there was a satisfactory movement of stocks. Manufacturers' new stocks continued to increase with the advance of the sawing season, and it was reported that sales of new stock were becoming frequent.

The demand both to the United States and for the domestic market remained as it has been, there being about the same number of orders received as formerly. This season of the year saw many lumbermen out of town on vacation, and generally the air of activity in some of the offices was not as brisk as it might have been.

A good, steady fall business is, however, expected, and it is also believed that prices will remain pretty near as they are until around the end of the year. Building in Ottawa continues at a satisfactory rate the permits for the latter part of August showing the construction of two new swimming baths which are to cost over $125,000. Ratepayers however have objected to the expenditure for them, and have taken injunction proceedings to stop the work. A large number of new permits for houses, was a very hopeful sign.

The labor situation which, reported as being satisfactory could hardly be called good, as it is rumored that some companies during August found difficulty in securing the men they wanted for their woods camps. The Western harvest drew a large number of the unemployed from Ottawa and district, leaving fewer men available to go to the bush. It is expected however, that with the completion of the harvest that there will be plenty of woodsmen available.

Rail and water transportation remained satisfactory.

About the middle of the month fire of unknown origin destroyed the sawmill of R. and T. Ritchie at Aylmer, Quebec, entailing a loss of around $70,000, on which there was about $35,000 insurance. The mill had not operated this year, but was to start up during the third week of August to saw lumber for the Rideau Lumber Company.

How Hardwood Producer Views Matters

Producers of the Canadian hardwoods find it difficult today to get rid of their low ends. In some cases these cannot be disposed of even at a sacrifice and result in a loss for the operator. Speaking of this state of affairs, a leading exponent of the trade stated recently that, on the average run of logs, about 50% of the lumber was No. 2 and No. 3 common. He classified the output as follows:— 20% 1sts and 2nds, 30% No. 1 common and better, 20% No. 2 common, 30% No. 3 common.

At present prices there cannot be obtained he said on the average more than $8.00 for No. 3 common; $20.00 for No. 2 common; $45.00 for No. 1 common and better and $85.00 for 1sts and 2nds. This makes the average for log run about $37.00 and $38.00, and no one who gives any consideration to the present cost of carrying lumber, will for one moment maintain that the producer can make any profit at present figures. There is too much low-grade lumber which commands little or no sale, for him to do so. It would cost, at least, $10.00 per M for sawing, piling and loading the lumber, and on top of this must come the outlay for woods operation, driving or hauling the logs, loss in transit, etc. Then to carry the stock costs at least 2% a month when bank interest, insurance rates and depreciation are taken into consideration.

"It will thus be seen that the hardwood lumber dealer has no easy path today in making ends meet. Under the circumstances it is not possible to pay more than $26. to $32. per month and board, for bush labor, as the operator cannot afford to do so and break even on his operations. The result is unless there is a better demand for No. 2 and No. 3 common, wages will, certainly, not go any higher than at the present time, and if suitable men cannot be obtained by the companies at this figure why the only alternative is not to put in camps," concluded the speaker.

Mr. Bennett Returns From Trip Abroad

The Bennett Lumber Company, Limited, has recommenced business in Montreal. For some years the company did an export business with the U.K., but a few months ago it was decided to suspend operations pending a revival in trade.

For about two years, Mr. J. I. Bennett was abroad in Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. He has now returned to Montreal, reorganized the company, and opened offices in the Marconi Building, St. Sacrament Street, where he will carry on an export and wholesale business, specializing in spruce, pine, birch, and American hardwoods and mahogany; and in addition contemplates doing a domestic trade.

Mr. Bennett, in an interview with a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," described conditions in the U.K. "The market", he said, "has been depressed for about two years, but there are indications that the bottom has been reached so far as prices are concerned. The speculative element has been lacking, people buying for immediate requirements only.

"So far as Canadian lumber is concerned, it has been difficult to export any large amounts, mainly because of the already heavy accumulation of stocks and lack of consumption. Trade, however,, is gradually improving, and from now on, there should be a better market, with more staple prices. There is still on hand a large stock of old birch, but there is now a stronger demand for new stock of specified sizes. The call for the lower grades of pine is slow, while the firsts and second grades for pattern making purposes are in request. Building is not going ahead at a very great rate, due to a large extent to labor troubles and the high price of some commodities. It is hoped however that there will be a big improvement in this respect shortly.

"Imports of lumber from Archangel, Russia, are limited, but very substantial quantities are coming from Sweden and Finland. Shipments from Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have also been considerable, especially in whitewood, the exchange rates being a great factor in enabling shippers from these countries to sell their lumber at competitive prices. This lumber, while not as good as Canadian spruce, is of fine dimension, and serves certain purposes.

"It is the general opinion that the shipping rates from Canada are too high, being almost double those from the Baltic. If Canadian rates were lowered it would stimulate exports and enable Canadian shippers to better compete on the U.K. market, which is open to all the world for lumber. It is obvious that shippers on this side are under a handicap by reason of excessive charges. British merchants would prefer Canadian pine and spruce, but they will use substitutes unless the prices are right, so one can readily see the important part steamship rates play in the c.i.f. prices. During the war the British market took any grade of lumber, but that is now a thing of the past, and conditions are back to the pre-war days, so far as grades are concerned; and anyone exporting without an intimate knowledge of the market requirements will certainly come out on the wrong side."

British Columbia Fir Wins British Favor

That British Columbia fir has come into favor with British architects and builders, that the Admiralty the other day accepted the fir for structural purposes in its shipyards and that since the war the British government has placed orders for fifteen million feet of it, were statements made by F. C. Wade, agent-general in London for the Coast province, who was in Canada on a visit recently.

The subject of Mr. Wade's remarks was a John McCormac cable telling of "the ingrained prejudice of English architects and builders against British Columbia Douglas fir."

"The despatch is altogether too pessimistic," said Mr. Wade, "British prejudices are die-hard, but Douglas fir has come into public favor. Only the other day, the Admiralty accepted Douglas fir for structural purposes in its shipyards. It went further, and, in order to avoid confusion with the same class of timber in the United States, struck Oregon pine off its schedule.

"Since the war, the British government, with the approval of its architects, gave orders for over fifteen million feet of Douglas fir. Within the last two years, after elaborate tests, Douglas fir has been approved, not only for railway structural purposes but for joinery and finishing purposes, by the architects of the Imperial institute—no mean authority—and also by the authorities of the department of works of the British government and the departments of woods and forests.

"A great deal of spade work was necessary, but it has been effective. However, there is more prejudice to overcome. The Baltic mills have been sawing for so many years for the British government that, in dimension work particularly, they are able to give entire satisfaction. There is still some unreasonable prejudice against Douglas fir, but it is being very rapidly overcome."

Market for Canadian Lumber in Wales

Regarding the market for Canadian lumber in South Wales, Eng., A. B. Muddiman acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, sends the following interesting report from Bristol to the Department of Trade and Commerce Ottawa:—After some months spruce is now being purchased, but market stocks of supplies during the war and still on hand in Canada, the trade is very hesitant.

It will be of interest to Canadian exporters to know that certain houses in the United Kingdom are being offered to-day Finish goods for August delivery at a higher price than for July deliveries. This would have benefited the sale of Canadian spruce considerably if the bottom had not been knocked out of the market by the Board of Trade's above-mentioned action (if confirmed), for it is said that some fifteen thousand standards of wartime cut spruce still in Can-

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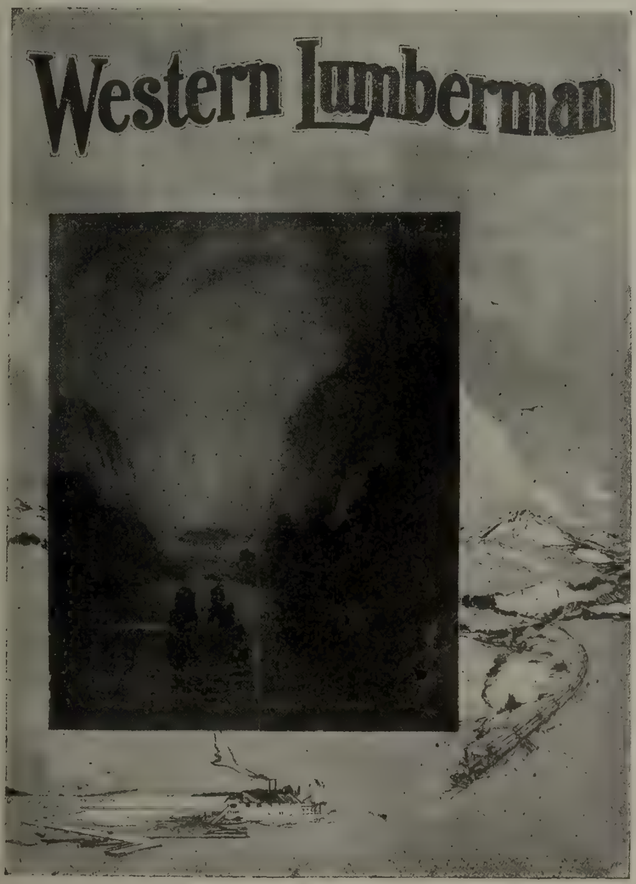

For over 18 years this paper has been known as the authority on the Pacific Coast lumbering industry.

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A. G. Wilmot,
Manager

ada has been bought at a very low price by an English firm. Once this stock is out of the way a great obstacle to the importation of Canadian spruce will have been removed, and if freight rates from Canadian ports as compared with Baltic ports do not block the way, more Canadian timber will be absorbed.

One prominent importer stated, he is buying no more German wood once spruce is the same price. It will be of interest to exporters to know that this South Wales man has just received a shipment of 1,000 standards of spruce from Quebec and Miramichi. In quoting prices importers here urge that if a price is quoted for 7 inches up, the percentage of 8-inch, 9-inch, etc., in the shipment be exactly specified.

Canadian yellow pine deals are too high in price at present for the South Wales market to buy. Red pine deals to sell in this area must be cheaper than Swedish prices. Later on lumber exporters may find Cardiff a possible centre for plywood. The market for telegraph poles in the South Wales area is principally nil. From Cardiff to Swansea to-day there is not a pole, all lines being laid underground. and progress in the same direction is being made in other areas.

B.C. Shipments Show Big Increase

A meeting of the British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers was held recently and a round-table talk on conditions in general was indulged in.

The following statement for the first six months was tendered by the secretary, showing that, proportionately, British Columbia has held its own in foreign markets.

The following are the water-borne shipments, foreign and domestic (which term means shipments to Atlantic Coast) as reported to the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau for first six months of 1922, compared with the same period in 1921.

Destination of B. C. Shipments

	1921		1922
Australia	7,209,263		25,447,001
China	16,542,366		12,332,995
Egypt	8,566,400		2,084,744
India	6,516,085		5,185,543
Japan	15,081,573		55,174,069
New Zealand	2,621,361		1,771,741
South Africa	2,571,615		2,415,500
South America, east coast	33,095	West Coast	984,023
South Sea Islands	252,922		397,295
Straight Settlements	698070		71,072
United Kingdom and Continent	9,294,968		5,213,719
Atlantic Coast	3,768,263		15,390,125
Hawaiian Islands	1,009,480		
Philippine Islands	103,225		94,764
California, unclassified	1,287,449		16,066,188
San Francisco	1,644,957		
San Pedro	3,468,860		
Total	80,660,952		142,628,779

May is Greatest Month in Building

A survey of the statistics covering construction contracts awarded in Canada during the past twelve years, reveals the interesting fact that building is more active during May than any other month of the twelve. This seasonal variation in building is made apparent by the following tabulation which shows the relative activity of each month expressed in percentages:—

	Per Cent. of Yearly Total		Per Cent. of Yearly Total
January	3.9	July	9.8
February	5.	August	9.7
March	6.8	September	8.9
April	11.2	October	8.6
May	12.3	November	6.8
June	11.5	December	5.5

Thus, we find that, on the average, 50.7% of construction contracts are awarded during the first six months, and 49.3% during the last six months of each year. By quarters, the percentage are, January to March, 15.7%; April to June, 35%; July to Septembmer, 28.4%; and October to December, 20.9%.

This information should prove indispensable for a knowledge of the trend of construction activity and for market analysis preparatory to a sales campaign in the construction field.

Ottawa Lumbermen's Bureau is Thriving

Alex. M. Ewan, secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, Ottawa, accompanied by his wife and family, recently spent a few days in Toronto, having motored all the way from the Capital.

Mr. Ewan says that affairs in the Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau are in a flourishing condition at the present time and the membership is larger than ever. Joseph Ballantyne, who a few months ago started a retail yard at Echo Drive, Ottawa, is now a live member of the organization. All the woodworking plants are busy and a great deal of building is going on in the Capital. The annual meeting of the Association was held some little time ago when Grant P. Davidson was re-elected president; Alex. G. Rose, chairman; E. M. Barrett, vice-president, and A. M. Ewan, secretary-treasurer.

The Lumbermen's Credit Bureau holds weekly luncheon meetings at which affairs of mutual interest are taken up and important business topics discussed.

Logging Road That Will be no More

The Greenock Wood Railway, owned and operated by Cargill Limited, at Cargill, is reported to have been sold, together with all equipment, and the rails and ties may be torn up and shipped away in the near future.

The line was built in 1910 and was used in transporting timber from the Greenock swamp to the mills at Cargill, a distance of several miles. The equipment includes a huge engine operated by gasoline power and several flat cars similar to those used on any of the main lines.

Wooden rails were first used when the line was built twelve years ago, but these were found to be unsatisfactory and were replaced by steel rails. This road cost an enormous amount of money to build, especially as there are a couple of bridges on the route.

The American Demand for Lumber Improves

Exports from the Fredericton, N. B., district to the United States for the last quarter ended June 30th last amounted to $751,245.50, according to figures made public by Frederick C. Johnson, American Vice Consul, Fredericton.

The figures for the previous quarter were $528,925.23 and the total exports for the whole previous year to the United States from this district were declared at $1,500,000, which means the exports for the past quarter amounted to more than half of the value for the whole of last year.

The improvement in the lumber business with the New England States explains the increase to a large extent, about $650,000 of the total declared exports for the last quarter being under the heading "wood and manufacturers of." Some of the exports were:—

Wood and manufacturers of:	
Hardwood last blocks 24,000 M.	$ 1,830.95
Laths, 16,469 ft.	88,885.46
Lumber, hardwood, 298,000 ft.	16,627.93
Lumber, pine, 1,081,000 ft.	31,132.29
Lumber, spruce, 22,184,000 ft.	549,460.65
Plupwood, peeled, 4,096 cubic ft.	259.84
Railroad ties, 1,511	1,182,20
Shingles, cedar, 176,000	846,50
Telegraph poles, 247	567.00

Seeking British Market for Douglas Fir

A story has been going the rounds of the British press to the effect that the British Columbia Government has offered to provide lumber for British housing on credit, taking only housing bonds as security, and a propaganda for the acceptance of the alleged offer had even commenced. It develops, however, that the B. C. Provincial Government has made no such offer. It is a group of Pacific Coast lumberman who are understood to be prepared to furnish Douglas fir on this basis.

The recent report of the Imperial Institute exonerating Douglas fir from the charge of excessive susceptibility to dry rot, and recommending also a more general use of Eastern Canadian timbers in Britain, has not yet made any impression on the ingrained prejudice of English architects and builders against these woods. The head of one of the pioneer firms in the importation of Douglas fir told the corresponding that the prejudice against the wood was so strong that

All Northern Ontario Sawmills are Busy

Ed. Littleton, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., who has been among the Northern Ontario sawmills and yards from Nestorville to the Ottawa Valley, was in Toronto recently after an absence of several weeks. He states that all mills are busy sawing at the present time and most of the manufacturers are looking forward to a good season next year. There is a tendency on the part of some companies to increase wages in the bush as men have not been forthcoming at certain points in the numbers expected. Regarding the cut during the coming winter, Mr. Littleton is of the opinion that it will be about the same as last year, but in some districts a little larger. The dry stock of last season has been pretty well moved out of the yards and shipments are now going forward freely at the majority of shipping points.

Are you aware of the superiority of

Golden Air-Dried Spruce

We are operating this season ni some of our best timber and so can more than ever assert with confidence that GOLDEN SPRUCE is the Best of Mountain Woods and unbeatable for your requirements in No. 1 Common Boards, Shiplap, Flooring, Siding, etc. A trial order will make you a permanent user.

We also manufacture FIR and CEDAR, and can strongly recommend our FIR DIMENSION. Our CEDAR, of which we will be manufacturing a large quantity this year, is a SMALL-KNOTTED type and will be found especially desirable for Boards and shiplap.

Our sawmill, the largest in the interior of British Columbia, situated at Golden, B.C., has a daily 10-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet. Your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention, in line with the REPUTATION we have built up for GRADES and SERVICE.

We run all orders through the planing mill at time of shipment so that our stock always comes to you bright clean and newly milled.

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—64 King Street East, TORONTO
to whom, please address all enquiries.

Representatives:—

L. D. BARCLAY **E. C. PARSONS** **C. J. BROOKS**

Birch Basswood
Ash and Elm

We have facilities for kiln drying

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTIESBURG, MISS

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating Cedar Shingles

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING
SIDING
ROUGH DIMENSION
LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
Building

TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

We Want to Move Quickly

2 cars 5/8" Mill Run Hemlock.
1 car 1½" No. 1 C. & B. Basswood.
2 cars 1 " No. 1 Common Birch.
2 cars 1¼" No. 2 Common Birch.
1 car 1 " Log Run Elm.

All Dry Stock

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
205 St. James St. - - MONTREAL

EDGINGS

F. Storey, wholesale lumberman, Montreal, has been on a visit to St. John and Bathurst.

H. W. Larkin, of the Larkin Lumber Co., and family, who have been spending a holiday at the Lake of Bays, have returned home.

R. R. Williams, of the Williams Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont., was in Toronto recently, calling upon the members of the trade.

The Naylor-Osborne Co., of Sandwich, Ont., have recently erected a handsome and attractive new office which is built of cement block.

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, was recently incorporated with a capital of $50,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber and timber.

McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., of Ottawa have been awarded the general contract to supply the lumber for the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

Alex. McKay Company, Limited, Toronto, were recently granted a provincial charter, with a capital of $b0,000. to deal in all kinds of builders' supplies.

Joyce Brothers, Limited, Bronte, Ont., have been incorporated as manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of building materials. Capital $40,000.

Sparks' sawmill at Osseo, on the Elk Lake branch of the T. & N. O. Railway, was completely destroyed and 800,000 feet of lumber went up in smoke when fire destroyed the plant recently.

W. W. Humphreys, of Watson and Todd, Limited, exporters, Liverpool, Ottawa, and Montreal, has returned to England, after his annual visit to this country.

James W. Sewall, of Old Town, Maine, has gone into the upper Ottawa region, in Quebec where he has a crew completing a detailed survey and timber estimate of their holdings for McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ontario.

The Hocken Lumber Co., whose sawmill is at West River, Ont., have rebuilt the planing mill which was destroyed by fire last spring. It is expected that the new plant, which is well equipped, will soon be in operation.

The machinery of the Hall Lumber Mill at Webster's Corners, B. C., was recently removed for safety from forest fires. The plant had not been operating of late and it was thought well to take every precaution so that the equipment would not be destroyed.

R. G. Broadwood, M.C., B.Sc., lecturer on forestry in Edinburgh University, is visiting Canada with a view to study forestry methods. He hopes to conduct a party of forestry students early next year, and is now looking over the ground. Mr. Broadwood is inspecting some of the larger limits and consulting prominent foresters.

The provincial government of New Brunswick has reduced the stumpage rates on timber to be cut on the Crown Lands of the province during the present quiet state of the market. The rate on pine and spruce will be $4.00 instead of $5.00 and on fir $3.00 instead of $4.00.

The Bell River Pulp Co., Limited, of Quebec, P. Q., has been granted a charter, to carry on a general lumber business as well as buy, sell and deal in chemical and mechanical pulp and the by-products thereof, from the raw to the finished material. The authorized capital is $199,900.

A. Henderson, who formerly conducted a planing mill and lumber yard in Cheltenham, Ont., and recently removed to Orangeville, Ont., reports that business with him is good at the present time. Mr. Henderson not only took over the lumber yard formerly operated by J. A. Matthews, but more recently acquired his planing mill.

J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, Ont., president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is arranging for a meeting of the directors to be held in Toronto during the week commencing September 18th. There are a number of matters to be disposed of including a proposal to furnish a house plan service to the members.

Henry Ford, the motor magnate of Detroit, Mich., has been doing much to assist the red man on Walpole Island in their agricultural pursuits. To this end Mr. Ford recently gave the Walpole Island Indians three farm tractors and a large engine for their sawmill. He keeps in constant touch with the Indians and helps them wherever possible in their lumbering and agricultural pursuits.

A charter has been granted to the Wilson-Gregory Lumber Co., Limited, with headquarters in Winnipeg and a capital stock of $50,000., to carry on a general lumbering business and manufacture building materials of every description as well as to make, sell and deal in timber products, pulpwood, pulp, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are James A. Wilson and John O. Gregory of Winnipeg.

The Galbraith Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man., was recently registered with Kathleen B. Galbraith as proprietress.

Work will start shortly on two pulp mills and 20 residences which Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec City, will erect at Kenogami, Chicoutimi County, Quebec. A railway line is also contemplated between Kenogami and Saguenayville.

W. J. McKee, retail lumber dealer of Windsor, Ont., has acquired a new site just off London St. on the C. P. R., for a lumber yard and factory purposes. There is on the premises a brick shed, nearly 300 feet long, which was formerly used by the Hayes Wheel Works. It is understood that Mr. McKee will remove part of his stock to the new location in the near future.

A provincial charter has been granted the Forest Products & Construction Limited, with a capital of $10,000. and headquarters at Saint-Eleuthere, Kamouraska County, Que. The company is empowered to deal in lumber generally and buy and sell timber, railway ties, pulpwood, etc. Joseph C. Fournier, of Glendyne, Temiscouata, is one of the incorporators.

The first of the rolling stock for the Abitibi Railway & Navigation Co., recently arrived at Iroquois Falls in the shape of twelve flat cars for hauling logs. These cars are the regulation ones 41 feet long and fitted with safety devices. Some of them are already in use and others are lying on a siding in the yard waiting to be loaded with ties for Hughes, Ont.

Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, Ont., the widely-known lumberman, died recently in the capital city after a long illness. She was married to the late Senator Edwards in 1885 and until about fifteen years ago resided at Rockland, Ont., where the Senator had large interests. Mrs. Edwards, who is survived by two sisters and three brothers, was the eldest daughter of the late William Wilson, of Cumberland, Ont.

D. E. Wallace, of Thamesville, Ont., whose mill was burned recently, says he has as yet not ascertained the cause of the fire, but thinks it may have originated from an overheated boxing. Mr. Wallace expects to repair his mill so that he can go ahead and cut out the balance of his stock this season. He says that he is interested in another mill and in all probability will run this to full capacity for a while to take care of his orders.

Messrs. James W. Sewall and James A. Conners of the Sewall timber cruising organization, Old Town, Maine, have been at Tupper Lake, New York, as expert witnesses on timber quantities in the case of Litchfield vs., Town of Altamont. Their estimates of quantity of timber was taken as conclusive in the case in question in spite of considerable adverse testimony, the court holding that the thoroughness of the Sewall work made such decision necessary.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co., of Kansas City, Mo., which is believed to be the largest lumber manufacturer and distributor of lumber in America under single ownership, recently offered $9,000,000. first mortgage, sinking fund, gold bonds. The subscription books for the first issue were opened on August 3rd in the morning and closed at 3 o'clock the same day, the amount of the bonds having been heavily over-subscribed.

Harry L. Gibson, who has had fifteen years' selling experience and is a thorough lumberman, has joined the sales staff of the Charles O. Maus Lumber Co., of South Bend, Ind. His headquarters will be at Philadelphia and he will look after the Eastern territory, covering New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. Gibson, who is well known to the trade, was formerly connected with the J. Gibson McIlvain Co. and R. F. Whitmer & Co., both of Philadelphia.

J. L. Campbell, who some time ago retired from the firm of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, has joined the firm of J. P. Johnson & Son, Toronto, having entered into a partnership arrangement. Mr. Campbell will look after the executive end of the business, allowing J. P. and A. K. Johnson to spend practically all their time on the road which has been rendered necessary owing to the growing business of the firm and its expanding connection with American hardwood interests. Mr. Johnson, Sr. and Mr. Campbell were some years ago in partnership for a long period and both are well known to the trade.

Fire broke out recently in the sawmill of Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer, Que., and threatened for a time to destroy a number of nearby homes. The firemen were able, after hard work, to confine the flames to the sawmill, the loss of which is said to be in the neighborhood of $50-000., with $35,000. insurance. The mill had not been in operation but a gang of men had been doing repair work and preparations for reopening in a couple of weeks were going on. The cause of the fire which broke out a few minutes after the workmen had left, is not known.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO

We offer the following 1921 cut.

25 M 4 x 4 10/18′ Norway.
60 M 1 x 4 & 5 10/18′ Norway.
50 M 5/4 x 8 10/16′ M. R. White Pine.
75 M 1 x 10 & 12″ No. 1 White Pine Culls.
100 M 1 x 10 & 12″ No. 2 White Pine Culls.

Mills now sawing Red and White Pine.

Write for prices or phone Mr. Horning, Main 2170 Toronto.

Cutting of North American Fir for Prompt Shipment

We have a cutting of sawn timber of three milion feet, wood sawn during winter 1921-22 and ready to ship. This wood is sawn 1-7/8″ and 1-3/4″, different widths, but assorted lengths in each width, giving 90% of 13 ft. The price will be very reasonable for prompt sale. This timber is all North American Fir.

Lemay & Frere
Landrienne County, Pontiac, Que.

WANTED

SPRUCE LATH

3/8″ X 1 1/2″—4′

WRITE

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited
211 McGill St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster
in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

Lumber Spoiled in Drying Recovered

A large manufacturing electrical concern purchased a quantity of quarter-sawed red oak which was to be used in one of their products. This was the average air-dried lumber—that is to say, the wood was dried in the open by the natural atmosphere. It was found, however, that the finished electrical device was very erratic in operation and that there was considerable distortion. On investigation, it did not take very long to find the trouble.

The lumber used, showed a very poor condition of drying. Samples were then taken by experts and laboratory tests were made. To make such tests, the wood is usually cut roughly like a tuning fork.

Figure 1 shows what happened to the testing samples after being left in the laboratory for a few days. The samples were cut from the lumber exactly as it was delivered from the mill. It will be noticed that in every instance the tines of the fork closed together at the top. The cause of such distortion is what is known as "case-hardening."

When any kind of lumber, whether red oak or not, manifests this condition, it is indicative of overdrying of the surface of the wood, the inner portions hardly being affected at all. Case-hardening will, in every instance, curve the test fork towards the top. This is due to the unequal stresses of the lumber which is dried to hardness on the surface, yet hardly fit for use immediately below.

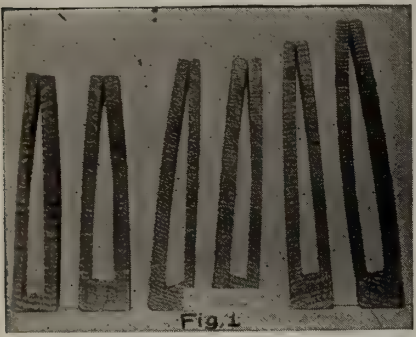
Fig. 1

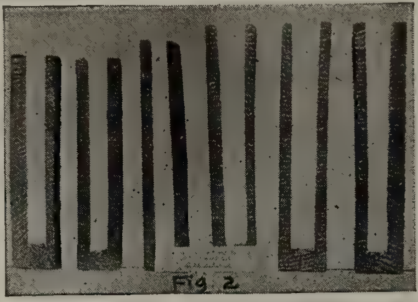
Fig. 2

With all this lumber on hand, the electrical concern had to do something to remedy conditions. Usually case-hardened lumber is somewhat hopeless of recovery but the wood was put into a well-known High Humidity dry kiln to see what benefit could be obtained. The result was not only gratifying but indeed surprising.

Figure 2 shows the same samples after they were taken out of the kiln showing the tines approximately parallel. This is the correct and normal condition of test samples of properly dried and seasoned lumber. The samples showed up so well, all the lumber was put into the kiln.

From time to time, tests were again made and in every instance, it was found that this High Humidity dry kiln was able to rectify a rather bad example of the case-hardening of wood. The electrical company was, therefore, able to use the wood which naturally saved the concern quite a good deal of money, as the lumber was purchased as air-dried stock which in reality it was.

The saw-mills can hardly guarantee the condition of lumber, but they can promise that any particular lot has been left out in the air for several months. What the wind, weather, and sun does to it, can not be controlled by the seller.

The buyer sometimes takes a chance and for all ordinary purposes, the air dried stock is plenty good enough. But where special care must be exercised as in electrical apparatus, the lumber must be free from all danger of warping, shrinking or swelling.

These two pictures are somewhat interesting inasmuch as they were unsolicited and taken on the own initiative of the electrical company.

Canadians are Capable to Direct Affairs

Frank J. D. Barnjum of Montreal, in a recent letter on the railway situation in Canada, says: When it is argued that simply because the C. P. R. when Canada was in its infancy, went outside of the country for a head for its railway system that this would justify the government of Canada looking to the United States, today, for an American head for the Canadian National Railway. It might just as well be argued that because in the early days of Canada's history the settlers were burning up and destroying our forests as fast as possible that we should today continue the same practice. While as a matter of fact every, patriotic, Canadian is endeavoring in every way possible to save the small remnant of her once mighty forests, for the use of Canadian industries.

The C. P. R., today, is not going outside of Canada for men to run its railroad and just so long as this country produces men of the calibre of E. W. Beatty, Grant Hall and others of their type, there is no cause for the Canadian government to go beyond her borders for a man to head the Canadian National Railways. If it is necessary, then, why not go a step further and have the B. N. A. Act changed so that we may go to the U. S. for a Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

If a Canadian can fill the position of Minister of Railways, and no one, as yet, has raised any question as to the ability of our Minister, surely a Canadian can be found with sufficient brains to manage our railway system, and even the suggestion that this is not possible, is humiliating to a nation of ten millions of people. A nation who furnished her full quota of the bravest men who ever marched into the "jaws of death", men who died fighting like heroes in the greatest battles of history. A nation, who has furnished its full quota as heads of universities, great banking institutions, heads of railways, physicians, surgeons, and in fact every other profession. Men who have excelled in finance, science, literature and art, not only in our own country but in the nation to our South. Canadians are today filling positions of the highest importance in every sphere all over the world, and even such an astute man as John D. Rockefeller had to come to Canada for a head for one of his institutions. The C. P. R. is the best managed railroad in the world as well as the most consistent dividend earner, and even this, the world's greatest and most successful transportation system, is managed by a Canadian.

No man living can make the C. N. R. pay while it is being run as a political machine and the excuse for going to the U. S. is to find a man who can make it a paying proposition. This is mere camouflage and is only raising false hope in the minds of the people as any man or women of ordinary intelligence knows that the system can never pay till it is divorced from politics. We have the best evidence in the world that there is no intention of this being done by simply referring to the recent utterance of the Prime Minister when he said "On the other hand, the Government does not hesitate to make known the attitude which, in its opinion, should be adopted by the board of directors of the Government Railways with respect to the right of railroad workers to offer themselves for political offices" etc.

Canadians want a Canadian to run the Canadian National Railways and when it has come to a real show-down it has always been found that Canadians are still running Canada.

New Kenogami Dam Will be Built

The construction of the Kenogami Dam, was definitely decided upon at a special meeting of the Running Streams Commission, recently in Quebec.

The meeting, which was presided over by Hon. J. A. Tessier, Chairman of the board, was one of the most important held for some time and resulted in the decision of the Commission to start work immediately. Mr. J. A. McCarthy, Vice-President of the Price Bros. Company and Senator Beique, representing the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, were heard by the Chairman and the two Commissioners Messrs. Arthur Amos and Bishop. Those two gentlemen referred to the fact that thousands of horse power would be developed through the damming of the river and that employment for several thousand men would be available during the whole year as a sufficient reserve could be kept in the reservoir for winter operations, which are now reduced to a minimum.

After deliberating in the project it was announced by the Hon. Mr. Tessier that tenders for the $2,000,000 dam would be asked by the Commission in the last week of August, and work started in September.

Representations regarding the Kenogami dam having been made by certain interests who have been promoting the construction of a vast dam at La Grande Decharge, Lake St. John, opposite Roberval. Hon. Mr. Tessier said that the adobtion of one project did not mean the dropping of the other and that the plans for the other barrage, which is also a gigantic enterprise, capable of developing thousands of horse power would still be studied.

What is my Pine Bush Worth?

I am trying to figure out what a large plantation of white pine on my father's farm is worth to-day. It is approximately 40 years old.

Canadian estimates are hard to secure. However, a 36-year old New York State white pine plantation sold recently at $500 per acre 'on the stump'. Two acres of white pine near Keene, New Hampshire, were sold before the war for $2,000 on the stump. The total stand was 254 cords. The trees were from 80 to 85 years old. The growth on each acre was about 1,000 feet per annum and the gross returns about $12.20 per acre per annum.

To Holders of Five Year $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

Rigid Economy

includes advertising

RIGID economy is in force in every business to-day. Every dollar must bring a dollar's worth, whether in merchandise or that great intangible force called advertising.

Manufacturers are demanding that every dollar spent will bring back at least one hundred cents' worth of business.

Business papers are fulfilling the requirements of the hour, reaching as they do your prospect when he is at business, at his office and at his desk. They constitute the only efficient sales force for the trade or technical advertiser and have always been recognized as such by the men who pay for space.

Lowest Rate per Interested Reader

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The largest publishers of technical papers in the British Empire, printing in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Proprietors of MacLean Building Reports Limited.

Power, and Plenty of It

The "Caterpillar's" field of usefulness is by no means limited to logging. There is a "Caterpillar"* of size and capacity for every power need. On farm or ranch, in the mining and oil industries, for building and maintaining roads, removing snow and doing other civic work—wherever tractive power and endurance are at a premium, the "Caterpillar"* has no real competitor*

In the frozen woods of Canada, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger provides dependable and economical power for every condition. Bringing out a 250-ton load over a snow and ice road demands the tremendous power and endurance which only the "Caterpillar"* affords.

It has a wide range of speeds, enabling it to haul over all grades, as well as to operate at faster speeds on the level and on return trips. It is easily controlled and steered, can be instantly turned within its own length, so operates in close quarters and on sharp turns. Where required it operates off the road in making up trains.

From extensive experience and constant study of the needs of the lumberman, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger has been developed to its present high state of efficiency. It is equipped with every accessory and operating convenience for work in the woods. Experienced lumbermen and pulp wood manufacturers everywhere recognize the "Caterpillar"* as the one machine indispensable for swamping out and building roads, toting supplies to camps, and for transportation work of every kind.

Our motion pictures, exhibited free upon request, show the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger on actual jobs. We are prepared to furnish convincing evidence of "Caterpillar"* savings as compared with any other method or machine. **We maintain complete service stocks. Ask for catalog.**

CATERPILLAR
TRADE MARK

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, *Limited*
1109 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, P. Q.
Holt branches and service stations all over the world

AMERICA'S OLDEST

1828

Circular Saws
for Every
Purpose

Absolute
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

1922

R. HOE & CO., New York

SOLD BY THE BETTER DEALERS -- EVERYWHERE

SAW MANUFACTURERS

Buy Your Sawmill Equipment Now!

We can make immediate shipment of the following Sawmill Equipment

1 New McCrea type Saw-Mill with carriage.
1 New McCrea 2 saw Edger.
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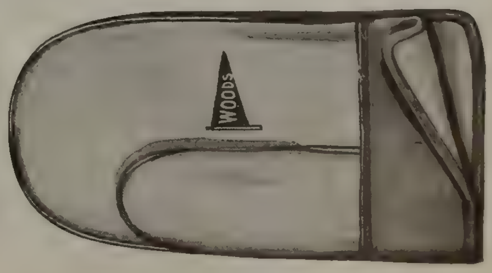

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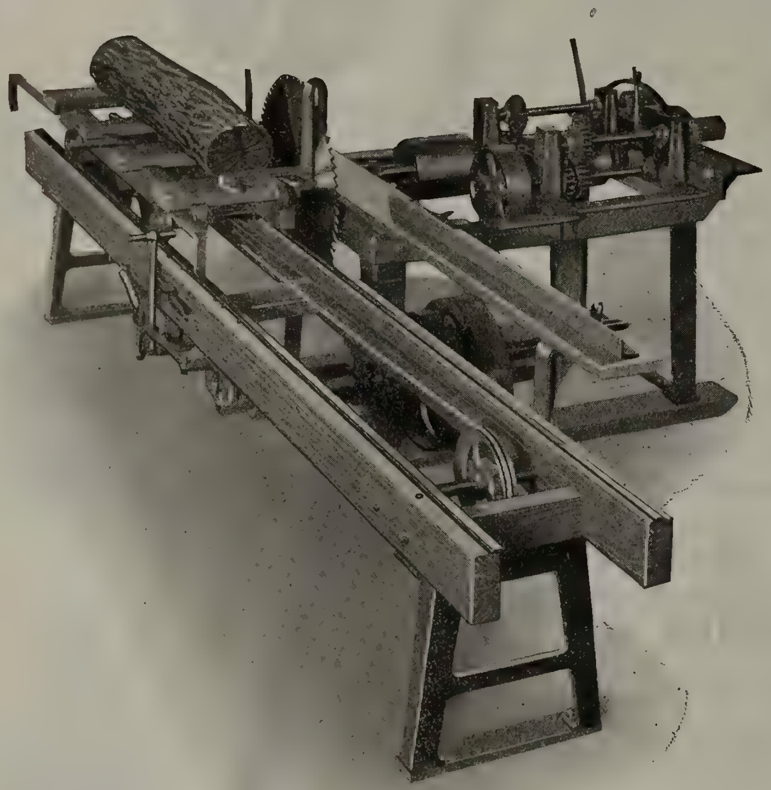

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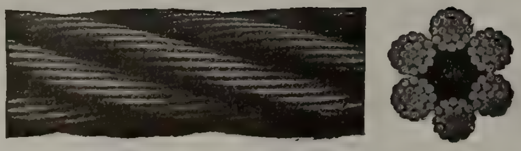

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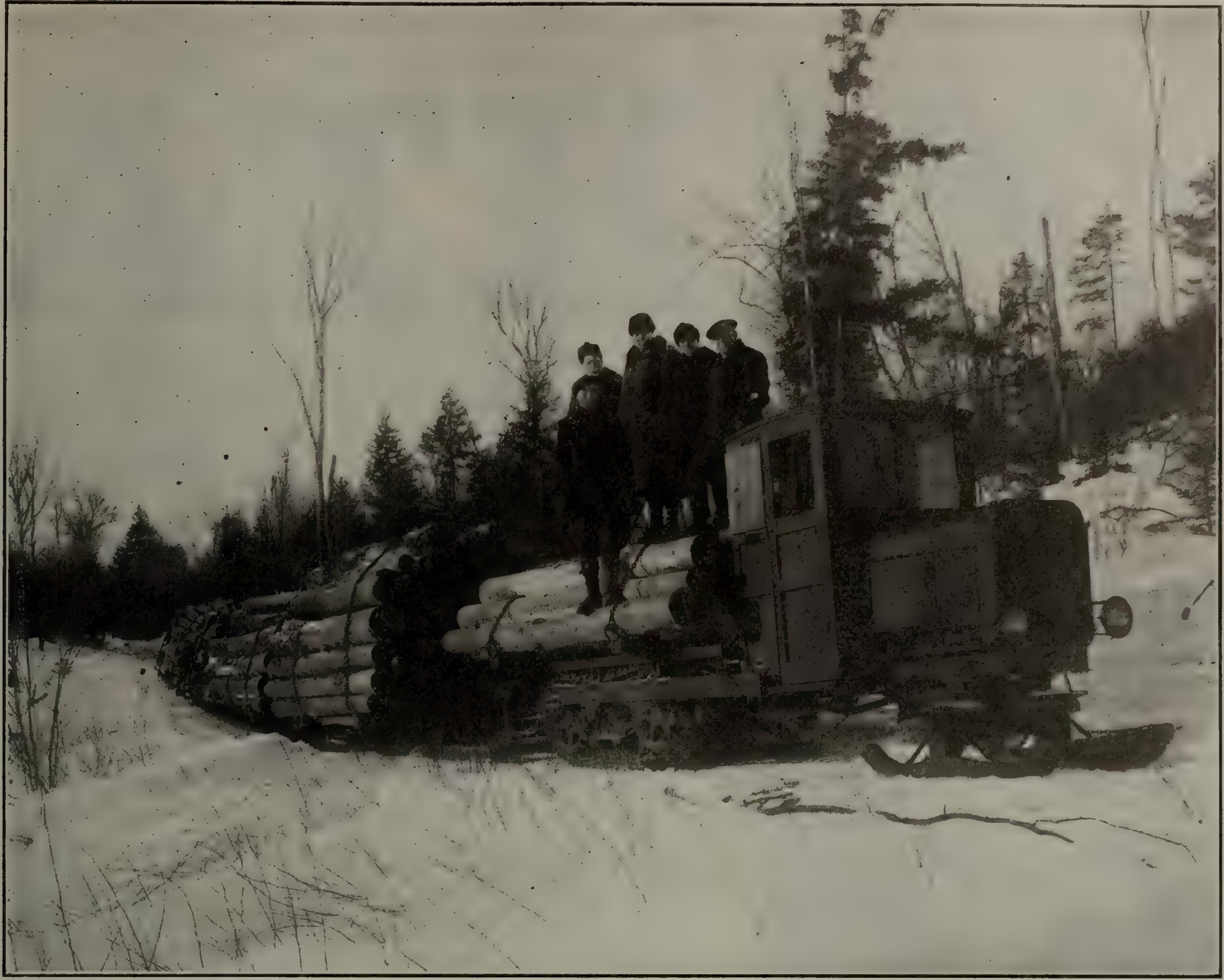

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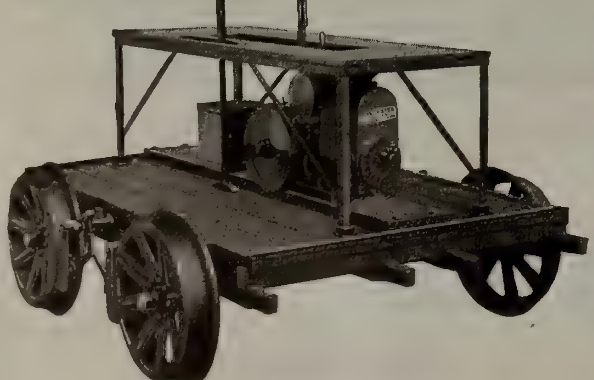

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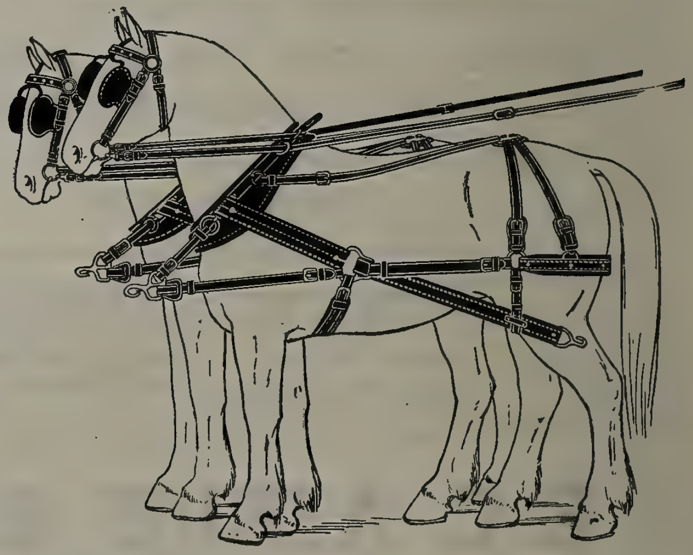

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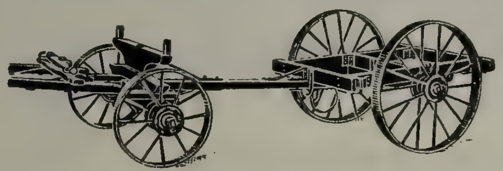

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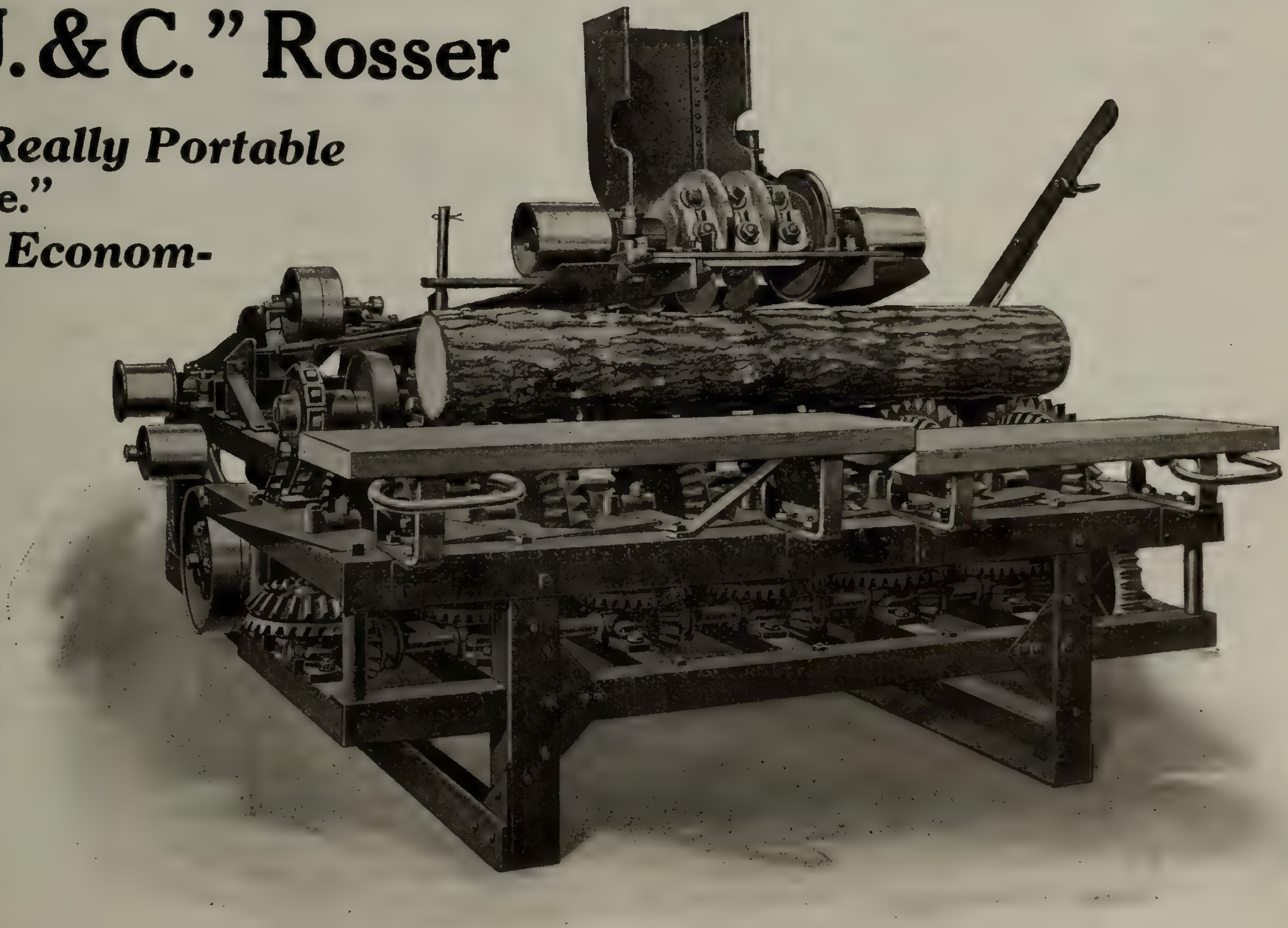

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Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Chesbro, R. G.
Fesserton Timber Company
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Terry & Gordon
Thurston- Flavelle Lumber Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company.
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co.

CHAINS
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Pink & Company, Thomas
Waterous Engine Works Company

CLOTHING
Woods Mfg. Company

CONVEYOR MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

CORDWOOD
McClung, McLellan & Berry

COUPLING (Shaft)
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada

CRANES
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
International Land & Lumber Co.
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

CUTTER HEADS
Shimer Cutter Head Company
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

CYPRESS
Maus Lumber Co., Chas. O.
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon

DERRICKS AND DERRICK FITTINGS
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

DOORS
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Terry & Gordon

DRAG SAWS
Gerlach Company, Peter
Hamilton Company, William

DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company

DUST COLLECTORS
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
Toronto Blower Company

EDGERS
Hamilton Company, Ltd., William
Green Company, G. Walter
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

ENGINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Payette Company, P.
Sylvester Manufacturing Co.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

EXCELSIOR MACHINERY
Elmira Machinery & Transmission Company

EXHAUST FANS
Toronto Blower Company

EXHAUST SYSTEMS
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
Toronto Blower Company

FIBRE BOARD
Manley Chew

FILES
Disston & Sons, Henry
Simonds Canada Saw Company

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Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Bainbridge Lumber Company
Cameron Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber CO.
Canfield, P. L.
Chesbro, R. G.
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Heeney. Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Terry & Gordon
Timberland Lumber Company
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Underhill Lumber Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Company

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Elk Fire Brick Company of Canada
Shell-Bar, Boico Supply Co., Ltd.

FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS
Waterous Engine Works Company

FITTINGS
Crane Limited

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Chesbro, R. G.
Long-Bell Lumber Company

GEARS (Cut)
Smart-Turner Machine Company

GUARDS (Machinery and Window)
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

HARDWOODS
Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Atlantic Lumber Company
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron & Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
Fesserton Timber Co.
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Kinnon Lumber Co.
Mason & Company, Geo.
Maus Lumber Co., Chas. O.
McDonagh Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
McLung, McLellan & Berry
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
W. & J. Sharples
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Summers, James R.

HARDWOOD FLOORING
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.

HARNESS
Beal Leather Company, R. M.

HEMLOCK
Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Bartram & Ball
Beck Lumber Company
Bourgouin, H.
Canadian General Lumber Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hocken Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Company
McCormack Lumber Company
McDonagh Lumber Company
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Robinson Lumber Co.
Robertson & Hacket Sawmills
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

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Rugged Strength is built into every McClary's *Algoma Range*

It's hardly possible to estimate the wearing abilities of this sturdy Range. It's built purposely for the strenuous usage which camp life demands. Every exposed part is rigidly strengthened, the interior is clamped together, corners reinforced, and heavier material placed where the strain is greatest. Those in use bear testimony to the long life and definite satisfaction McClary's Algoma Range gives, without exception, to every user.

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Hardy & Company, E. D.
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Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Simonds Canada Saw Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

LARCH

Otis Staples Lumber Company

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Apex Lumber Company
Austin & Nicholson
Beck Lumber Company
Cameron Lumber Company
Canadian General Lumber Company
Carew Lumber Company, John
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Dadson, A. T.
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Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
Foley Lumber Company
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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Larkin Company, C. A.
Mason & Company, Geo.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Company
New Ontario Colonization Company
Otis Staples Lumber Company
Power Lumber Company
Robinson Lumber Co.
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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Climax Manufacturing Company
Montreal Locomotive Works
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hamilton Company, William

LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Canadian Link-Belt Company
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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

LOG HAULER

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Green Company, G. Walter
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette & Company, P.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette & Company, P.
Sylvester Manufacturing Co.
Waterous Engine Works Company
West, Peachey & Sons
Mussens Limited
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Adams Engine Company
Gidley Boat Company
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Simmons Limited

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Maus Lumber Co., Chas. O.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

PANELS

Bury & Company, Robt.

PAPER

Beveridge Supply Company

PINE

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Atlantic Lumber Company
Austin & Nicholson
Beck Lumber Company
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Cameron Lumber Company
Canadian General Lumber Company
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Canfield, P. L.
Chesbro, R. G.
Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company
Cox, Long & Company
Dadson, A. T.
Dudley, Arthur N.
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Edwards & Co., W. C.
Excelsior Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Bros, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Gordon & Company, George
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hettler Lumber Co., Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight
Lloyd, W. Y.
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We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
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Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Put your problem up to us

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

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Montreal Locomotive Works
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Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY MONCTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

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Montreal Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Northern Lumber Mills
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Parry Sound Lumber Company
Robinson Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Company
W. & J. Sharples
Shevlin-Clarke Company
Snowball & Co., J. B.
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Stalker, Douglas A.
Summers, James R.
Terry & Gordon
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Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Watson & Todd, Limited

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Toronto Blower Company

PLANING MILL MACHINERY
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Toronto Blower Company
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POST GRINDERS
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Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

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Hamilton Company, William
McLaren, D. K. Ltd.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Green Company, G. Walter
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Shurly Company, Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW GRINDERS
Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY
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G. Walter Green Company, Ltd.
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La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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SAW SLASHERS
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Chesbro, R. G.
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Fraser, Companies Limited
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
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Robinson Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Company
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette & Company, P.
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Horton Steel Works
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
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Pink & Company, Thomas

SPARK ARRESTORS
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Cox, Long & Company
Dadson, A. T.
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Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
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Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Horton Steel Works

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Canadian Tie & Lumber Co..
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
International Land & Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
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Who Says I'm Tired?

ITS only since I began to use Disston cross-cuts that I could say that after a hard days work.

I didn't want to change from the old saw, but Jack Daly and his gang raved so much about Disstons, and they had such a lot of pep at night, that I thought I would take a Brodie and try one.

And Oh Boy—the difference!

The Disston people say the difference is in the steel and workmanship. I guess they're right for it has it all over the old saw, and some old timers around the camp who are still using Disston saws that they bought years ago say that the temper and the cutting edges are as good as new.

From now on, its Disston for me.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
Branch: Vancouver, B.C.

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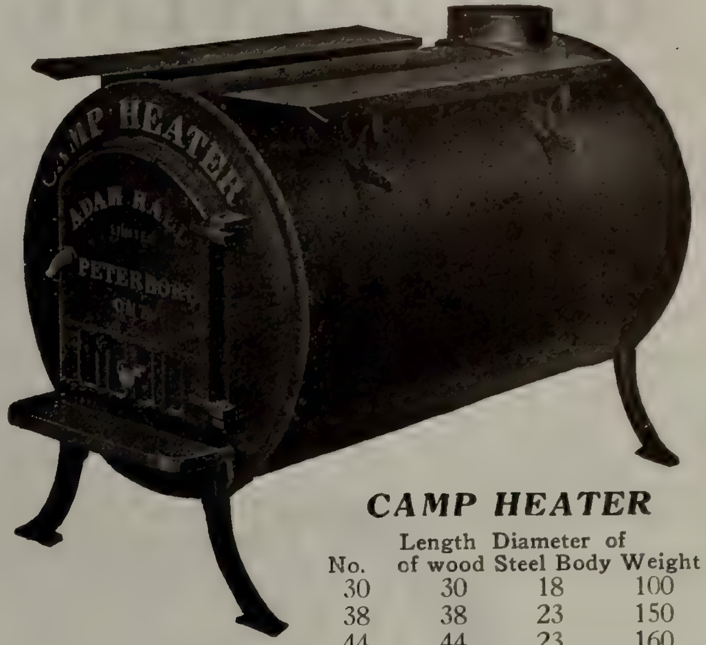
CROSS-CUT SAWS



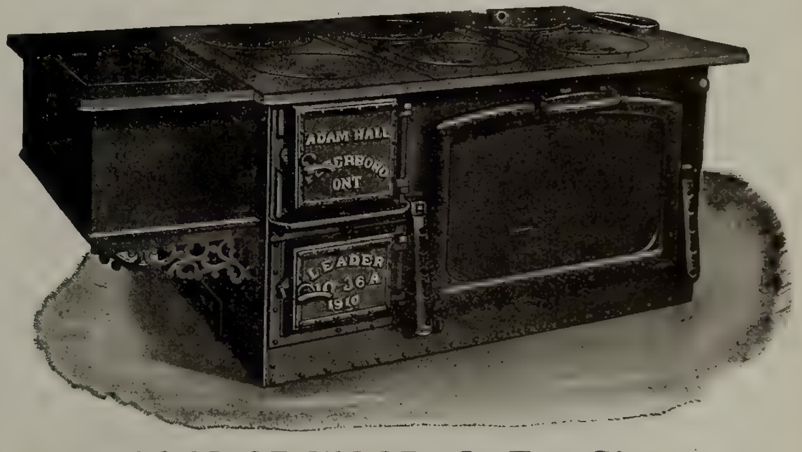
CAMP HEATER

No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

Comfort, Service, and Good Cheer

ADAM HALL heaters and ranges are the result of many years study of the camp's requirements. The range shown below is one that helps the cook to get the meals on time, and cooked to the whole camp's satisfaction. It burns both coal and wood, fires up quickly and is very convenient to work with. It is built to give years of service.

May we send you full information.



COAL OR WOOD—In Two Sizes

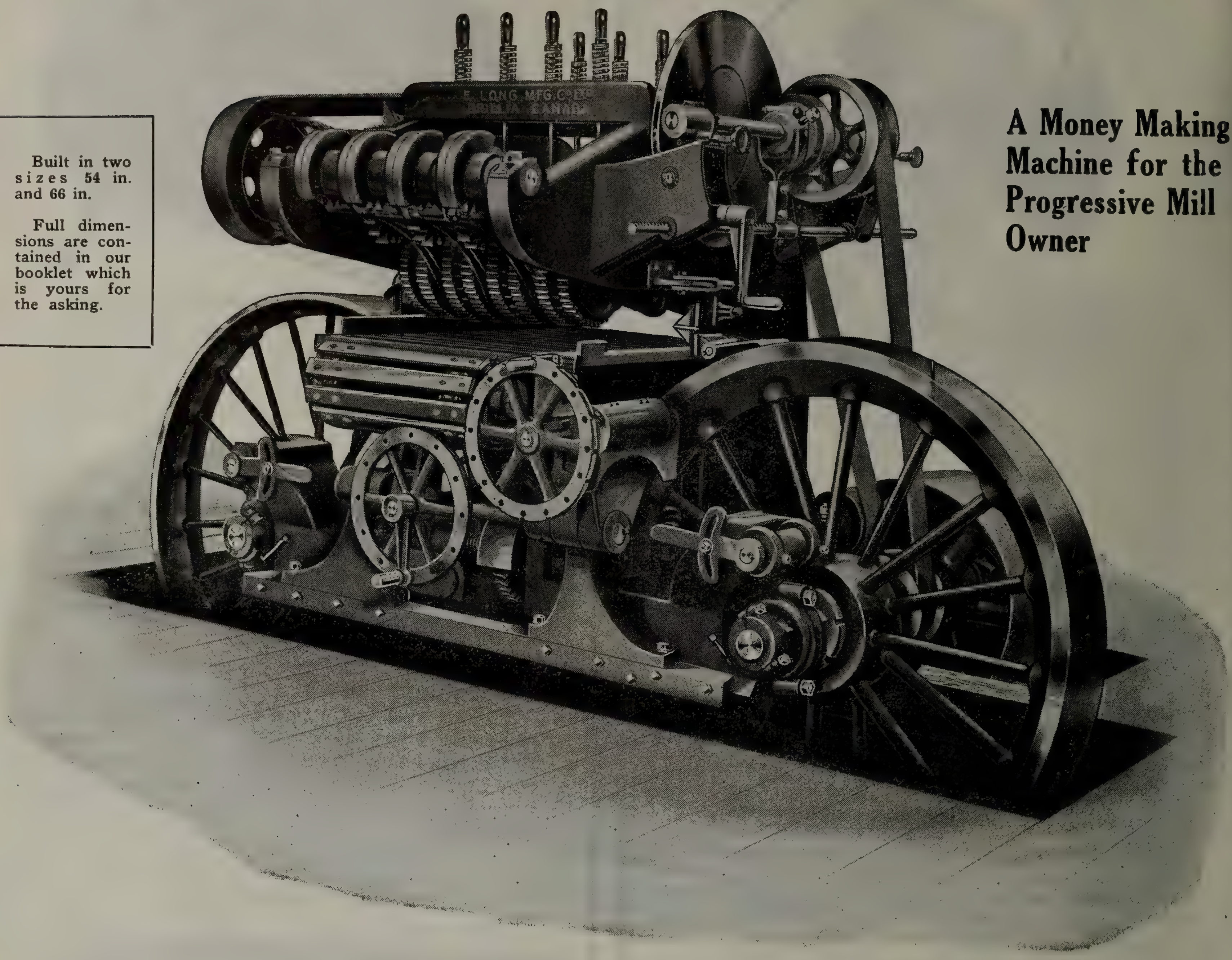
Ovens, width	Depth	Height	Fire Boxes, Wood
24-in.	26-in.	16-in.	28-in.
30-in.	26-in	16-in.	28-in.

ADAM HALL, LTD.
PETERBOROUGH - ONT.

HORIZONTAL BAND RESAW

Built in two sizes 54 in. and 66 in.

Full dimensions are contained in our booklet which is yours for the asking.



A Money Making Machine for the Progressive Mill Owner

Long experience in the production of modern sawmill machinery has developed this horizontal resaw into its present high state of efficiency. Every detail shows an intensive study of the millmen's requirements.

The feed works is mounted on the side of one of the housings and is placed up near the top, so as to be out of the way of all dirt, etc. At the same time it is very easy of access and easy to operate in this position. It is of the disc friction type. The paper friction is readily shifted by means of the crank shown at the side and the contact is maintained by means of the small hand wheels working against the rocking boxes in which the paper friction shaft is carried. This shaft is belt driven from the driving wheel shaft through flanged pulleys and there is a ready means of stopping the feed quickly by raising the tightener with an overhead cable which can be carried over head to any position desired.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

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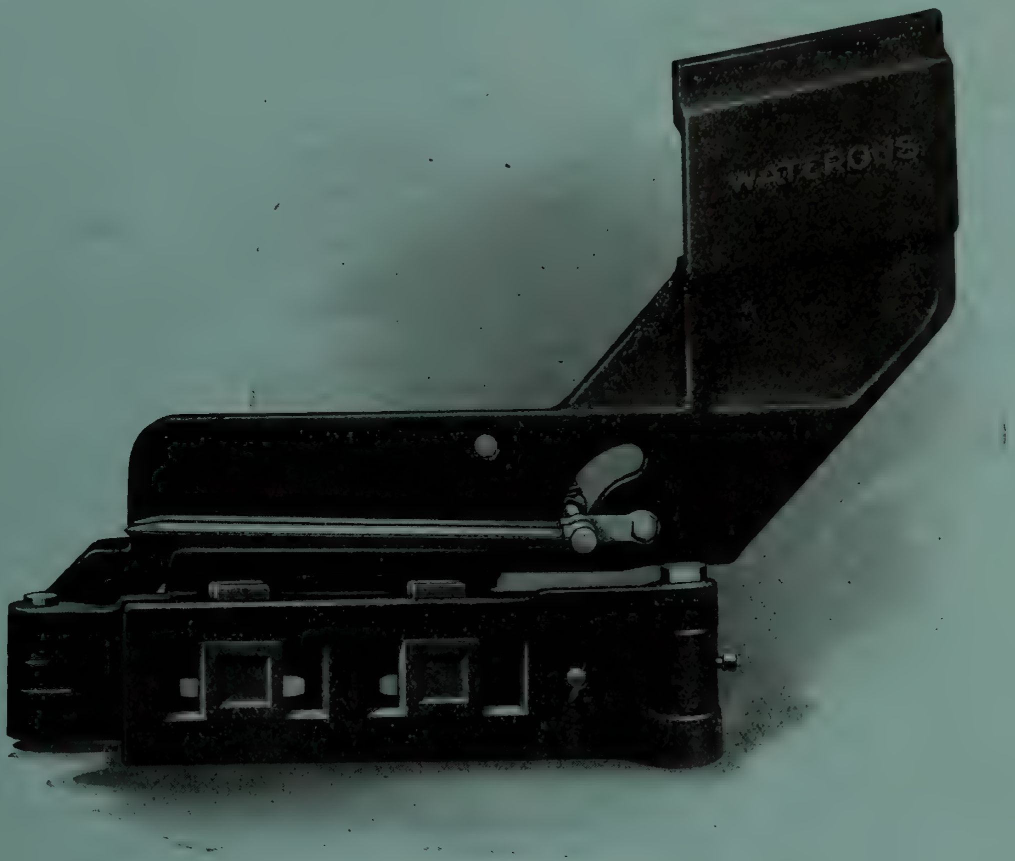
Gormans, Limited,
Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 3 Guides



Waterous Double Cutting Upper Guide

The successful operation of any Band Mill depends primarily on the design and construction of the guides.

After several years of experience based on the observation of the behavior of the saw under all conditions, we came to the conclusion that the guides must not only be absolutely rigid, but must be made to swing about the exact centre of the saw.

The upper guide is arranged for single and double cutting, is adjustable both vertically and horizontally, is fitted with quick opening device, and is water cooled and non-breakable. It swings about the exact centre of the saw blade.

This latter feature successfully overcomes any tendency for the saw to cut into or out of the log, and allows the change in the direction of the saw blade on either edge of the saw to be easily and quickly made. In accomplishing this our upper guide has the further advantage that it does not drag the saw out of line, as in other forms, but simply twists it about the centre of the blade. At the same time the exceptionally rigid construction of the guide proper, and the weight and strength of the supporting arm and the vertical slide, keep the saw always in a straight line and permit the mill to cut to capacity and to turn out perfect lumber without difficulty.

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited
Manufacturers of Lumber Tools
PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons **Simcoe, Ont.**

FIRE WALLS
ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of **"BOICO"** feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Ever-jet Paint. Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO
SUPPLY, LIMITED

Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.

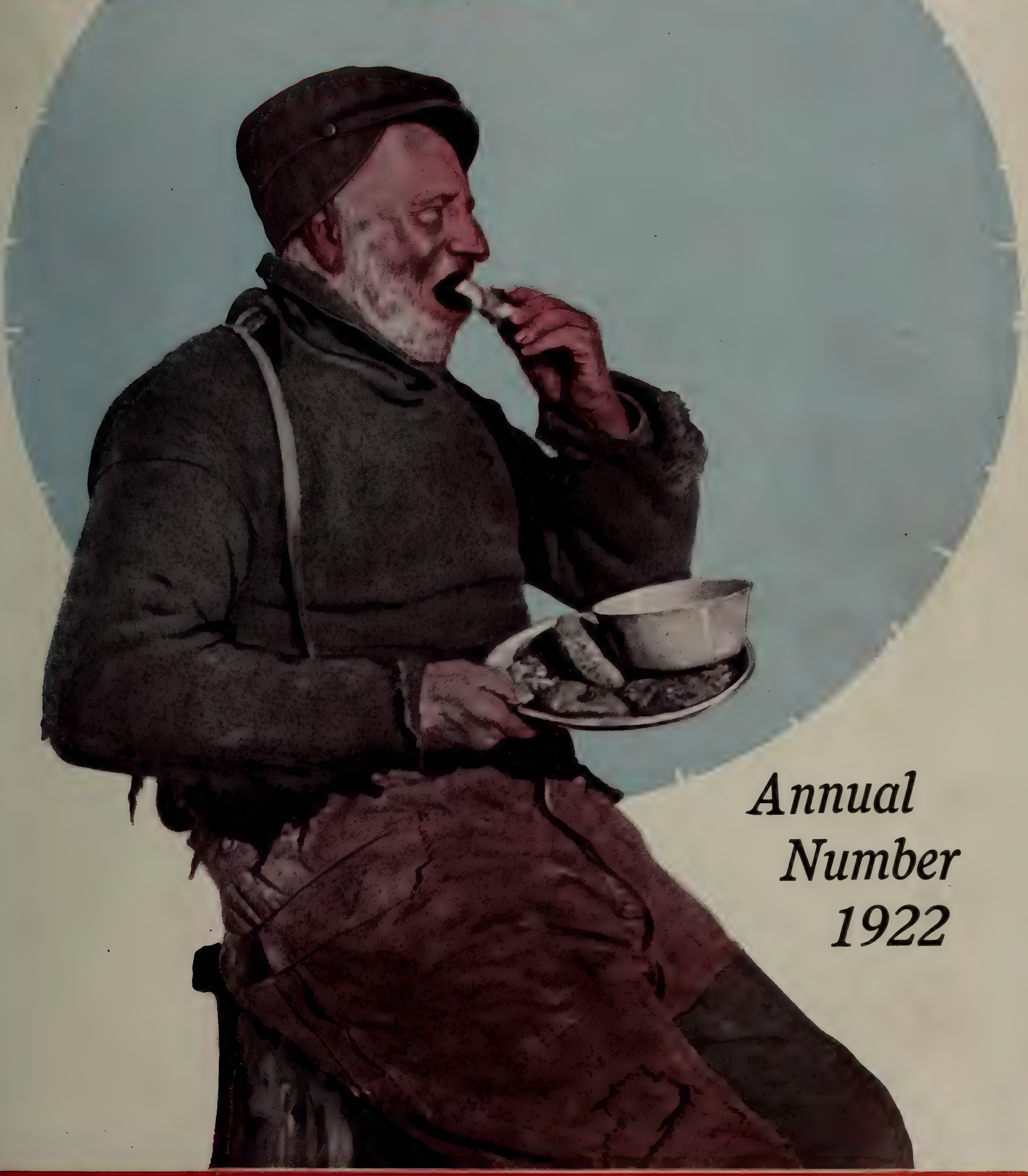
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all kinds **PENETANG, ONT.**

Canada Lumberman

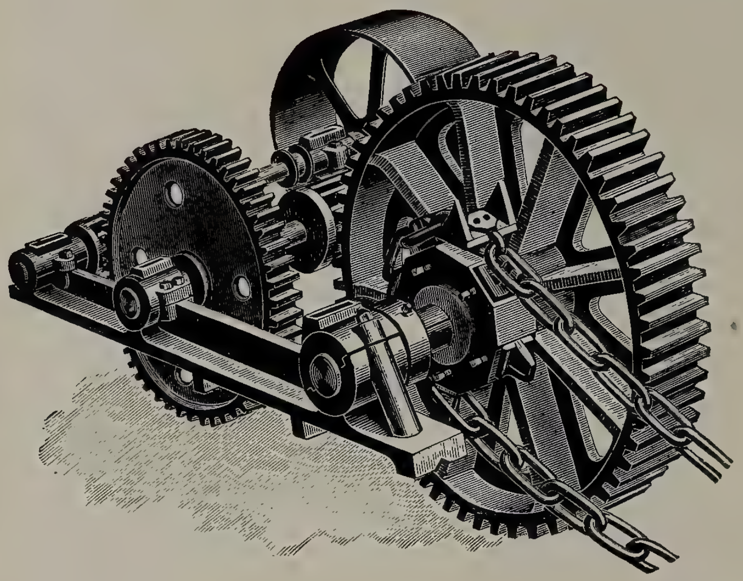
founded 1880



Annual
Number
1922

Vol. 44 Toronto, September 15, 1922 No. 18

"HAMILTON" PRODUCTS



No. 2 Jack Works

"Hamilton" Machinery is built in a plant that has been specializing in **High Grade Dependable Saw Mill, Pulp Mill and Hydraulic Turbine Equipment** for over sixty years. We guarantee our products in material, design and workmanship to be the equal of any on the market, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used.

"Quality First" Our Motto

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Boom Chains
Warping Anchors
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Log Deck Equipment
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Edgers
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Trimmers
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Lath Mill Machinery
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Filing Room Machinery
Resaws (circular)
Hogs
Drag Saws
Gang Circulars
Twin Circulars
Steam Feeds
Friction Feeds
Transmission Machinery
Haul-up and Transfer Chains
Refuse Burners
Conveyors

SAW MILL—Cont'd.

Engines (slide and piston valve)
Boilers
Feed Water Heaters

PULP MILL

Log Haul-Ups
Pulp Wood Slashers
Pulp Wood Conveyors
Barking Drums
Centrifugal Pulp Screens (horizontal and vertical)
Pulp Grinders
Centrifugal Stuff Pumps Simplex, Duplex and Triplex)
Stuff Pumps
Jordan Engines
Beating Engines
Slusher Tanks
Chippers
Chip Crushers
Chip Screens (rotary and flat)
Digester Fittings
Push Fans
Agitator Drives
Refuse Burners
Transmission machinery

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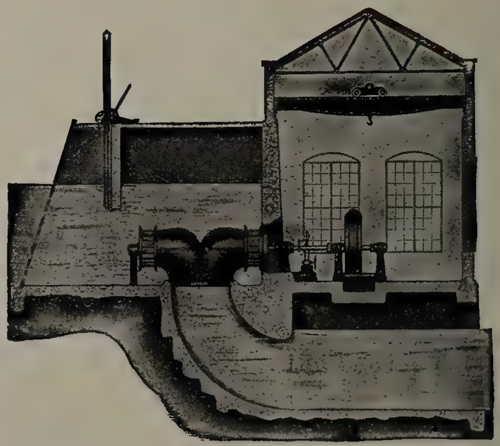
Water Wheels
Water Wheel Governors
Head Gate Hoists
Stop Log Winches
Trash Racks
Butterfly Valves
Power Transmission
Hand Power Travelling Cranes
Steel Feeder Pipes
Surge Tanks

GENERAL

Gray Iron Castings
Brass Castings
Special Machines built to order
Patterns
Structural Steel Work
Transmission Machinery
Steel Plate Work
Tanks
Standpipes
Smoke Stacks
Boiler Breechings
Steel Pipe
Steel Bins and Hoppers



Horizontal Twin Turbine in Open Flume

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Peterboro, Ontario

DO IT BY AIR—IT PAYS

The practical value of Aircraft to the lumbering industry is now a proven fact. Modern aircraft—efficiently operated—enable the lumber executive or engineer or fire ranger—

To traverse in a single forenoon a distance requiring three weeks travel through the bush and on rivers. The aeroplane flies in a straight line at 60 to 120 miles per hour, carries three passengers and kit and is thoroughly safe and comfortable.

To make an accurate and thorough survey of one hundred square miles in a day, giving the various stands, with quantities and quality.

To plan woods operations from a photo map, which is an exact picture of his limits, which cannot be secured by ground surveys.

To patrol five thousand square miles per day. Under average conditions visibility is at least 25 miles and the slightest wisp of smoke can be detected. When a fire is spotted the machine can land a crew to fight it.

These classes of service are being carried on daily by aircraft in many parts of Canada. Every statement made is backed up by results already secured.

The cost is surprisingly low when done on a "Payment for Results" basis—and the results are promptly secured.

We have four years of experience in commercial aircraft operation to place at your service. The wide scope of our operations enables us to sell better services at less than the cost of operation by individual companies.

Your enquiry involves no obligation

QUEBEC BASE
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LAURENTIDE AIR SERVICE, LIMITED,
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ONTARIO BASE
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Knox Brothers, Limited

Loading Timber at Sillery Cove

Eastern Canadian Mill Address
P. O. Box 27
Lauzon, Que.
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Head Office
512-513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

WHITE PINE LUMBER

30 Million Feet

In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Write for Quotations

All Grades and Sizes

Stocks at

Pakesley

and

Victoria Harbour

Schroeder Mills & Timber Company

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

Room 305, Stair Building : : : : 123 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Manufacturers SHEVLIN and Wholesalers

LOG MARK REGISTERED

Lumber and Lath

White Pine - Norway Pine

Immediate Shipment Attractive Prices

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Geo. Gordon & Co., Limited

Cache Bay, Ont.

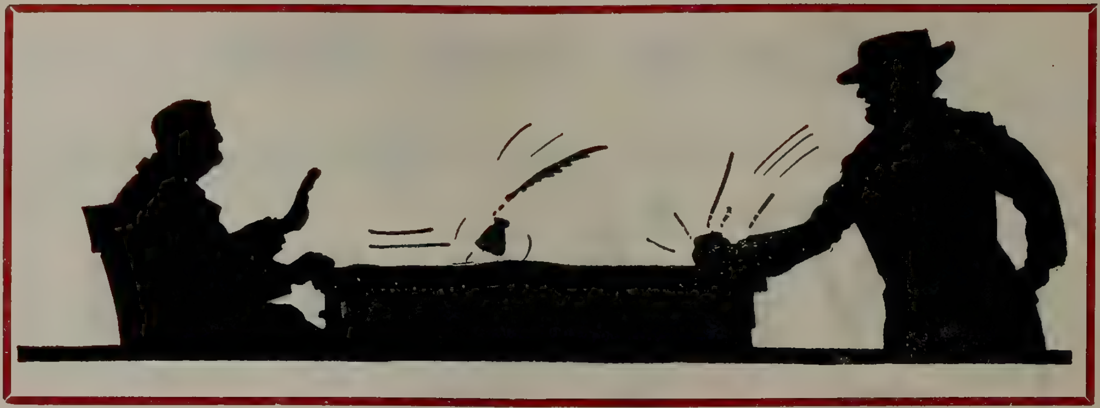
White and Red Pine

Excellent facilities for

Cutting to order all sizes of Dimension Timber

Planing Mill in Connection

SAWMILL AT CACHE BAY, ONT.



Yes, Sir!

Hocken for Lumber

You Can't Beat It!

There's pine and pine, You may think you're getting good stuff—and perhaps you are—but until you buy from Hocken you can't know what real satisfaction is.

RED AND WHITE PINE

Only small logs, free from defects are used, great care is taken in their manufacture and the grading is exceedingly liberal. Besides you have the assurance that your order will be filled exactly as specified and shipped promptly.

Get our prices before ordering

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS **WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE**

P. L. CANFIELD

Wholesale Lumber

WOODSTOCK ONTARIO

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar,
Hemlock and Spruce
B.C. Western Soft Pine,
B.C. Western White Pine

above grades in shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

BEAVER FLOORING BRAND TRADE MARK REGISTERED

We are in the market for

MAPLE, BEECH and BIRCH

also

RED AND WHITE OAK

Send us particulars of your cuts. We are always in the market for the above woods and are also open to contract for stocks to be taken out during 1922-3.

The Seaman-Kent
Company Limited
263 Wallace Ave.
Toronto

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

We are just starting to cut a quantity of Red and White Pine which we would cut to the order of purchaser, about one and a half million feet in the lot. A good chance to get your stock assorted to suit your trade.

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Field, Ont.

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Canada

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

SERVICE TG QUALITY

SPECIALS

5/4x4″ and up 5/16′ White Pine No. 2 Cull	200,000′
1x3″ 10/16′ White Pine No. 1Mill Culls	120,000′
1x3/5″ 10/16′ White Pine No.1 Mill Culls	100,000′
1x3″ and up 6/9′ White Pine No.1 Mill Culls	250,000′
1x8″ 6/9′ White Pine Common and Better Shorts	7,000′
1x10″ " " " " " "	10,000′
1x12″ " " " " " "	3,000′
1x8″ " " " Mill Run Culls Out	37,000′
1x10″ " " " " "	18.000′
1x12″ " " " " "	18,000′
1¼x4″ and up 6/9′ White Pine Mill Run Culls Out	12,000′

The Above all "Dry" Stock and Special Prices given for immediate shipment

---

Reasonably Complete Stocks in following:

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Hemlock
Lath
Spruce and Balsam

British Columbia Shingles "always" in Transit

TERRY AND GORDON
LIMITED
CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO
BRANCH MONTREAL
BRANCH VANCOUVER
EUROPEAN AGENTS
SPENCER LOCK & Co., LONDON, ENG.

Ontario Representatives for
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING CO., VANCOUVER, B. C

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Symbol of the South's Finest in Satin-like Interior Trim

and

Soft, easily workable, non-splitting common lumber

A woodwork and framing material for homes of the better sort, which appeals to lumber dealers and planing mills who consistently stock *the best* for particular, exacting trade

Write the Mills direct, for prices, and the Bureau for informative literature, house plans and sales aids

ARKANSAS LUMBER COMPANY
WARREN, ARKANSAS

COTTON BELT LUMBER COMPANY
BEARDEN, ARKANSAS

CROSSETT LUMBER COMPANY
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EAGLE LUMBER COMPANY
EAGLE MILLS, ARKANSAS

EDGAR LUMBER COMPANY
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FREEMAN-SMITH LUMBER COMPANY
MILLVILLE, ARKANSAS

GATES LUMBER COMPANY
WILMAR, ARKANSAS

OZAN-GRAYSONIA LUMBER COMPANY
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SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
WARREN, ARKANSAS

STOUT LUMBER COMPANY
THORNTON, ARKANSAS

UNION SAW MILL COMPANY
HUTTIG, ARKANSAS
Sales Office: Boatmen's Bank Building St. Louis, Mo.

WISCONSIN AND ARKANSAS
LUMBER COMPANY
MALVERN, ARKANSAS

Composing the

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

SPRUCE

HARDWOOD FLOORING

We have an ample supply on hand at all times ready for immediate shipment.

Lumber is liberally graded and guaranteed to be satisfactory in every particular.

Our superior shipping facilities enable us to make delivery always on time.

May we quote on your requirements? Particulars and prices sent promptly on request.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Limited

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Mills and Head Office:
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Quebec

Selling Office:
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President: Sir William Price

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager: Alfred S. Gravel

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

80 St. Francois Xavier St. (Wholesale Only) Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:
Pacific Building
Hubert C. Gordon
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Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
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LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCKS AND THE UTMOST IN QUALITY AND SERVICE

MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK
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TORONTO, CANADA

WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE SPRUCE HEMLOCK LUMBER AND LATH

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

Steam Dried or Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

E. M. NICHOLSON & CO.

Wholesalers of Canadian Hardwoods
210-3 Board of Trade Bldg. MONTREAL, P.Q

We Specialize in

BIRCH

Basswood, Maple, Ash, Elm and Beech and shall be glad to quote on your inquiries

McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company
Limited

Wholesalers and Exporters of

White Pine Red Pine
Spruce Hemlock
B. C. Fir and
Cedar

For an all-round, far-reaching service, we believe our organization offers our clients something unusual. Our planing mill at Ottawa is up-to-date in equipment and methods. Here we handle all transit milling, look after car billing and take care of customs returns for shipments to American points. Careful attention to every detail, by a capable staff insures satisfaction to our customers. A large sorting yard and extensive stocks enable us to make quick shipments of lumber graded to suit requirements.

We shall be pleased to have your enquiries, and to give you quotations. Write or wire to

Head Office
600 Jackson Building, Ottawa, Ont.

HORSESHOE BRAND

"It Will Bring You Good Luck"

A Good Name to Remember

When you are in need of

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock,
Lath, Boxes,
Box Shooks
Wood**

The C. Beck Mfg. Co., Limited

Head Office: PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

NOW OPERATING:

AT PENETANGUISHENE: Two Sawmills, Box Factory and Planing Mill. **AT TORONTO:** Box Factory

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CANADIAN BIRCH

That Sells on Sight

Efficiency, Courtesy and Service

The exceptional beauty and high quality of Clark's Canadian Birch has won for it a reputation for saleability among dealers that is enjoyed by no other brand. Also, to buy Birch from Ed. Clark & Sons is to be assured of more than this desirable quality.

Generous grading for instance, prompt shipments and helpful courteous service.

When you buy Birch or any other Northern Hardwoods buy from headquarters.

Specialty *Birch*

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building — Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1893 **INCORPORATED 199S**

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

25,000′	3/8 x 2 Clear Plain Red Oak Flooring.
15,000′	3/8 x 1½ Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.
4,000′	13/16 x 1½ Clear Qtd. White Oak Flooring.

Wholesale only, low prices on request.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

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British Columbia Lumber and Timber

Red Cedar Shingles

Ten Test Solid Fibre Board

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO **Phone Main 6752**

QUALITY DRYING

Accomplished with

SPEED & ECONOMY

Unequalled by any Other Kind of Kiln.

We will give you a guarantee to increase the capacity of your kilns regardless of present type, new or old.

Write us for Illustrated Leaflets on Kilns and Kiln Drying.

GRAND RAPIDS VAPOR KILN

Grand Rapids, Michigan

WESTERN VAPOR KILN COMPANY - Seattle, Washington

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale Lumber

WOODSTOCK - ONTARIO

All kinds of Sawn Lumber
Your enquiries solicited.

We are open to consider offers on cuts of Jack Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and White Pine. Also standing Rock Elm.

QUALITY **SERVICE**

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO

International Land & Lumber
Company Limited

LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
Rolland
Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

Fletcher Corporation Limited
Sherbrooke, Que.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

Finest Grades of Hard and Softwood Lumber.

Mills and Timberlands Lowelltown, Me.

Sole Agents for Europe:
W. N. Hillas & Co, Ltd.
HULL - - ENGLAND

TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS:

Our agents are in daily touch with all the buyers in the United Kingdom. Send us your lists with full particulars. Our agents assume the delecredere risk on buyers.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited
81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

FRANK H. HARRIS LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Southern Hardwoods, Cypress, and Yellow Pine

We specialize in short leaf B & B rough finish, all thicknesses. Mixed cars to suit

CANADIAN HEMLOCK, SPRUCE
BIRCH, MAPLE, ELM, BASSWOOD

at our mill, Loring, Ontario, now ready for shipment.
Secure our prices

Yellow Pine Mills: Sturgis, Miss. and Lake Miss. Office: 814 Excelsior Life Bldg., TORONTO
Phone Main 1535

Dry Hardwoods for August and September Delivery

5	Cars	6/4 Soft Elm,	No. 1 & B. 10% No. 2.
6	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
9	"	4/4 Soft Elm,	No. 2 & 3 Common.
11	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 1 & B.
6	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 2 Common.
1	"	4/4 Basswood,	No. 3 Common.
4	"	6/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 20% No. 2.
2	"	4/4 Beech,	No. 2 & B. 25% No. 2.
3	"	5/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
4	"	4/4 S. Maple	Log Run.
3	"	16/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
8	"	12/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
7	"	6/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 20% No. 2
15	"	4/4 H. Maple	No. 1 C & B. 25% No. 2
3	"	8/4 R. Elm	No. 1 C & B. 10% No. 2
4	"	8/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
5	"	4/4 Oak	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	12/4 Birch,	FAS.
2	"	12/4 Birch,	No. 1 C & B.
1	"	1½ x 10 Step stock.	
300 M.		4/4 Hardwood	No. 3 Common.

This lumber is in stock and ready for prompt shipment.

Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Ft. Spadina Ave. TORONTO

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:
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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

H. D. JOYCE

Wholesale Lumber

544 Canada Cement Building
Montreal

Specializing in

SOFT WOOD and BIRCH

Dependable Grades - Prompt Delivery

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

Eastern Representative: D. M. Allan, 22 Blake St., Stratford, Ont.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.
VICTORIA B.C.

Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

ROCH JULIEN
MORIN BUILDING 111 MOUNTAIN HILL
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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS
PORT DANIEL EAST, QUEBEC

LUMBER and LATH
1, 2, 3 & 4 in. SPRUCE

Rough or Dressed

CAR AND CARGO SHIPMENTS

Inquiries Solicited

Books for Sale

Special Prices

Baughman's "Cost and Computation Manual," 440 pages, illustrated, third edition, published in 1920. Price $2.50.

Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, $3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, $1.50.

"Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand strips. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price $2.00.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanations of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1921 edition, price 75c.

"Handbook of Field and Office Problems in Forest Mensuration", by Hugo Winkenwerder and Elias T. Clark. For the student, the teacher and the practical man who desires detailed information on cruising, scaling, volume tables and a knowledge of the growth and yield of trees. Second edition, just published by John Wiley & Sons. 133 pages, flexibly bound. Price $2.00

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.50.

Canada Lumberman 347 Adelaide Street West
TORONTO

FIBRE BOARD

Proof against;

Water
Weather
Heat
Cold
Sound

FIBRE Board in actual use is making good all our claims of superiority. The first "Ten Tests" gave us the confidence in our product. The successful use of Fibre Board on the job gives you the proof of its value as a building material. The building trade is behind us in endorsing its use. Are you in line for your share of Fibre Board business? If not you should loose no time in obtaining full particulars regarding its sale and use.

Remember that Fibre Board is the thick, elastic, wood fibre product for interior or exterior work and does not resemble other thin wall boards now on the market.

Write us for particulars

Manufactured by MANLEY CHEW, PENETANG, Ontario

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers and
Selling Agents for

Fraser & Company

Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce,
Hardwood Lumber, Lath

Office: Fraser Building, 53 Queen St., Ottawa, Canada

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

C. A. LARKIN COMPANY

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

229 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, ONT.

Keep this name prominently before you: it means money in your pocket, when buying Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Eastern Representatives
CANTRELL-LANDECK CO. INC.,
Straus Bldg., 565 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
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MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

— Limited —

CHAPLEAU - ONTARIO

Largest Producers of Railway Ties in the Dominion

Pine and Spruce, Lumber, Lath, Piling, Railway Ties, Pulpwood

UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipocoten Harbour, Lake Superior.

Quick dressing and matching in straight or mixed car load lots, one or more widths, a specialty.

Mills at Nicholson, Devon and Dalton, - Ontario

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LUMBER AT WHOLESALE
We are now sawing. - Special bills cut
We will be pleased to quote prices.
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Special Mill Work Prompt Service

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WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

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FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
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ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

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On the extreme northern edge of the great Pine Belt on Lake of the Woods grows the finest Red and White Pine obtainable anywhere. That is the kind we handle. Would you like quotations?

Try it today.

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Manufacturers of Red and White Pine, White Spruce, White Poplar, Box and Crating Stock, Lath and Shooks.

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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Fifteen Million Feet Dry Hardwoods in Stock at our Buffalo Yard

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Prompt Shipment **J. L. NEVISON** Dependable Grades

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Complete Stocks on Hand. Modern Planing Mills. All Mills Operating.

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We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

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We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

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ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

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We have the following for quick sale.

50,000	4/4 8/4	Hemlock	Merchantable grade
5 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Dry Birch	No. 1 Com & Btr.
4 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Hard Maple	No. 1 Com & Btr
3 cars	4/4	Basswood	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech	No. 2 Com & Btr.
2 cars	8/4 12/4	Elm	No. 1 Com & Btr.
3 cars	4/4	Elm	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car	4/4	Butternut	Log Run
3 cars	4/4	Hardwood	Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

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4 cars 3 x 4—6 and 8 Mill Run Tamarac.
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We want to buy cuts of Mill Run Hemlock, Spruce and Pine.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
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Nice Line of Dry White Pine
1¼", 1½", and 2"
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Also
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Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,
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Quality - Variety - Service
Delivery on
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Specialists in Lumbermen's Supplies

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Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16' Mill Run Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	“ “ “	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	“ “ “	
200 M.	2 x 4	“ “ “	
50 M.	4 x 4	“ “ “	
200 M.	2 x 5	“ “ “	
400 M.	2 x 6	“ “ “	
350 M.	2 x 8	“ “ “	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	“ “ “	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16 “ “	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	“ “ “	“ “
15 M.	6 x 8	“ “ “	“ “
30 M.	8 x 8	“ “ “	“ “
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	“ “ “	“
100 M.	1 x 4 & Up	No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.	
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Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

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**Hard Maple, Soft Maple,
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Write us to-day regarding your requirements of the above woods.

We produce lumber of the finest quality in two modern band saw mills.

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OAK WANEY PINE BIRCH ELM WHITE PINE
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We have the Stock and can give the Service

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Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal

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Specials in Boxing & Crating

1x4 & up No. 3 Com. & Better Whitewood
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Wholesale
White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock
Hardwoods
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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

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HARDWOODS
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Our Specialty
Also Beech, Basswood, Ash, Elm, Oak, Poplar Chestnut and Gum. Boxing and Crating Lumber.

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WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE
Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment

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Successors to Manley Chew

The Largest Output on Georgian Bay

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Excellent shipping facilities
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Let us have your prices.

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300,000 ft. 1″ Brown Ash (dry)
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Winter Sawn Basswood 1″ & 1½″

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Daily Capacity
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Uniform Grades Guaranteed

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Superior
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Stock 10,000,000 Feet

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We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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"The Spruce Supply"

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Stock 2,000,000 pieces

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QUALITY HUTTON, B.C. *SERVICE*

BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

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Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
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Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
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Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
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Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
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Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
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Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

Progress is Proof

Twelve years ago the National Hardwood Lumber Association had only two members in the entire Dominion of Canada, and the Canadian Service of the Association was conducted on a distinctly long-distance basis. Two years later we had ten Canadian members and one inspector in the entire Dominion.

Times Have Changed

This change has been effected only by the merits of the work we have done and are doing on behalf of our Canadian members.

Today We Have SEVENTY FIVE Canadian Members

And our Canadian inspection service covers every foot of the Canadian hardwood field and extends through three provinces. Moreover, it is a remarkable fact that during the last decade we have lost only six members in Canada, and all of these were concerns which had either discontinued their hardwood department or retired from operations entirely.

If PROGRESS IS PROOF, then we have established our place in the Canadian hardwood industry beyond dispute. There are still a few membership possibilities in the Dominion mainly located in the outlying districts. To such as these, we wish to extend an invitation to identify themselves with the Association, and thereby reap the benefits which their compatriot competitors are enjoying. The subject is one which you can hardly afford to ignore.

Address : EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The National Hardwood Lumber Association
1864 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

More
than half a
century serving
the
Retail Lumberman
in Canada

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APPEAL to your trade from the quality standpoint—if you want to increase your profits.

Give your customers a little better quality if possible than they expect. Then they will come back to you the next time. Get the reputation in your town of being "the" place to go for the best in lumber. It isn't difficult if you go at it in the right way.

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B. C. Lumber
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As specialists in high grade Quebec Spruce, we are able to offer exceptional advantages to buyers of this and other lumber for building and construction purposes. We carry a large stock on hand at all times and can meet your requirements promptly and to your satisfaction.

Our River Manie plant is fully equipped with facilities for the production of all kinds of dressed lumber.

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Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

ST. PACOME, QUE. - - - On Canadian Nat. Ry.—75 Miles East of Quebec City

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Mills at Lapointe, River Manie, Powerville, Ste. Apolline—On C. N. R. (Edmunston Division)

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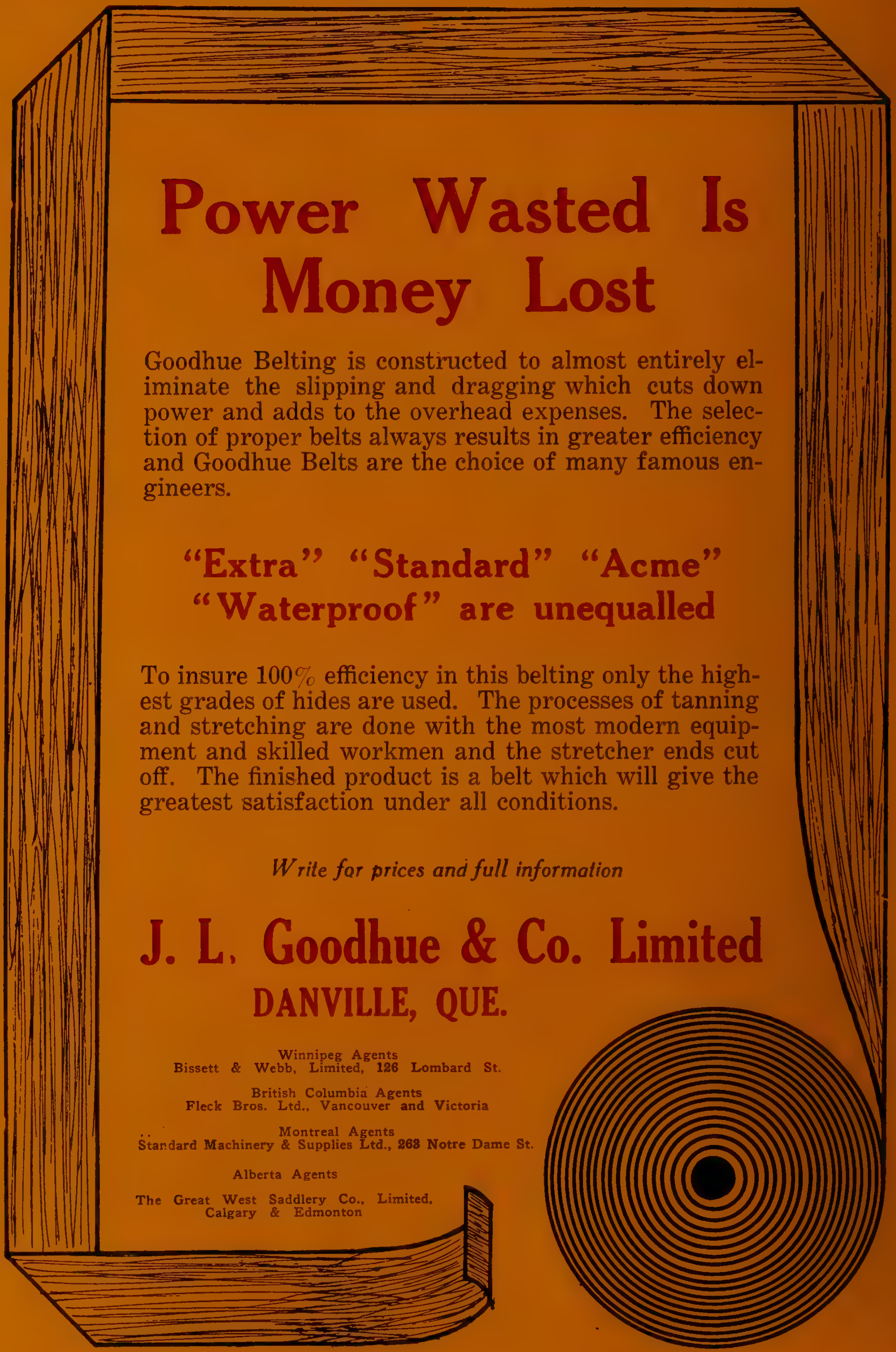
Our belting engineers will gladly assist you in the selection of the proper belts for difficult drives and transmission conditions. Consult with them.



Power Wasted Is Money Lost

Goodhue Belting is constructed to almost entirely eliminate the slipping and dragging which cuts down power and adds to the overhead expenses. The selection of proper belts always results in greater efficiency and Goodhue Belts are the choice of many famous engineers.

"Extra" "Standard" "Acme" "Waterproof" are unequalled

To insure 100% efficiency in this belting only the highest grades of hides are used. The processes of tanning and stretching are done with the most modern equipment and skilled workmen and the stretcher ends cut off. The finished product is a belt which will give the greatest satisfaction under all conditions.

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BECAUSE the quality of our products is unsurpassed; because our mill equipment and men are the best; because we possess the facilities and resources to make shipments when you want them and exactly as ordered—for these reasons our customers return to us time after time knowing they will receive perfect satisfaction. May we quote on your requirements.

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Sized Hemlock

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The Stamp of Approval

has already been placed on the new suite of rooms, tastefully done in Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, Western White Pine, Cottonwood and Larch

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Architects and home builders are delighted with effects produced with exclusively Canadian woods.

It is an exhibit which should be seen by every progressive lumberman.

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& Co., Limited

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath
Shingles

Head Office - Ottawa, Can.

"Renfrew" Brand

a new

Hardwood Flooring

A Product of Merit
Supplied in All Grades
Exceptionally Low in Price

We have now taken on this line and are able to supply all grades in any quantity, at prices greatly lower than those procurable elsewhere.

"Renfrew" brand hardwood flooring is a guaranteed product. It merits a trial order.

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Ask us for full particulars

Renfrew Planing Mill

Renfrew, Ontario

PULPWOOD

Lumber Railroad Ties

LATHS AND SHINGLES

Our mills are now fully equipped for the manufacture of Laths and Shingles.

Let us have your inquiries

Our terminals on the Rimouski (P.Q.) wharf, for storing and shipping pulpwood, are now completed.

Loading Capacities 1000 cords per 10 hours

■ ■ ■

St. Lawrence Lumber CO. LTD.

Quebec, P.Q.

MILLS AT AMQUI and LANGIS, P.Q.

Terminals on the Rimouski (P.Q.) wharf for Storing and Shipping Pulpwood

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited
Canada Permanent Building, 18 Toronto St., TORONTO, Ont.

Wholesale Dealers

Ontario White Pine, Jack Pine, Spruce, on hand for prompt shipment. B. C. Pine, Fir, Spruce and Cedar in transit.

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Dimension Timber, Joisting or Lumber

White Pine

Red Pine

The Colonial Lumber Company Limited

Spruce

Lath and Pickets

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, President J. W. SMITH, Vice-President W. R. BEATTY, Secy.-Treasurer

Head Office and Mills - PEMBROKE, ONTARIO

Pembroke Lumber Company Limited
PEMBROKE - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

Red and White Pine

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The Symbol of Service

White and Red Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath

Dry Stock — Well Sawn — Prompt Shipment

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GILLIES BROTHERS, LIMITED

BRAESIDE, ONTARIO

Trade
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White Pine, Birch and Red Pine

You will find the quality of our lumber unsurpassed, the grading liberal and the service all that could be desired. Orders are filled exactly as specified and shipments made promptly. May we quote on *your* requirements.

Robert Cox & Company

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"Do you know something good when you see it?"

THE pleased expression on this man's face is evidently due to the fine shipment of McDonagh's lumber he has just received.

Pleasing customers is our hobby. To see how well we can please you, just check over the list given here, and tell us your needs.

Any Quotations you desire will be promptly forwarded upon request

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

2	cars	4"	Birch No. 1 Com. & Better.
3	“	3"	“ “ “ “
2	“	2½"	“ “ “ “
5	“	2"	“ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “
2	“	5/4	“ “ “ “
6	“	4/4	“ No. 2 “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 3 Common Hardwood.
8	“	4"	No. 1 Soft Elm Com. & Better.
4	“	3"	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	10/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	8/4	“ “ “ “ “
2	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
1	“	5/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
2	“	4"	No. 1 Com. & Better Hard Maple.
5	“	3"	“ “ “ “ “
6	“	2"	“ “ “ “ “
4	“	6/4	“ “ “ “ “
8	“	4/4	No. 2 “ “ “ “
2	“	4/4	Cull Bass. Random lengths.
2	“	6/4	Basswood No. 1 Com. & Better.
4	“	4/4	Brown Ash No. 2 Com. & Better.

Miscellaneous:
Some Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut and Poplar

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SANTERRE AND PINEAU

Rimouski, Quebec

Manufacturers and wholesalers of Lumber

Quality, Service, and Delivery
Guaranteed

MILLING IN TRANSIT A SPECIALTY

Not
"All things to all men,"
But
All things for all men
In Lumber!

The Byng Inlet Fire inconvenienced us but destroyed none of our splendidly assorted stock.

We are ready to serve with
Graded Pine
for each
Particular
Purpose
Promptly

Canadian General Lumber Co. Ltd.
TORONTO and MONTREAL

Mills:
Byng Inlet - Deer Lake - Argolis
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SPRUCE LATH Do you fill your orders? SPRUCE LATH

Aggressive, dependable, married man 38 years old, with a following amongst the trade throughout the state of New Jersey and part of New York desires to communicate with some reliable manufacturer or wholesalers who will appreciate the services of an exceptionally good man, strictly commission basis. Address reply Box No. 994, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

IN TRANSIT NOW

2	Cars	1 x 6/12″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
2	“	1 x 4″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
1	“	1 x 6″ B.B. S/L. Steam K.D. Y. Pine.
1	“	1x 6″ & up FAS. Chestnut 40/50% 14/16.
1	“	1 x 6″ & up FAS Plain Oak Dry 14/16.
1	“	6/4 & 8/4″ Redwood Shop Lumber.
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Every Thickness and Length in Spruce

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2	“	12/4″	“ Boxed Hearts
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10	“	4/4″	“ No. 3 Common & Better
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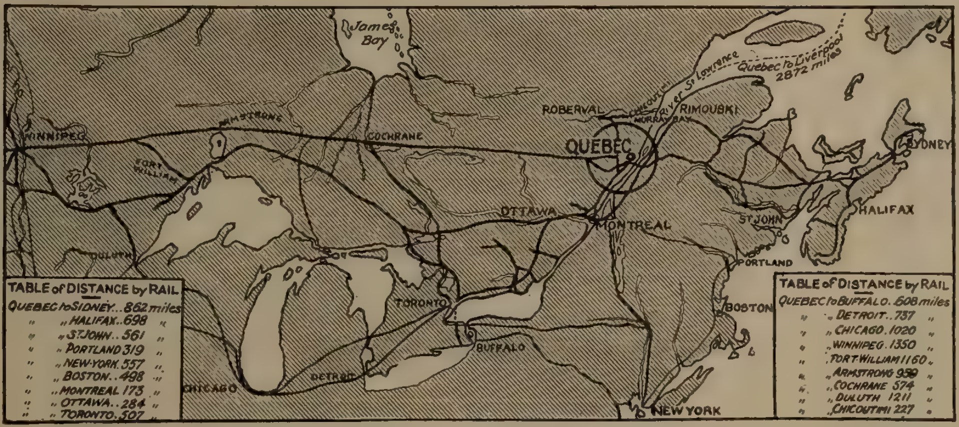

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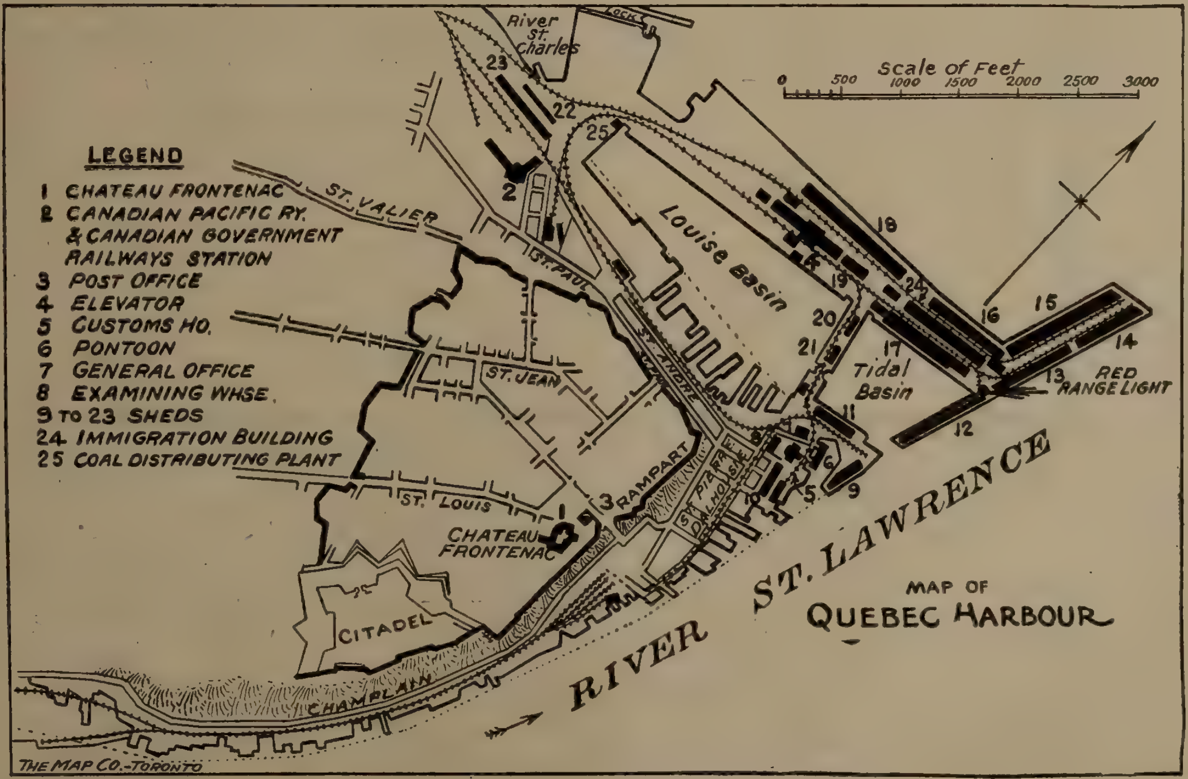

Port Statistics—Imports 1921	26,663,862
Port Statistics—Exports 1921	28,799,768
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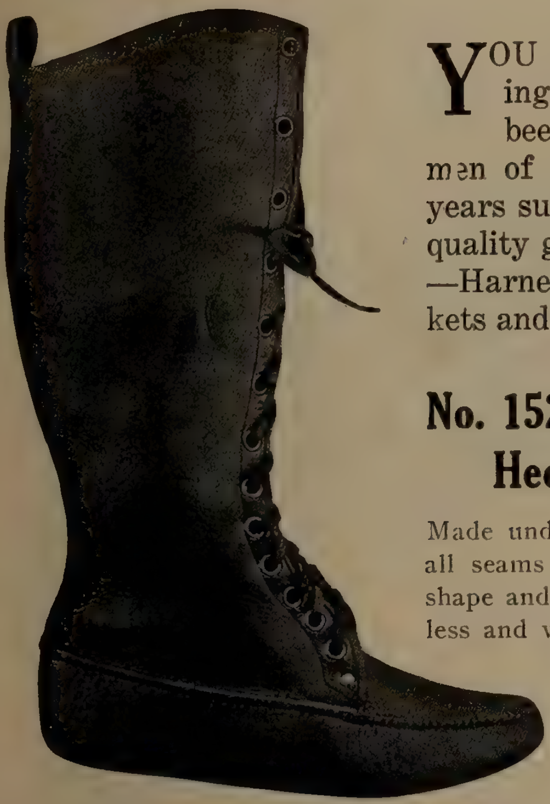

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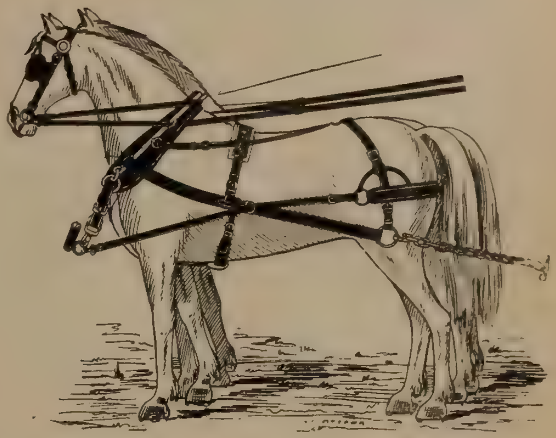

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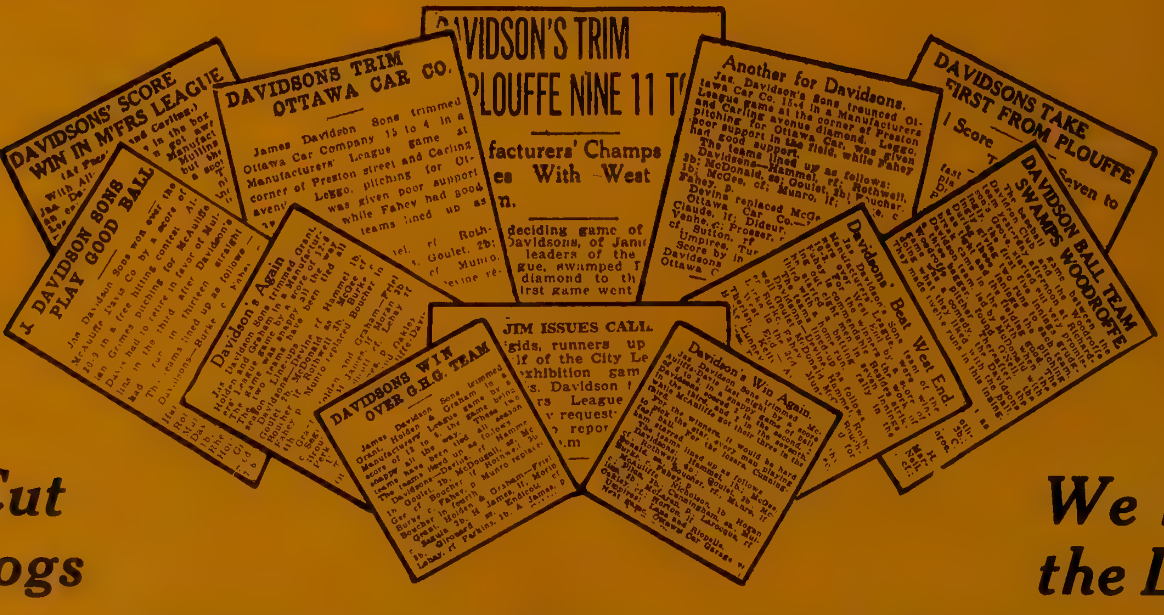
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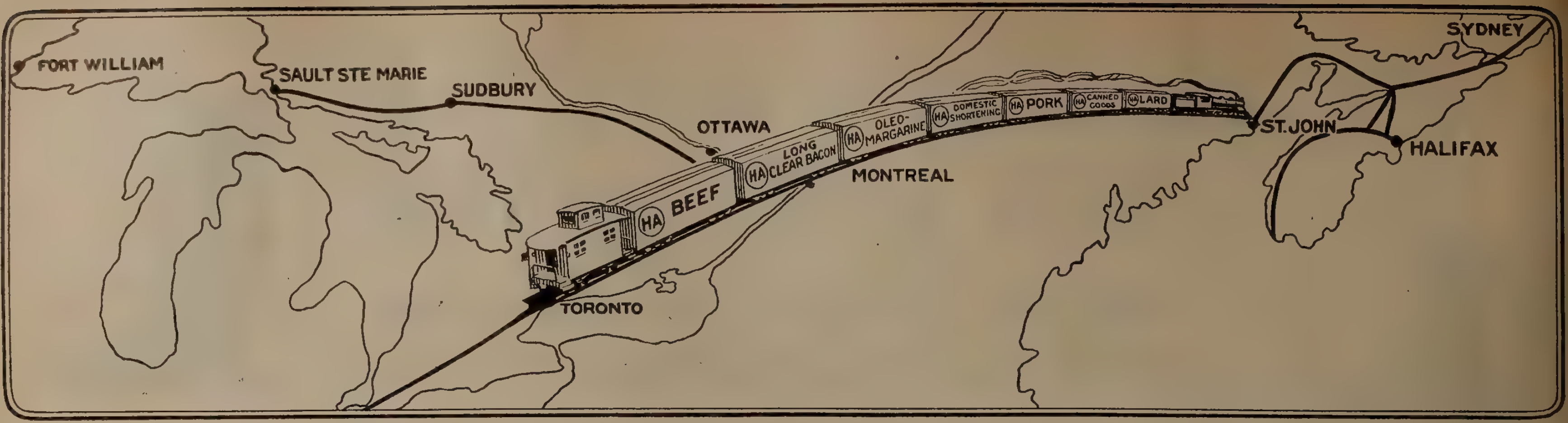

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The largest and most modern Packing House in Canada means up-to-date methods in food preparation.

A weekly Refrigerator Car Service from Toronto guarantees that Food Products which require even the utmost care in handling, can be delivered regularly to our customers everywhere in perfect condition.

Eight Branches located at strategic points from Winnipeg to Sydney present unequalled opportunities for distribution of supplies.

Solve your food problems by using our "H. A." Brand Service, which insures that the food supplies you require will be properly prepared, carefully packed and shipped, and promptly delivered wherever needed.

Give us an opportunity to quote on your requirements. Our salesmen will be glad to call on you.

Lard

Jam

Butter

Eggs

Cheese

Canned Goods

Domestic Shortening

Oleomargarine

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO

Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Ottawa Montreal Quebec Halifax Sydney St. John

"Send that next order for Harness to Samuel Trees & Co."

**Lumber Harness
Horse Collars and
Horse Blankets in**

The Famous Imperial Brand

Strength of material and careful workmanship have combined to make the Imperial Brand line first choice in lumber camps throughout Canada since 1866

We solicit your enquiries on all kinds of harness goods

Samuel Trees & Company Limited - Toronto

**WESTERN WAREHOUSE—Trees Spriggs Co. Limited, 312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
FACTORY—Whitby, Ont.**

You Are Looking for us

We are the only and original Beal Bros. Limited, Toronto, makers of the celebrated Round Knife Brand.

Harness—Collars—Sporting and Moccasin Boots

Our Sporting Boots

Our stock is complete in harness, hardware, sweat pads, dog collars and leads, heavy boots, driving boots made to your own pattern, harness leather, lace leather, etc.

We specialize in Quality and Service

Write, wire, or phone us at our expense for your requirements.

Our Lumber Collar

Remember our address

**Beal Brothers Limited - 52 Wellington St. East
Toronto - Ontario**

Keep Your Horses in Condition With

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies

They are invaluable equipment to your stables, and a stock of them would save you a lot of worry and expense when your horses get out of sorts and need medicine. With 25 years' reputation to back them, you can be sure they are reliable in obtaining the best possible results.

Prices in effect at the present time:

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Per Gal	$ 7.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Pints Per Doz.	10.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy,	Per Gal	12.50
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy,	Qts. (8 Doses ea.) Doz.	30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy,	Pts. (4 Doses ea.) Doz.	15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb. Tins	each 2.25; Doz.	24.00
¼ lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00

Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders 1 lb. Pkgs.	Per Doz.	6.00
Johnson's Condition Powder No. 2	Per Doz	2.75
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders, Pkgs.	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Antisepting Dusting Powder (For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh etc.	Per Doz.	8.00
Kreoline—Deodorizer, Antiseptic, etc.	Gal. Tin	1.90
" " "	5 Gal. Tins Per Gal.	1.75

Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:

	Doz.		Doz.
Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	$ 2.00	Porous Plaster	$1.75
Stomach Bitters	10.00	Purgative Pills	1.75
Little Liver Pills	1.75	Laxative Cold Tablets	2.00

Big 4 Liniment $2.50—Mosquito Oil $2.00 Headache Powders $2.00 Doz.
All Healing White Ointment $2.00 X Ray Liniment $4.00 Doz.
Chlorine Mixture (Diarrhoea) $4.00 Sarsaparilla .....$10.00 Doz.

***All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices—Mail orders solicited—
Prompt Shipments Made***

A. H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggist

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

DR. BELL'S VETERINARY MEDICAL WONDER

No Drenching: Dose for horses 20 to 30 drops given on the tongue, full strength, with a spoon or small vial. Won't freeze or lose its strength. An all 'round medicine for your horses guaranteed better than you ever used, unsurpassed for COLIC. Each effectual Colic Dose cost you less than 10c by buying by the dozen. Your teamsters can carry a bottle in their vest pockets. Equip each one with it and save money and horses.

We carry a full line of Remedies for the Camp and Veterinary purposes, special mention is made of the following:

Veterinary Medical Wonder (Colic, Inflammation, Fevers, Chills, Distemper, Tonic, etc.) $8.00 per doz. retails at $1.00.

Kidney Water and Blood Powders. (Nine tenths of horses' troubles are caused by the Kidneys, by giving these powders in their feed Saturday nights or any time they are standing in, you will do away with 50% more disease than with any other powder on the market. Pure Medicine, 1 lb. Pkgs, 50 average doses.) $6.00 per doz., 75c per package.

Condition Powders (Extra Strong, Extra Large, Dessertspoonful doses.) $4.00 per dozen, 50c each, 1 lb. 4 ozs.

Worm and Physic Ball Combined (Large or Medium, Capsule form.) $4.00 per doz. 50c each.

Hoof Ointment and Gall Cure Combined (An excellent softner for the hoof and band as well as a healer.) $6.00 per doz., 75c each 1 lb. tins.

Extract Lotion (for cuts, sore shoulders, thrush and etc. $2.25 per gal. tin. $1.25 per half gal. tin.

Veterinary Liniment (Will not freeze) $4.00 per gal. tin. $2.25 per half gallon tin.

Remedies for the boys in camp

Wonder Cough Syrup (Once used always used) $2.80 per doz. 35c per bottle.

Ointment Form Liniment $4.00 per doz. 50c each.

Wonder Camphorated Oil (Penetrates quickly may be applied with or without heating.) $2.80 per doz. 35c per bottle.

Wonder Carbolic Oil, $2.80 per doz. 35c per bottle.

Aspirin Tablets (guaranteed equal to any on the market,) 25 tablet per bottle) $2.00 per doz. 25c per bottle.

A.B.S. & C. Tablets (The most effective laxative tablet ever formulated. $2.00 per doz. 25c per bottle, 100 per bottle.

Wonder Ointment (A great healing and antiseptic salve, excellent for Piles,) $2.00 per doz. 25c each.

Wonder Liniment (Liquid Form) $4.00 per doz. 50c per bottle.

The above are a few of our ninety-two preparations. We will gladly furnish a complete list on application.

Any Drugs or Patent Medicines supplied at prevailing prices.

No Order too big—No Order too small

DR. BELL WONDER MEDICINE CO., - KINGSTON, ONT.

The Cook-House is the Power Plant of Your Camp

—Where the energy is produced in the form of good wholesome food to keep your men working at maximum efficiency.

To numerous camps throughout Canada the H. P. Eckardt warehouse acts as a "central station" for these smaller "power plants", keeping them supplied as the demand arises.

This is no small job as the camp operator knows. it requires almost unlimited facilities and a broad knowledge to render efficient service. whether or not we possess these two essential qualities is best shown by the steadily increasing number of customers we are serving each year.

If the service your camp is now getting does not measure up to your expectations why not send us a trial order for any of the following—

RAISINS MOLASSES SUGAR BEANS PEAS
CANNED GOODS TEA
COFFEE FIGS PRUNES PICKLES ETC.

H. P. ECKARDT & COMPANY

WHOLESALE GROCERS
Church St. & Esplanade TORONTO
Telephone Main 4128

EDDY'S MATCHES

They Strike But They Work

In the Bush, the Mill or the Factory, where extra precautions are necessary the "Silent" Match Meets the approval of the critical fire inspector.

The sticks of the "Silent" are all dipped in a chemical solution which causes the match to go "dead immediately it is blown out, thus eliminating the danger from partially extinguished matches—a danger the fire insurance companies have deplored for years.

Eddy's Round Bottom Fire Pails

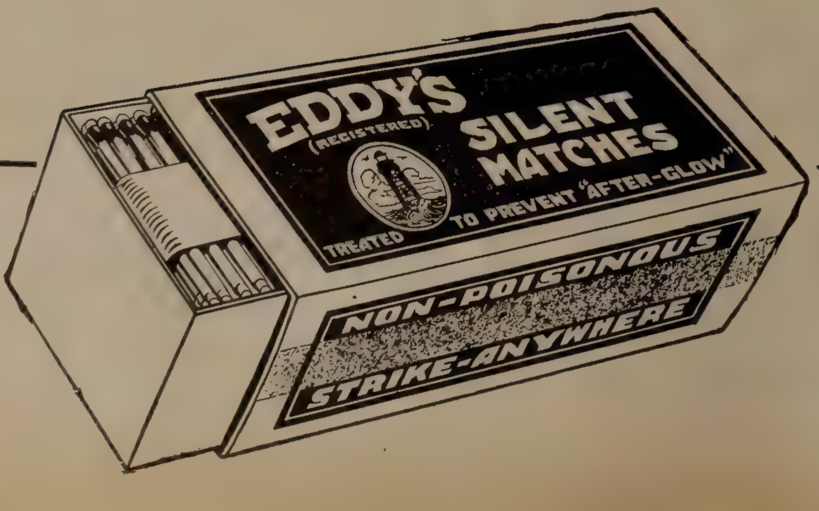
Your plant or mill will get a much lower insurance rate if you have a sufficient number of Eddy's Round Bottom Fire Pails arranged judiciously about the premises.

These pails are made with a specially rounded bottom so that they must be stood or hung in racks provided for the purpose, where everybody in the place knows where to find them when most needed.

Write for prices and details.

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.

Hull - Canada



Striking for 71 Years
1851 - 1922

Safe - Sure - Silent

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

for the

LUMBER CAMPS

We specialize in groceries and provisions for the camps and carry the most complete line obtainable in Canada today.

The name of Laporte Martin is its own guarantee of service.

Laporte Martin service means prompt attention to your order, expeditious delivery, and the right quality of goods at the right price.

Inquiries handled promptly by an efficient staff who thoroughly understand the lumber camp business.

Get in touch with us before making your final decision. Ask for our price list.

LAPORTE, MARTIN LIMITEE

Wholesale Grocers and Manufacturers

584 ST. PAUL STREET - MONTREAL

"Let Hunter Handle It"

FOOD SUPPLIES

Produce in carload lots, hay, oats, beans, peas, potatoes

Hunter & Co.

LIMITED

Wholesale Grocers

Pembroke, Ontario

Specialists in Everything pertaining to the Camp Commissariat

Get our quotations and save half your present freight expense. Our location and facilities for shipping will work to your advantage.

Ample stock and wide experience in filling lumbermen's needs assures you the best of service. Among the largest number of operators in the Dominion, Hunter's Provisioning carries an enviable reputation for quality and general satisfaction.

We shall be pleased to estimate on your needs.

ONTARIO

Canada's Banner Province

Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production,	905,442,000 ft. B.M
Pulpwood,	246,282 cords.
Railway Ties,	5,704,459.

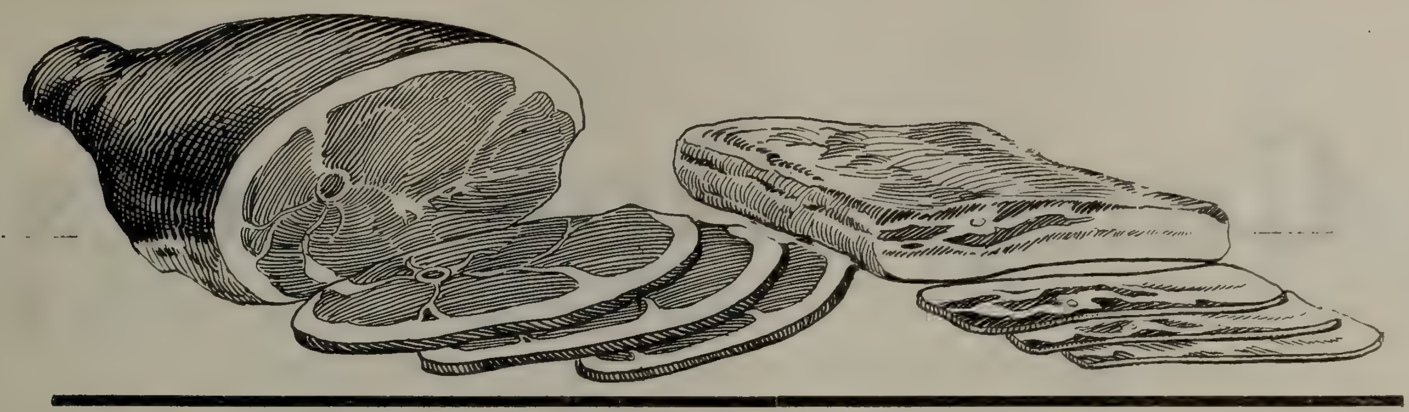
Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. BENIAH BOWMAN,

Minister of Lands and Forests



for the

Outdoor Appetite

Crisp cold days in the bush make monstrous appetites, and it is then that a table laden with wholesome food is appreciated most. Wise buyers know that good grub pays big dividends in the increased efficiency of contented workmen and they make their requisitions from the Canadian Packing Company's list.

It is our boast and pride that since 1853 we have supplied the lumber camps of Canada with their food requirements and still have them return year after year to us for their needs. Whatever it may be you need, the finest procurable bears our name. Hams, Bacon, Lard, Shortening, sausage, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

We carry a complete line of Canned Goods.

We can take care of your requirements on Long Clear, Barrelled Pork and Barrelled Beef, new goods, not too salt. Wire for prices.

THE BEST

CPC

SINCE 1853

CANADIAN PACKING COMPANY
LIMITED

—Plants—

Toronto **Montreal** **Hull** **Peterborough** **Brantford**

Branches—Sudbury, Fort William, Quebec, P.Q., Sydney, Nova Scotia

Camp Operators

WITH a chain of plants and branch houses stretching across Canada we are ready to give you a service that will measure up to any demands you may make upon it.

The quality of Swift's products is something you are no doubt already well acquainted with. However, should it happen that we have not yet had the pleasure of serving you we hope this may be the source of a trial order.

Why not get in touch with us now?

Swift's
Silver Leaf Brand Pure Lard
Swift's
Contosuet Shortening
Barrelled Beef and Pork
Fresh and Frozen Meats
Sausage
Cooked and Smoked Meats

Quotations upon request

Swift Canadian Co.

Limited

PLANTS—Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, New Westminster
BRANCHES—Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton,
St. Catharines, Fort William

HAY and GRAIN

Exporters and wholesale dealers in hay and grain, specializing in the lumber industry.

Warehouses distributed convenient to principal shipping points, thus ensuring prompt deliveries.

Write for quotations or wire at our expense.

W. H. DWYER, LIMITED

Metropolitan Life Building,
OTTAWA
QUEEN 1583–1584

302 Board of Trade Building,
MONTREAL
MAIN 970–6520

The best for Camp and Bush

The name guarantees the quality

Long Clear Bacon, Sausage, Mincemeat, Fresh Meat, Pure Lard, Barrelled Pork, Eggs, "Peerless" Pickles and Catsup, "Peerless" Shortening

The service we are prepared to give camps purchasing supplies is only made possible by the size of our organization, affording as it does prompt shipment and low prices.

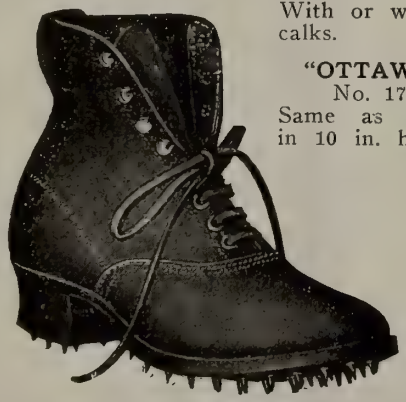
The Wm. Davies Co., Limited, has long been associated with the best in food products and the completeness of our range makes possible the most selective buying.

Write or wire at our expence for latest quotations

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL **TORONTO** **HAMILTON**

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 4901



"SAGUENAY"
No. 160
With or without calks.

"OTTAWA"
No. 171
Same as above in 10 in. height.

The Lumbermen's Choice

For half a century, Gendron-Penetang Shoepacks have been the favorite footwear of discriminating lumbermen. They give just that combination of comfort and satisfaction which fills the bill for the man in the woods. The quality of this superior line is well known throughout the lumber trade. The character of our service enables you to supply your needs on short notice.

Write today for catalogue and remember "if it isn't a Gendron it isn't a Penetang"

GENDRON-PENETANG SHOEPACK MFG. Company

PENETANG - ONTARIO

MILK makes BRAWN

**Always keep a
supply of KLIM
in the camp. : :**

THERE'S no food you can bring into camp that will please the men better than milk. And there's no one product for camp cooking that can be used in such a variety of dishes.

The Powdered Milk products of Canadian Milk Products Limited, give you a fine milk that's economical and easy to handle. It is made by taking all the water out of fresh milk—to use it you simply dissolve in water again. It is packed in convenient sized cans and drums. It keeps fresh in all weather because there is nothing about the powder to spoil—and you only add the water as you use it.

"Trumilk", "Milkstock" or "Klim" in hotel size will give you absolute satisfaction in the camp.

"Trumilk" is powdered whole milk packed in 45 lb. and 90 lb. drums. Order direct from us.

"Milkstock" is powdered skim milk packed in 50 lb. and 100 lb. drums. Order from your jobber or direct from us.

"Klim" (Hotel size) is powdered skim milk, packed in 10 lb. cans. Order from your wholesale grocer.

Samples sent on request.

CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED

10-12 St. Patrick Street, Toronto, Ontario

319 Craig St., W. — 428 Main St.
Montreal, Que. — Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Distributors: Kirkland & Rose, 130 Water Street, Vancouver

(REGISTERED)

TRADE **CARSS** MARK

MACKINAW.

Makers of the only genuine Waterproof Mackinaw on the Market.

Men who know, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have made "Carss" Mackinaw famous.

Forty years' experience in the manufacture of Mackinaws enables us to give you every advantage in price.

Carss in a garment means honest value for your honest coin.

Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONTARIO

OATS **POTATOES**

HAY

Advise us your requirements and we will keep you fully posted

STOVEL LIMITED

Phone Ad. 7213

1003 C. P. R. Building TORONTO

NORTHERN ONTARIO LUMBERMEN

If it's a ? of $

You can save money by purchasing your supplies from a Northern Ontario firm specializing in this field.

With warehouses and adequate stocks at five distributing points, we are able to give unrivalled service.

Our immense turn-over enables us to buy to advantage and we pass this on to our customers in reduced prices on goods of standardized merit.

We know we can save you money, and would appreciate an opportunity to demonstrate.

Requests for quotations will be welcomed.

Communicate with our nearest Warehouse

NATIONAL GROCERS LIMITED

Wholesale Grocers and Provision Merchants

Cochrane Timmins North Bay Sudbury Sault Ste. Marie

The Answer to Your Food Problems----

Try These Specials

Sauer Kraut in Barrells.

Whole Cucumber Pickles in Brine.

Pure Plum Jam, 30 lb. Kegs.

?

Our knowledge of lumbermen's requirements and our reputation for quality groceries insures your complete satisfaction with all supplies ordered.

??

Working as we do on a "close-to-cost" price basis made possible by quantity buying, we are able to quote unusually attractive prices in all lines.

???

Because of an efficient organization, complete shipping facilities, and a huge stock always on hand we make prompt delivery of all orders received.

Buyers should get our prices.

Higgins & Burke, Limited

31-33 Front St. East, Toronto

QUALITY FIRST—

Demand Will Follow

When a manufacturer makes quality the measure of his product, he has gone a long way on the road to success.

For years now the PETERBORO CEREAL CO., LIMITED have been making REINDEER FLOUR, and the quality of their product has been appreciated by some of the largest LUMBERING CONCERNS in the country, as we have been supplying a great many LUMBER CAMPS with REINDEER FLOUR year after year.

We have a special proposition for you, Mr. LUMBERMAN, which will pay you to investigate before placing your order for FLOUR this fall.

GET IN TOUCH WITH US EITHER BY PHONE OR WIRE, AT OUR EXPENSE

PETERBORO CEREAL COMPANY, LTD.

General Sales Office: Peterboro. Ont. Mills at: Peterboro, Ont., Campbellford, Ont.

TEA FOR THE CAMP

must be the finest. Lumbermen realize that there is no economy in purchasing a tea of inferior quality, because the price may be lower. The virtues which have made Salada Tea so very popular will immediately recommend it for use in the Lumber Camps. Some special features are worth considering, i. e.

"SALADA" is Sealed in Air-tight Aluminum packages, which always preserve the Delicious Flavor.

"SALADA" is shipped in cases of thirty pounds, in sturdy boxes, which make it convenient both for storage and for distribution to the camps.

"SALADA" will brew approximately three hundred cups to the pound. It is delicious and economical in use.

Send a card to "Salada" Toronto and we will be happy to supply you samples and prices.

SALADA TEA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

OATS

Let us quote on your Requirements

Oats for Lumber Camps, either in Sacks or in Bulk
Choicest Grade - Reliable Service - Prompt Delivery

Write, Wire or Telephone Us

Wilkinson Grain Company, Limited

Board of Trade Building
MONTREAL - QUE.

The Last Word in Lumbermen's Power Pointers

Saves Time

Saves Money

Our standardized Power Pointers are the greatest little time-savers ever offered to Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers. They are ideal for river, lake and mill pond work.

THE GIDLEYFORD. This is the newest type of runabout for lake or river use for your superintendent or foreman.

Length 24 x 5 ft. 6 in. Beam. Equipped with Model T, 4 cylinder engine. Spare parts can be secured from any Ford dealer.

Write for specifications and prices today.

We also make Rowing Pointers, Power Boats, Motor Tugs, Life Boats, Rowboats Canoes, Boat Oars, and Fittings of all kinds.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all kinds **PENETANG, ONT.**

HUDON HEBERT & CIE LIMITED GAZELLE MONTREAL CAN.

We handle an immense variety of

Food Supplies for Lumber Camps

amongst which are the following

Baking Powder
Biscuits
Coffee
Evaporated Fruits
Cereals
Rolled Oats
Canned Vegetables
Canned Meats
Canned Fish
Cheese
Condensed Milk
Flour
Jams & Jellies
Lard
Molasses & Syrup
Pickles
Rice
Soap
Spices
Sugar
Tea
Tobacco
Vinegar

Quotations on request

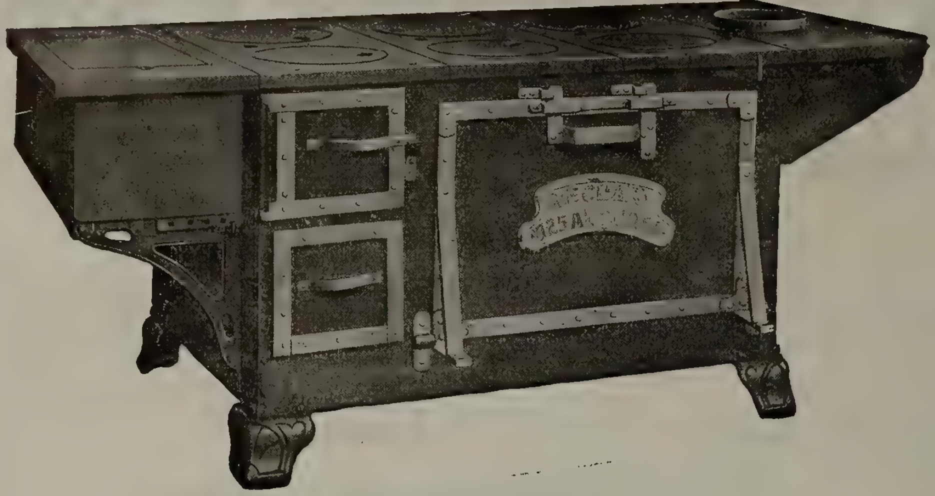
Hudon, Hebert & Co., Limited

Wholesale Grocers

18 De Bresoles St. Montreal Canada

HUDON HEBERT & CIE LIMITED GAZELLE MONTREAL CAN.

Rugged Strength is built into every **McClary's** *Algoma Range*



It's hardly possible to estimate the wearing abilities of this sturdy Range. It's built purposely for the strenuous usage which camp life demands. Every exposed part is rigidly strengthened, the interior is clamped together, corners reinforced, and heavier material placed where the strain is greatest. Those in use bear testimony to the long life and definite satisfaction McClary's Algoma Range gives, without exception, to every user.

McClary's Algoma is made in one simplified body style only, but with five different styles of cooking top. Top is all cast with steel body, all bolted and riveted together, with joints sealed airtight with asbestos wool. A drop oven door sets firmly, when open, on wrought iron supports. Choice of two grates, three section cast-iron for wood or universal flat dump grates for coal.

Linings in the "Firebox." A special pocket extension at the back of the Firebox allows the use of wood 28″ long.

Oven—Smallest size 16 inches wide, largest 35 inches—choose yours today.

McClary's

**London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary,
Saskatoon, Edmonton.**

Power, and Plenty of It

The "Caterpillar's" field of usefulness is by no means limited to logging. There is a "Caterpillar"* of size and capacity for every power need. On farm or ranch, in the mining and oil industries, for building and maintaining roads, removing snow and doing other civic work—wherever tractive power and endurance are at a premium, the "Caterpillar"* has no real competitor*

In the frozen woods of Canada, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger provides dependable and economical power for every condition. Bringing out a 250-ton load over a snow and ice road demands the tremendous power and endurance which only the "Caterpillar"* affords.

It has a wide range of speeds, enabling it to haul over all grades, as well as to operate at faster speeds on the level and on return trips. It is easily controlled and steered, can be instantly turned within its own length, so operates in close quarters and on sharp turns. Where required it operates off the road in making up trains.

From extensive experience and constant study of the needs of the lumberman, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger has been developed to its present high state of efficiency. It is equipped with every accessory and operating convenience for work in the woods. Experienced lumbermen and pulp wood manufacturers everywhere recognize the "Caterpillar"* as the one machine indispensable for swamping out and building roads, toting supplies to camps, and for transportation work of every kind.

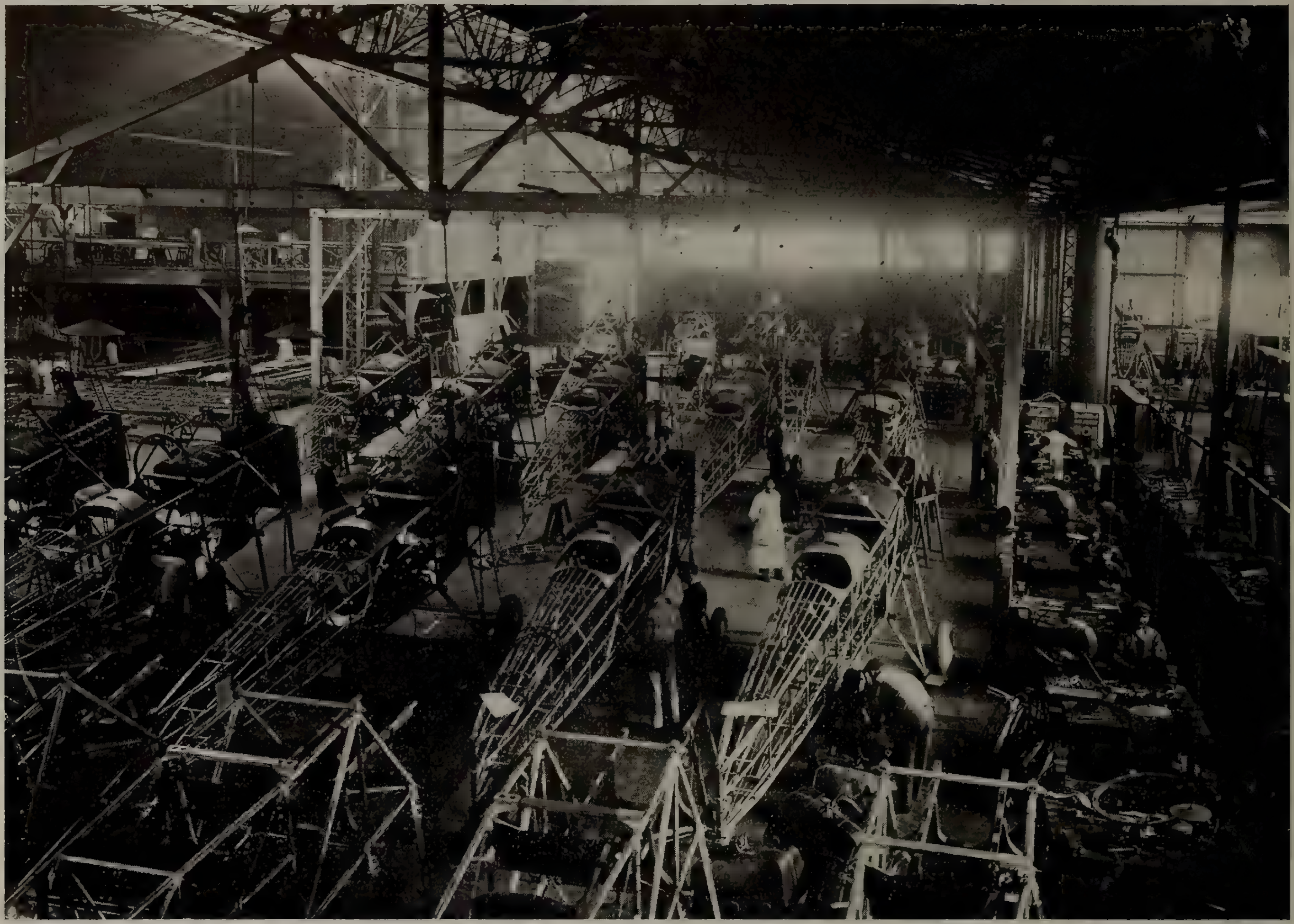
Our motion pictures, exhibited free upon request, show the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger on actual jobs. We are prepared to furnish convincing evidence of "Caterpillar"* savings as compared with any other method or machine. **We maintain complete service stocks. Ask for catalog.**

CATERPILLAR
TRADE MARK

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, *Limited*
1109 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, P. Q.
Holt branches and service stations all over the world

The Breguet, De Velizy (France) Aviation Plant



The Breguet De Velizy (France) Aviation Plant
(View of a Hall—Mounting Airplanes

It has been the privilege of many to see in the French Exhibition Train which toured recently throughout Canada, interesting pictures and films supplied by the Aviation Plant of LOUIS BREGUET (Société Anonyme des Ateliers d'Aviation Louis Bréguet.)

This firm established in 1905, has acquired in France a considerable development, and it is today the leader in Metallic Airplane Construction.

As early as 1909, the firm of Bréguet was designing metallic airplanes with folding wings. From the start the French Army adopted these airplanes, and in this it was quickly followed by England, Italy, Siam, Argentina, Chili, etc. Even Germany thought it was wise to secure some of them.

At the outset of the War and in 1915 and 1916, heavy bombing airplanes fitted with back propellers were built in standardized lots, also fighting airplanes fitted with 37 m/m guns and designed specially for offensive scouting.

Toward the close of 1916, however, the firm of BREGUET resuming its pre-war theories of a fuselage bi-plane with forward propeller, placed on the market their Airplane type XIV. Owing to its exceptional good points, this airplane has quickly secured a leading position in the aviation field and until the close of hostilities, the BREGUET XIV Squadrons played a notable role in the aerial war. The de Velizy plant in which over 2,000 men were then employed, was however unable to meet the ever increasing demand from the front for type XIV airplanes. More than 8,000 airplanes of this type were built and delivered.

Following the armistice, the DE VELIZY plant devoted all its efforts towards commercial aviation and from the war airplane, transformed and enlarged, sprung up the type XIV T. bis. Equipped as transportation or ambulance airplanes these were soon universally appreciated.

Actually the following airplanes are built by the BREGUET firm:

Type XIV, army corps and bombing plane. This airplane which can be equipped with the 300 H.P. RENAULT, the HISPANO-SUIZA or the FIAR motors, has been definitely adopted, following in this the example of France, by the following countries: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, United-States, Finland, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Checo-Slovakia, Uruguay, Yougo-Slavia.

Type XIV T. bis commercial. A limousine airplane carrying in addition to the pilot, in a closed and aerated cabin, 5 passengers with their baggage and capable of a speed of 165 Km. per hour. For the past three years, this plane has been on active service on the Paris-London route and since its creation on the Paris-Brussels-Amsterdam Line. A few months ago the France-Maroc line having completely renewed its material has also adopted the BREGUET Airplanes so as to be in a position to make the trip of 1850 Km. between Toulouse and Casablanca in one day only. This achievement is very remarkable inasmuch as the Morocco trip is one of the most difficult in existence.

The Type XIV T. bis Airpalne has also been equipped as an ambulance airplane, according to the specifications of the French Health Service. So equipped it is possible to carry therein two wounded on stretchers as well as a physician, a nurse and a full set of surgical material. This airplane adopted immediately and built in large numbers, has rendered marked services in Morocco, the Far-East and in Indo-China.

Type XVI Bn. 2—Night bombing airplane, capable of carrying 600 Kgs. of bombs.

Type XVII C2. Fighting plane; fitted with a 450 H.P. RENAULT Motor, it has attained a speed of 221 Km. per hour.

Type XIX A2. Long distance scouting and fighting plane, built entirely of metal and equipped with either a RENAULT 450 H.P. Motor or with a bi-motor BREGUET 450 H.P., it shows a speed of 230 Km and reaches an altitude of 7.000 meters in 40 minutes.

Types XX & XXII—Transportation airplanes equipped with sets of multi-motors BREGUET having a combined power of 900 H.P.—These all metal planes can carry 25 passengers. They attain a speed of 170 Km. per hour. We may mention here that all of BREGUET Airplanes can be easily and quickly transformed into hydroplanes by replacing the landing device by a system of special floaters consisting of a central shell, two lateral floaters and a tail floater. The limousines XIV bis, so equipped as hydroplanes are being used by the Compagnie des Transports Aériens Guyanais of French Guiana.

Furthermore, the BREGUET firm makes a special study of multi-motors in sets and of a high power and have already designed sets of bi-motors of 450 H.P. and sets of quadri-motors of 900 H.P.

General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

**Blankets,
Tents,
Oil Clothing
and
Camp
Supplies
of all
kinds**

We are prepared to handle your supplies in any quantities and have particularly good facilities for shipping carload lots. These include our own railway sidings, and deep water wharfage facilities.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSING

All classes of general merchandise handled in transit or for storage. Our location enables us to give assurance of excellent service. You will find our charges reasonable.

A. H. M. HAY, Quebec City Phone 5311
Residence 6383

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

Adams Bros. Harness

Mfg. Co., Limited
781-7 King St. West, Toronto

BRANCHES:
Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton Calgary

Largest Manufacturers in Canada of

Lumber Harness

Collars and Horse Blankets

We carry a heavy and complete high grade stock and can fill orders promptly.

Prices on application

FROM COAST TO COAST

Caldwell's Horse Feeds

(With Molasses)
Reg. No. 436

Manufactured from
Oats, Corn and Pure Cane Molasses

NOT A TONIC BUT FOOD

Increases the efficiency of your horses, keeps them free from Worms, Colic and other digestive troubles.

You can save money by using Caldwell's (Molasses) Horse Feed in your Camps this year.

Write for samples and prices.

Caldwell Feed and Milling Co. Ltd.
Dundas — Ontario

Sole Canadian Distributors of Dunbar's Double Diamond Pure Cane Molasses

---

How about your

Lumber Harness?

Ask us for prices and you will get the best

We tan the leather and also make the harness

The R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Lindsay, Ont. Limited

NO. 45 J. ARC PORTABLE MILL OR STREET LAMP FOR USE INDOOR OR OUTDOOR

The Lamp with an established record for Simplicity and Durability. Note no tank under to obstruct light. This Lamp is equipped with an overhead pressure fount of ¼ gal. capacity and a suitable pump. It can be hung from a bracket, post, or be suspended over centre of where light is required. Can be moved when lit. Lamp is equipped with automatic tip cleaner, and can be cleaned when lit. This is one of the reasons why experienced users of gasoline lamps prefer our lamps.

Operates 30 hours on one gallon of gasoline. Stack and shade is steel, porcelain, enamel. Height 30 inches.

PRICE $50.00
Without reservoir for use with any wire tube system $45.00

Can be furnished for use with separate 10 gal. tank on which as many as 20 lamps can be installed at an additional cost of $25.00. The price of our lantern is $8.75 each.

CAPITAL GASOLINE LIGHT COMPANY
Manufacturers of Gasoline Lanterns, Lamps, Stoves and Parts of Same
15 ELGIN STREET (formerly Spark St.) - OTTAWA

NOTICE:-We do all kinds of repairing in Gasoline Lamps and have in stock accessories for all makes.

WATERTIGHT DUCK TENTS

Absolutely weather and mildew proof

FEATHER-WEIGHT SILK TENTS

All styles, easy to pack, light and durable

THE selection of a tent for the use of the out-of-door man is a matter of considerable importance if protection from the elements and comfort is to be enjoyed. Lumbermen who have used our tents have found complete satisfaction in Repellant Brand Duck. This splendid material was used extensively by both the American and Canadian Governments during the war, when it proved its superior lasting and weatherproof qualities.

Repellant Brand Duck is also used in manufacturing Horse Covers, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and wherever a durable canvas is required. It will pay you to investigate its merits.

We are also prepared to supply your needs in regular Duck Tents of double and twisted yarns, guaranteed free from sizing. Put your problems up to us. We can "deliver the goods."

Grant-Holden-Graham

Manufacturing Wholesalers and Importers **Limited**

Ottawa **147-151 Albert Street** **Canada**

Clothing for the man in the bush

If you want entire satisfaction in lumbermen's clothing, you cannot go wrong in choosing G.H.G. Products. We make the famous Durabil Mackinaws. These are designed to give the utmost in wear while affording greatest comfort to the wearer. The fact that our skilled operators use nothing but the best of materials in the make-up of our lumbermen's clothing has gained for our product an enviable popularity among the men in the bush from coast to coast. If you are not acquainted with the G.H.G. line, get in touch with us at once.

We also manufacture Blankets, Bedding, Overalls, Sweaters, Mitts and Gloves, Caps, Moccasins, Rubber Footwear, Snow Shoes, etc, etc, etc.

Durabil Mackinaws

Grant-Holden-Graham

Manufacturing Wholesalers and Importers Limited

Ottawa 147-151 Albert Street **Canada**

To Purchasing Agents of

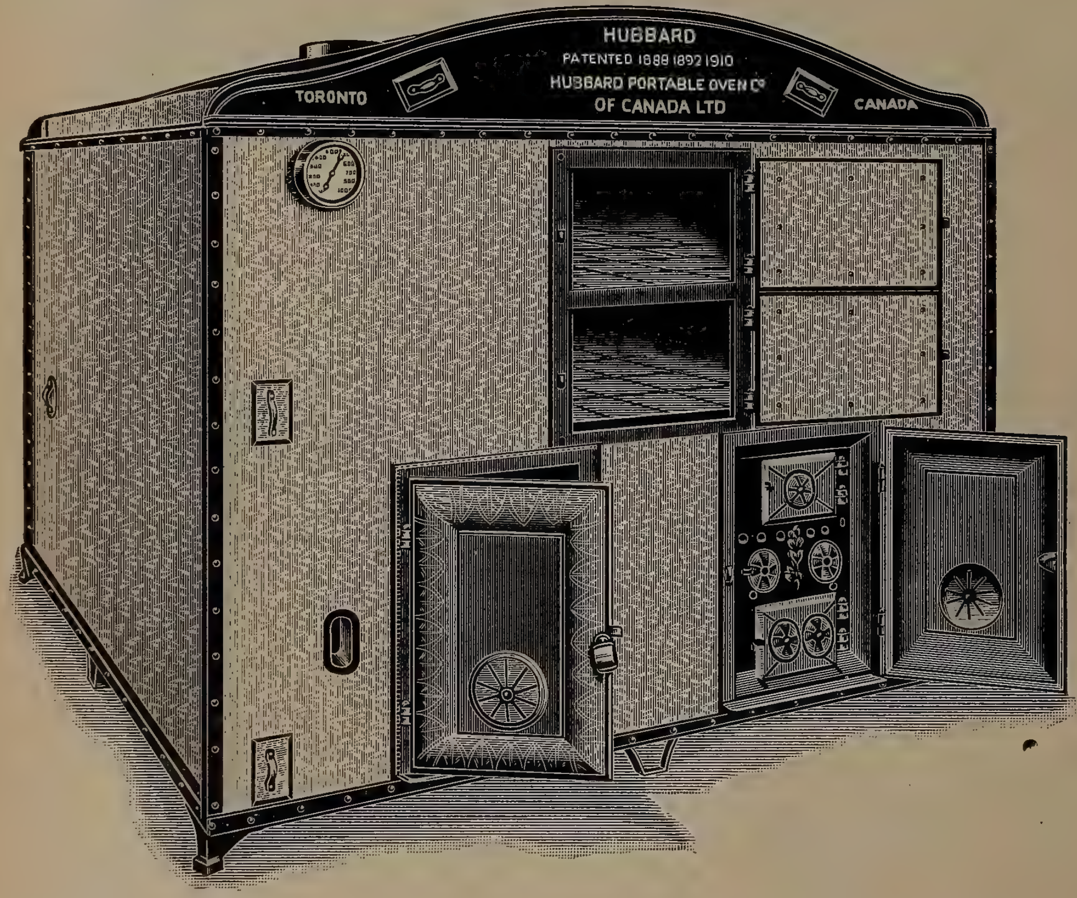
Groceries and Camp Supplies

Is our name on your Requisition List?

LANGLOIS & PARADIS, LTD.

19 ST. JAMES ST., QUEBEC CITY

HUBBARD OVENS



Some Prominent Users—

The Canadian Stewart Co. Ltd., Twin Falls, Ont.
Quebec Construction Co., St. Anselme, Que.
G. A. Fuller Co. Ltd., Temiskaming, Ont.
York Construction Co. Ltd., Burndick, Ont.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, & Hydro, Ont.

McIntyre Porcupine Mine, Schumacher, Ont.
Nipissing Mining Co. Ltd.
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd. Kirkland Lake, Ont.

A. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Co. Chandler, Que.
Craves Bigwood & Co. Byng Inlet, Ont.
Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Iroquois Falls, Ont.

A portable oven is the ideal oven for camp use. The Hubbard is built in sections. It can be moved from place to place with ease, and it can be set up or taken down in a few hours, and you can always find a ready sale for a Hubbard when you no longer have use for it. Burns coal wood or coke. Made in 8 sizes. Catalogues on request.

Hubbard Portable Oven Co. of Canada, Limited

782 King St. W. Toronto, Ont.

Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

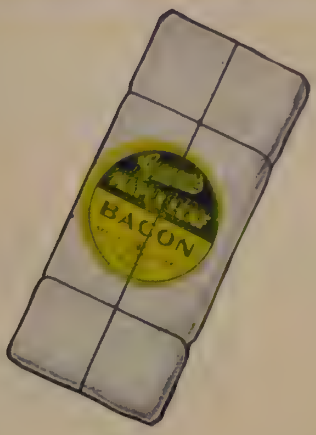
LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto

Gunns

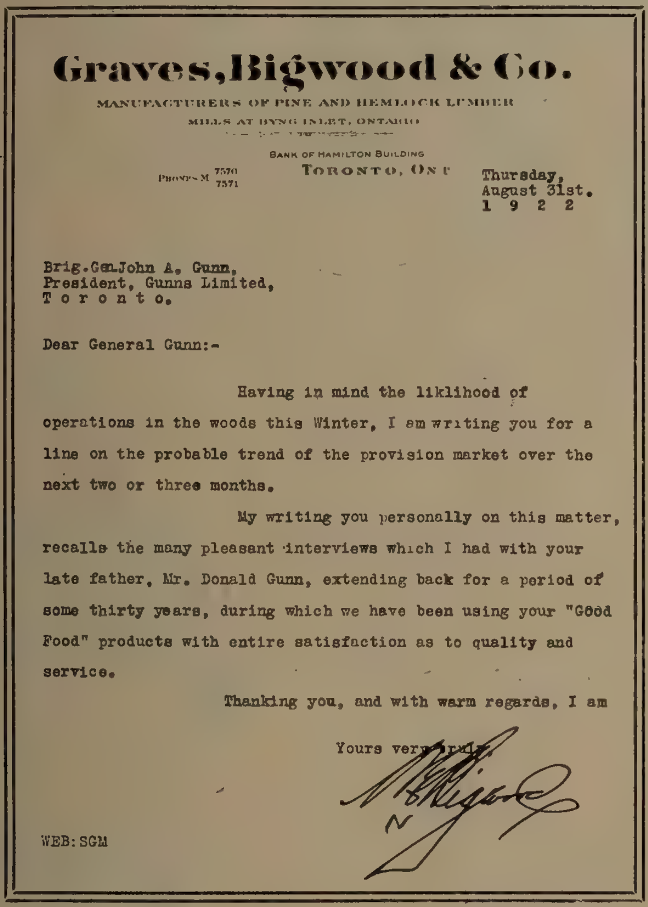
Good Food



Lumber Operators—

What a Satisfaction There is in Rendering GOOD SERVICE And What a Pleasure it is to Have it APPRECIATED

It is with pardonable pride that we publish with permission letters from two of Canada's pioneers in the lumber trade—



Graves, Bigwood & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER
MILLS AT BYNG INLET, ONTARIO
BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT
PHONES M 7570 7571

Thursday,
August 31st.
1 9 2 2

Brig.Gen.John A. Gunn,
President, Gunns Limited,
Toronto.

Dear General Gunn:-

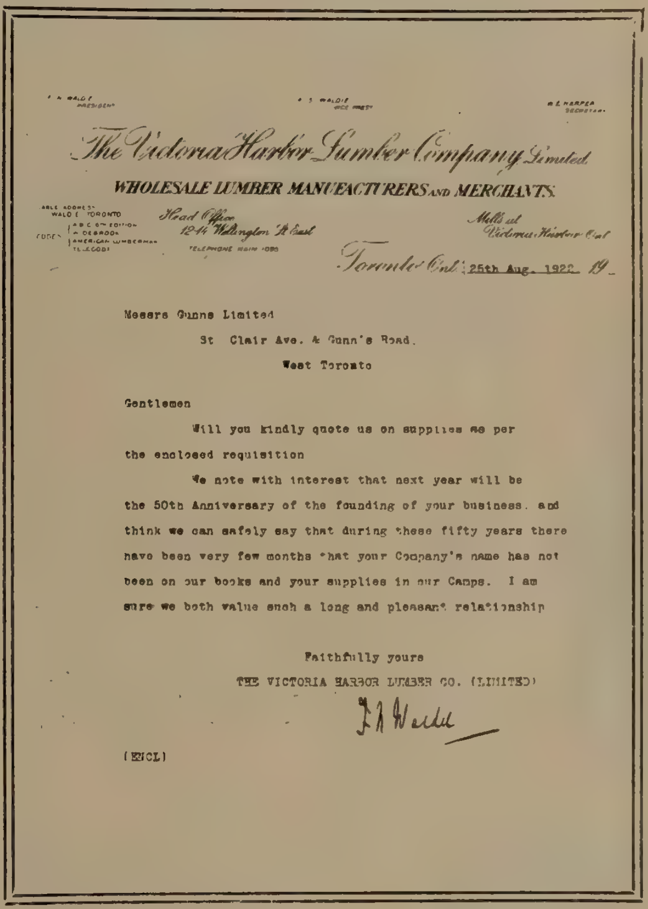
Having in mind the liklihood of operations in the woods this Winter, I am writing you for a line on the probable trend of the provision market over the next two or three months.

My writing you personally on this matter, recalls the many pleasant interviews which I had with your late father, Mr. Donald Gunn, extending back for a period of some thirty years, during which we have been using your "Good Food" products with entire satisfaction as to quality and service.

Thanking you, and with warm regards, I am

Yours very truly,

WEB:SGM



The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS
Head Office *12-14 Wellington St East*
Mills at *Victoria Harbor Ont*

Toronto Ont. 25th Aug. 1922 *19*

Messrs Gunns Limited
St Clair Ave. & Gunn's Road.
West Toronto

Gentlemen

Will you kindly quote us on supplies as per the enclosed requisition

We note with interest that next year will be the 50th Anniversary of the founding of your business. and think we can safely say that during these fifty years there have been very few months that your Company's name has not been on our books and your supplies in our Camps. I am sure we both value such a long and pleasant relationship

Faithfully yours
THE VICTORIA HARBOR LUMBER CO. (LIMITED)

(ENCL)

SERVICE of this kind is only made possible by a lifetime spent in the preparation and handling of food products, and the careful study of the best methods of distribution. EXPERIENCE has taught us that the best service is obtained by—OUR DIRECT REFRIGERATOR ROUTE CAR service from plant to your station—all intermediate unloading, handling and reshipping eliminated—ENSURING DELIVERY in quickest and best condition possible.

WE REJOICE with you that indications point to a revival in the time honored lumber trade.

WE ARE ANTICIPATING your needs by carrying a full stock of everything you require in the meat and produce line.

Ask us For Quotations

Gunns
Limited

Montreal, Quebec

Specialists in Good Foods
Toronto

St. John, N.B.

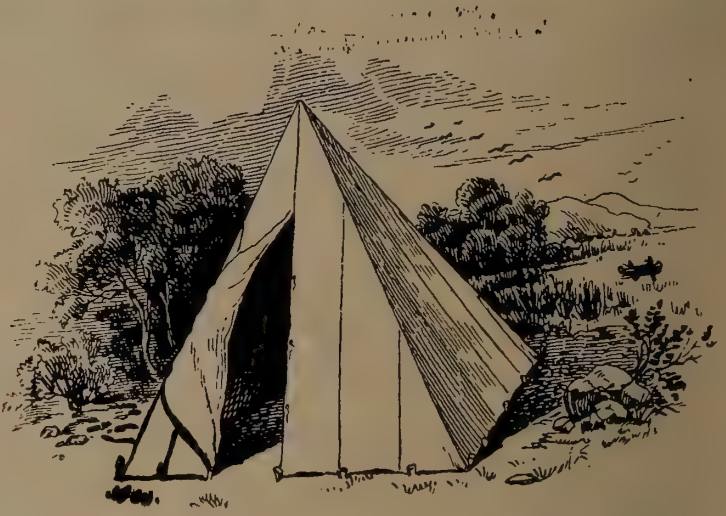
Ottawa
Toronto

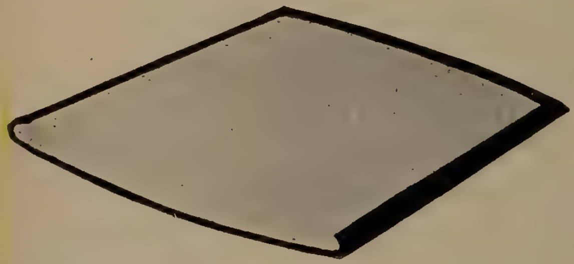
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Montreal
Winnipeg

Largest Manufacturers of Tents, Sleeping Robes and Lumbermen's Clothing

OUR facilities enable us to turn out the largest orders upon shortest notice. Tents from the raw material to the finished article. Get our Prices.





Woods' Arctic Eiderdown Robes

New literature just off the press—send for it. The only fully guaranteed and genuine sleeping robe for use in any weather.

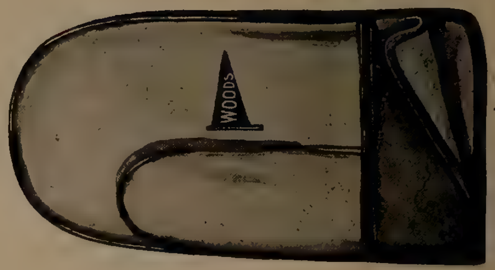
Lumbermen's Clothing

Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Breeches in Plain and fancy checks, Wool Ribbed Underwear, Pure Wool Socks and Long Stockings. Hand Knit Pure Wool Mitts, and Leather Pullover Mitts, and Gloves, Top Shirts of every description for the bush, including Mackinaw, Flannel, Cotton and Kersey.

Woods' 100% Pure Wool Blankets

Are the best buy for your camps, they will look and wear many times better than cheap shoddy Blankets.

An inquiry will bring samples and our traveller.

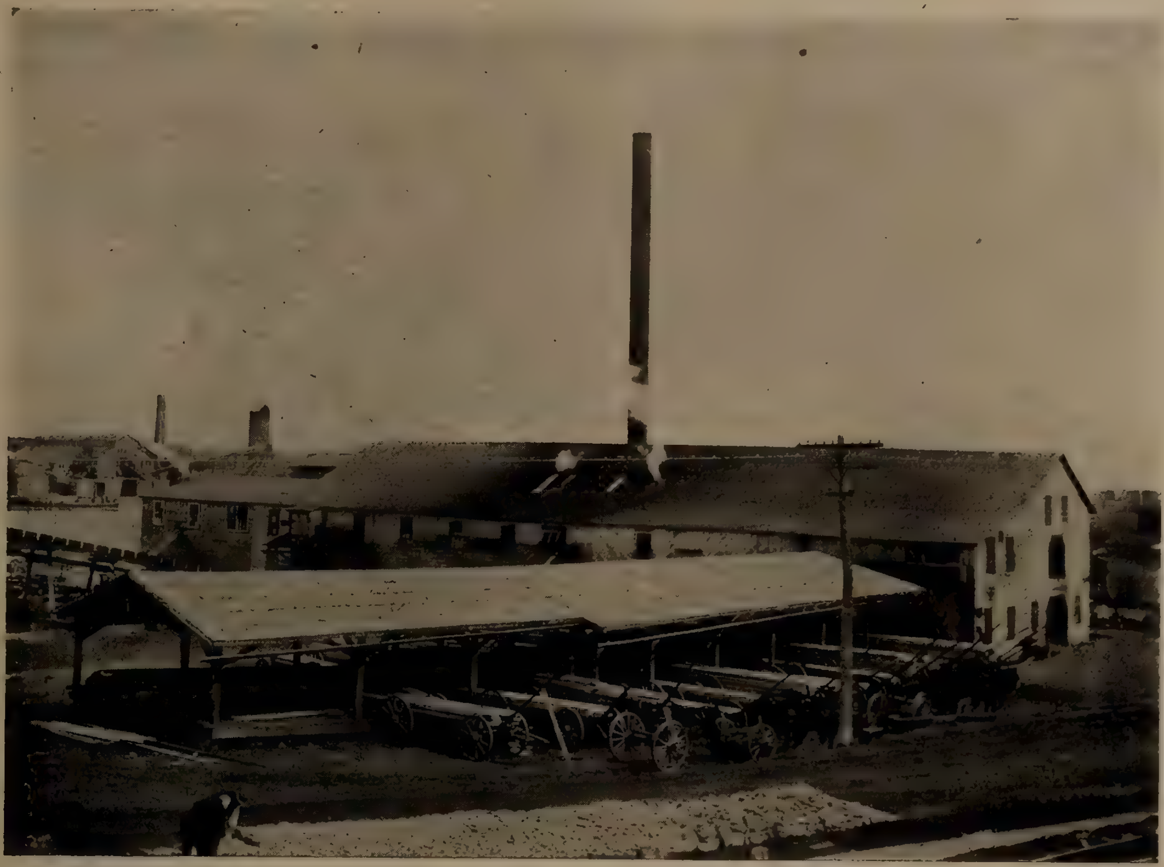


Ottawa
Toronto

Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Montreal
Winnipeg

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies



General View of our Mills at Bathurst

Headquarters in the East for Sawn Lumber

SPRUCE, PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES, RAILWAY TIES, Etc.

Mills at
Burnville, N. B., and St. Anne's, N. B.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.,

Head Office and Mills, Bathurst, N. B.

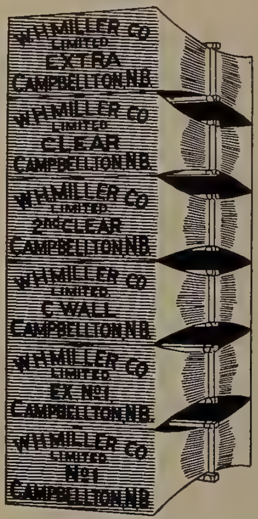
W. G. White, *General Manager.* **G. A. Rogers**, *Superintendent.*

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

Spruce and Pine Lumber

FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE

LATH **TIES** **PULPWOOD**


W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED EXTRA CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED 2nd CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED C WALL CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED EX No1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED No1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.

We make a specialty of New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles and always have on hand a large stock of the various grades. Shipments can be made promptly by either rail or water.

Prompt, reliable and efficient service at genuine 1922 prices. Ask us for Quotations.

W. H. Miller Co., Limited

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

O'BRIEN LIMITED

Established 1869 by John O'Brien

Manufacturers of Lumber

Rail and Deep Water Shipment

SOUTH NELSON, N. B. Miramichi, Canada

Announcing
New Dressing and Resawing Plant

Equipment: "Woods" Fast Feed Planer-Matcher with Profiler and "Yates" Resaw

Situated on C.N.R. at Nelson, N. B. Milling in Transit

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

Spruce
White Pine
Lumber and Lath

Rail and Water Shipments

BONNY RIVER LUMBER CO. LTD.
ST. GEORGE, N. B.

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service and prompt shipment

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
Newcastle, N. B.

Manufacturers and Shippers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber
Laths, Railway Ties, etc.

We have the following seasoned stock on hand for immediate shipment:

175,000 ft. White Pine in 1, 2 and 3″ thick.
125/150,000 ft. Princess Pine 2 x 4 and up.
150,000 ft. Spruce Boards 1 x 4 and up.
2/300,000 ft. Merch Spruce 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 up.
5 M Cull Ties suitable for construction work.

All above Merchantable Stock, well manufactured A I stock.

We Specialize in Spruce for Export

Enquiries Solicited.

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber
Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

ALSO

Planing and Dressing Mill
Sash and Door Factory
Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

A. A. BAILEY

Manufacturer of

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber

Spruce dimensions sawn to order up to 12″ in width. Any length desired.

Ripples, N. B.

JOHN ABRAMS' SONS, LTD.

Founders - Machinists - Blacksmiths

SAWDUST BLOWERS LATH MACHINES

For small Stationary and Portable Saw Mills we manufacture a 32″ Sawdust Blower which has given excellent satisfaction to several hundred mill owners.

Can ship promptly. Write for prices

MONCTON, - N. B.

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

George F. Underwood
President.

John P. Riley
Vice-President.

J. W. Brankley
General Manager.

Dalhousie Lumber Co. Limited

W. H. Priest, Resident Manager
Dalhousie N.B.

Manufacturers of

High Grade Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths
and
"Dalhousie" Brand White Cedar Shingles

Spruce in 1'' 2'' 3"
Sawn with particular attention to requirements of United States and British Export trade

---

Our White Pine 1, 2 and 3 inches thick cannot be equalled in the lower Provinces.

Shipment by Rail or Water.

Let us quote on your requirements.

Saw Mill (left) Mill Storage Boom—Shingle Mill (right)

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

Miramichi Lumber Company

Head Office: Boiestown, N.B **General Offices: Chatham, N.B.**

GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD
President

JOHN P. RILEY
Vice-President

J. W. BRANKLEY
General Manager

Spruce and Pine Lumber Lath, Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

Drop us a line for Quotations

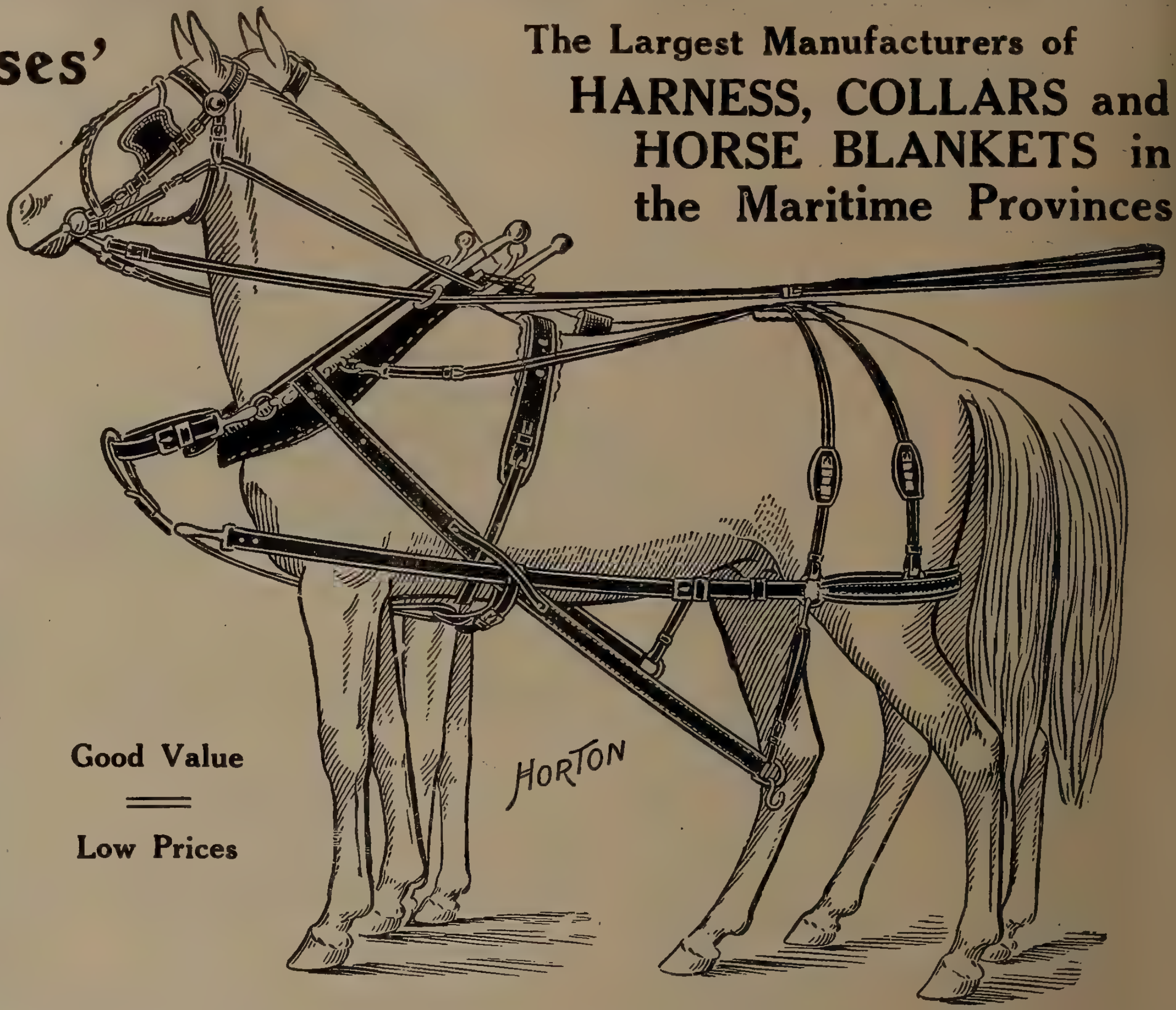
Mills at Morrison's Cove, Douglastown and Chatham, N.B.

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

Make Your Horses' Lives Easier

With Well Fitted

HARNESS



The Largest Manufacturers of

HARNESS, COLLARS and HORSE BLANKETS in the Maritime Provinces

---

We make all styles

Lumberman's Harness

Made with best stock

You will save money by placing your orders with us

Good Value

Low Prices

H. Horton & Son
LIMITED
9 and 11 Market Square
ST. JOHN, N. B.

LUMBER HARNESS

A.E. WRY-STANDARD
LIMITED
TRADE MARK
SACKVILLE, N.B.

We make first class quality Harness, Driving and Team Harness, Harness Parts, Horse Collars, Blankets. All kinds of Saddlery, Horse and Stable Furnishings.

We illustrate our No. 19 Extra Heavy Double Team Harness, for Horses 1300 lbs. and up. Brass Mounted Bridles. Rest of Mountings, Japan. Bridles, Reins, Back Pads, Girths, Hames, Tugs, Pole Straps, Collars, Breechings.

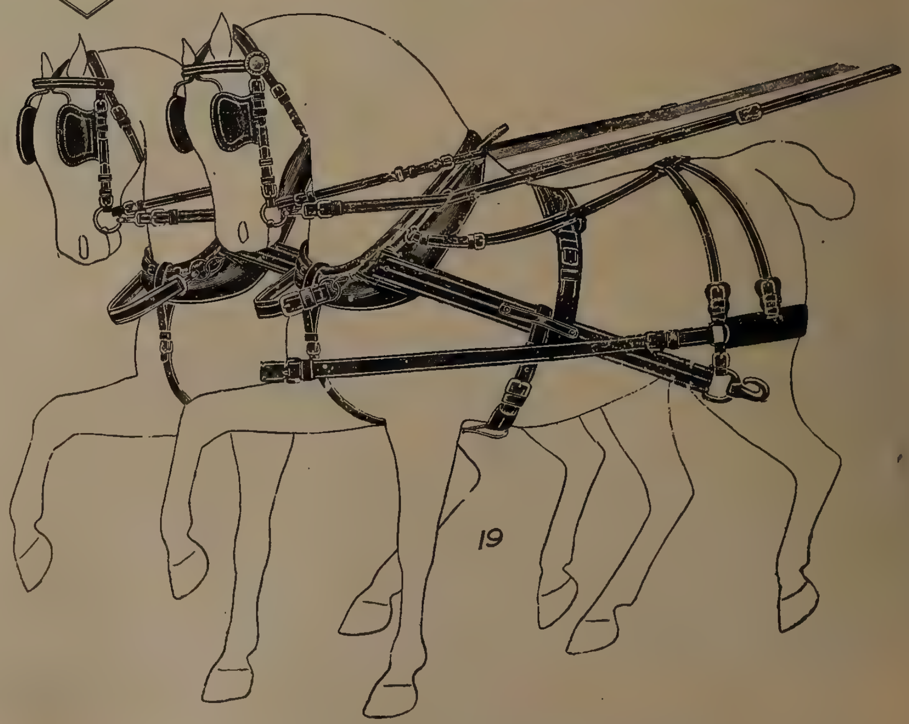
Price, extra, with brass buckles and red Minto top hames

No. 19½—Michigan Lumber Harness, same weight and dimensions as above.

Price, extra, with brass buckles and red Minto top hames.

Lumbermen should note that we are the makers of the original and genuine oil tanned Shoepacks. Every pair guaranteed and backed by a reputation of fifty years' standing.

A.E. Wry-Standard
Limited
Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada



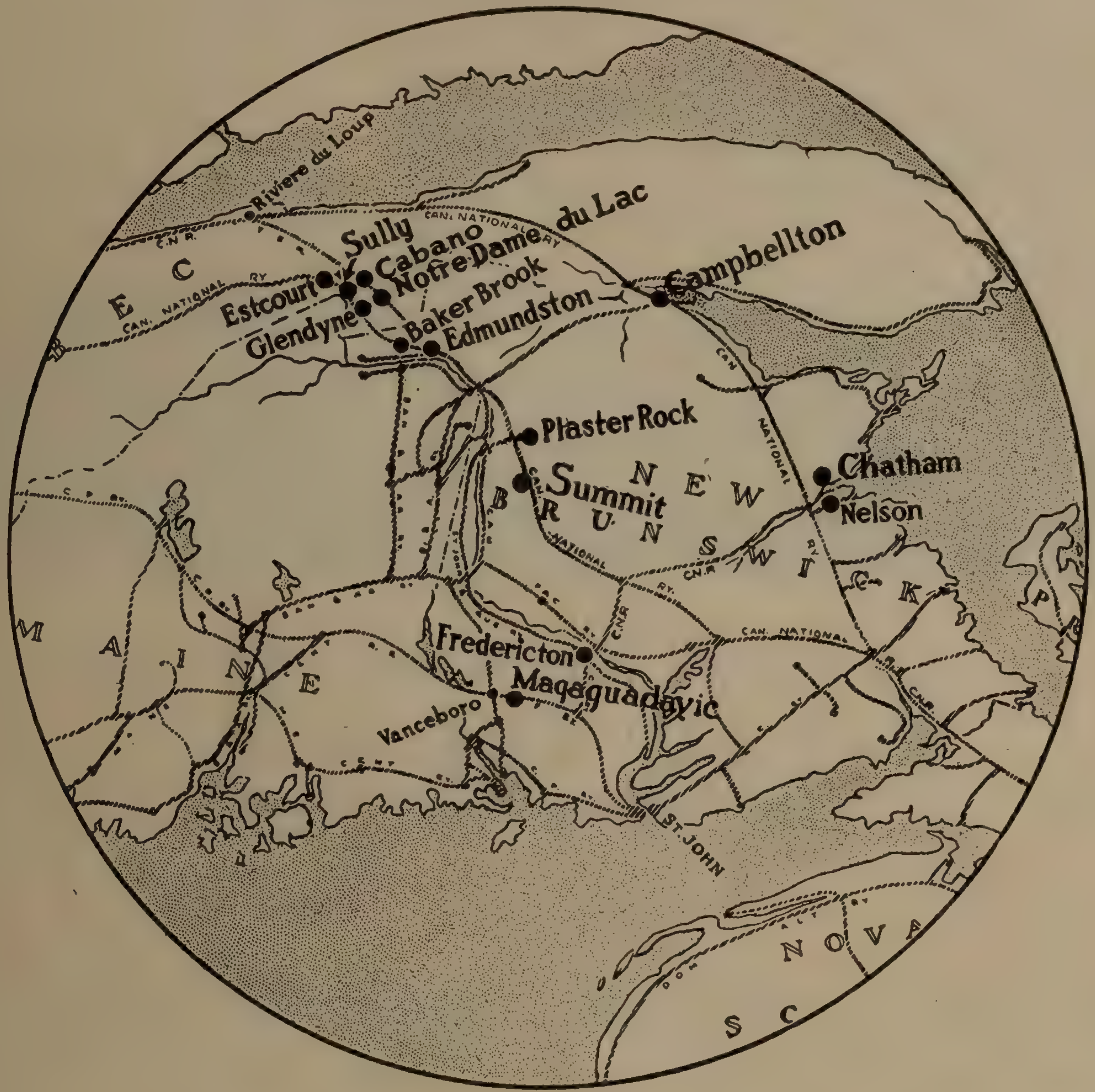
No. 19 Michigan Lumber Harness

Write for our handsome catalogue giving full details and prices complete

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. **Rough and Dressed Spruce.** **White Cedar Shingles.** **Railway Ties**

Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

JOHN PALMER CO. Ltd TRADE MARK MOOSE HEAD BRAND REGISTERED FREDERICTON, N.B.

Where Skill and Care Produce
PALMERS
"Moose Head' Brand" Oil Tanned Footwear

**When You Buy PALMER PACKS or Driving Boots
You Get the Highest Value for Your Money in
QUALITY and WEAR**

Why not write us today for catalogue and prices. We are now selling direct from factory to dealer.

John Palmer Company Limited FREDERICTON, N.B.
CANADA

PUT THAT FIRE OUT

REMEMBER Because of the carelessness of a few individuals, Canada suffers millions of dollars loss annually through

—FOREST FIRES—

BE CAREFUL with matches, cigarette and cigar butts, pipe ashes, fly smudges, camp fires, slash-burning. Always put your fire out before you leave.

Camp fires should never be built in an exposed place, near moss or logs, nor at the base of a tree. Build it on a flat rock or by the edge of the water. Always put your fire dead out with lots of water before leaving. Don't throw "live" matches, cigarette butts, etc. around.

Fight Fires by Preventing Them

NEW BRUNSWICK—Dept. of Lands & Mines

Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines

MARITIME PROVINCES
Reliable Lumber and Supplies

DIMENSION SPRUCE LUMBER AND SCHEDULES

Everything in our yard piled to length

WE ALSO MAKE

Spruce and Hemlock Boards   Lath and Cedar Shingles

Resawing and Planing Plant in Connection   **Matched Planks and Boards a Specialty**

STANLEY DOUGLASS, LTD. **Fredericton, N. B.**

Mills at:
South Devon, N. B.

EXPORTERS

of Spruce, Pine, Hardwood, etc.

from all New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Ports, to British, Continental and American markets.

Quotations promptly forwarded.

Nova Scotia Office:
Roy Building, Halifax, N.S.

W. Malcolm MacKay Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick

Brokers for United Kingdom
A. F. & D. Mackay, Royal Liver Bldg. Liverpool, Eng.

W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers
of Lumber
including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office **Chatham, N.B.**

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

H. W. SCHOFIELD & CO.

Lumber Merchants and Exporters

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Quite Often

you will find the very thing you are looking for in these advertising pages. It will pay you to read them.

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS

Built and Repaired Iron and Brass Castings, Boilers, etc. Ask for quotations on anything you may require in our line.

Special Attention given to

MILL MACHINERY

Union Foundry & Machine Works
LIMITED
SAINT JOHN (West), N.B.

FOR SALE

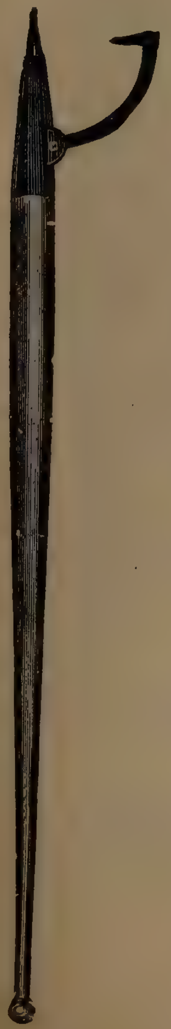
Pine Lumber and Box Shooks

150 M 1x4 & up 6 ft. & up Mill run pine 150 M 2x4 & up 6 ft. & up Mill run pine	Cutting of 1920-21

We can mill this if required by the Purchaser.

Our Box Shook Plant is now running and we solicit inquiries.

J. B. Snowball Co.
LIMITED
Chatham New Brunswick



The McFarlane-Neill
MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

BOSS LUMBERING TOOLS

McFARLANE'S
FORGED
STEEL
SOCKET
PEAVEYS

In use from
Coast to Coast

Works and Office:
NORTH DEVON
New Brunswick - Canada

When ordering ask for "BOSS LINE" Steel Socket Peaveys

Catalogues and Prices gladly furnished. - - We welcome your investigation

We also Manufacture a full line of Heavy and Light Varnished Wood Hames

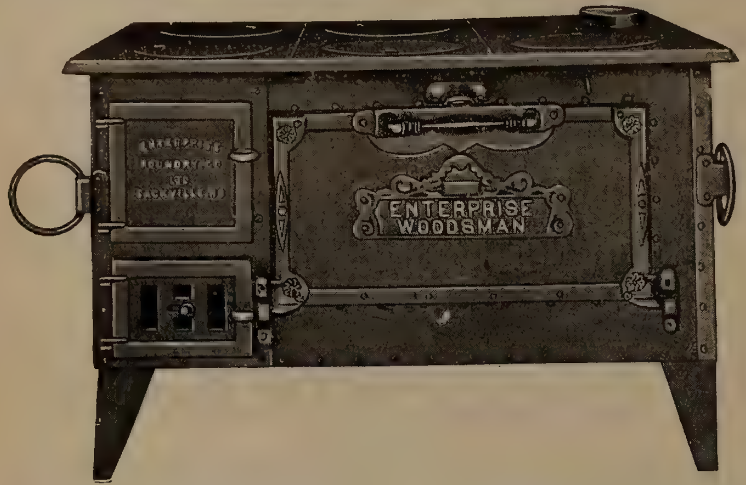
ENTERPRISE

Camp Ranges and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps

When you purchase kitchen equipment you want the kind that gives efficient service not for one season only but for many seasons. This is the kind Enterprise represents.

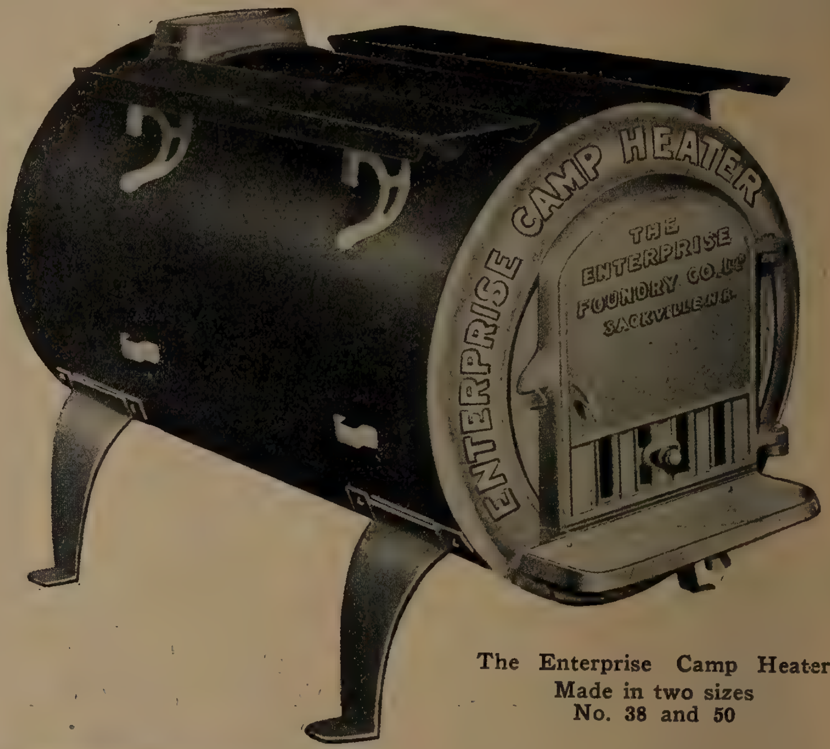
For the Drive or Small Camp


ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY CO LTD SACKVILLE N.B.
ENTERPRISE WOODSMAN

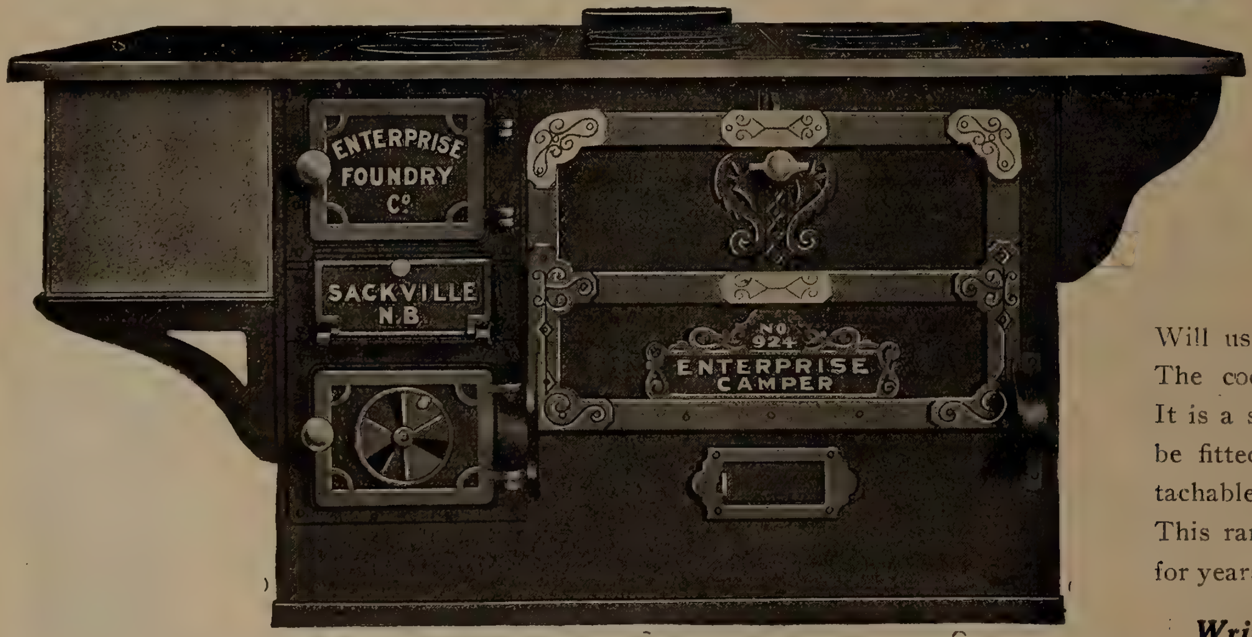
THE ENTERPRISE WOODSMAN
Made in one size

A compact, dependable, strongly made steel range, made to stand hard usage and much moving around. Oven is 21 inches wide. Fire box takes a 22-inch stick of wood. Reservoir holds 10 1-2 gallons and can be put on or taken off in a few minutes. Large wrought iron rings at the corners enable this range to be carried easily with poles.

A Powerful Stove specially adapted for heating Lumber camps, Boarding Houses, etc.


ENTERPRISE CAMP HEATER
THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY CO. LTD SACKVILLE N.B.

The Enterprise Camp Heater
Made in two sizes
No. 38 and 50



"The Enterprise Camper," made in two sizes with ovens 24 ins and 30 ins. wide
Burns either wood or coal

THE CAMPER

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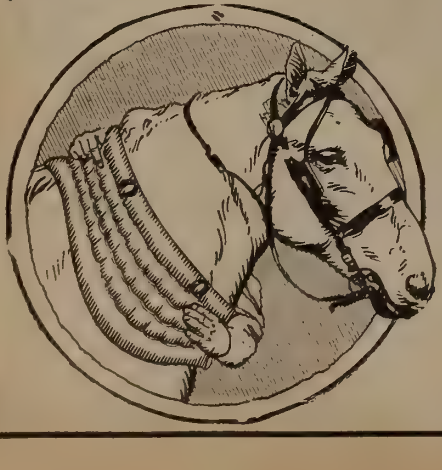

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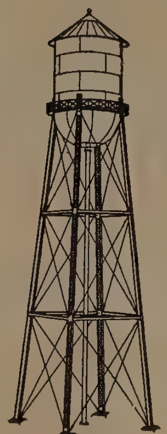

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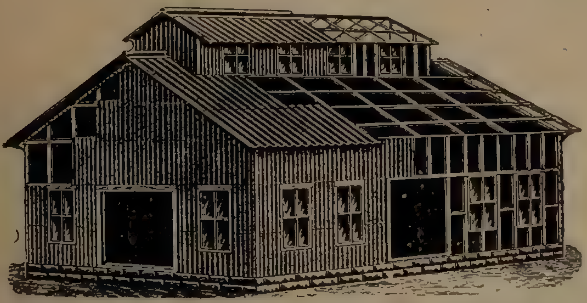

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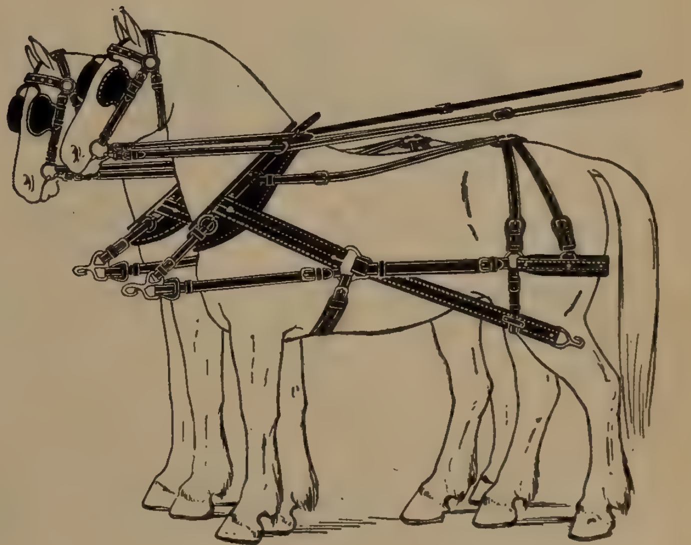

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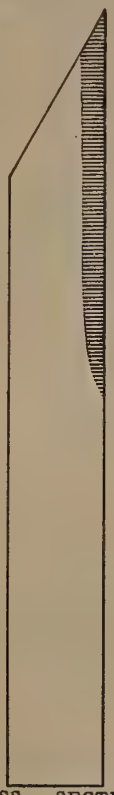

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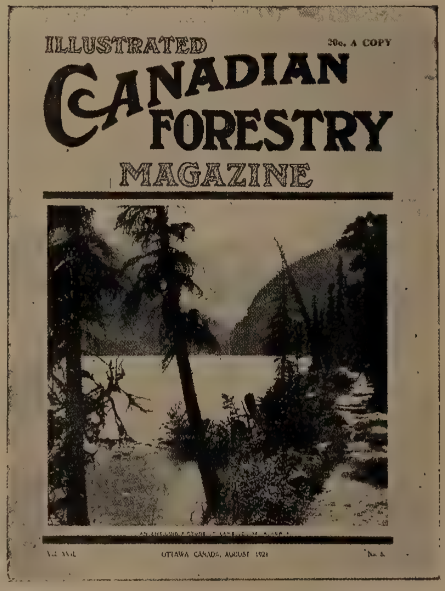

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A FEW RECENT ARTICLES FOR LUMBERMEN

A defence of the 'predatory' lumberman.
Seaplanes in forest protection.
Timber riches or idle wastes?
Scientific forest protection.
What is the cost of growing timber?
Wild animals of Canada.
Champion wood cutters of the world.
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THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

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Vol. 42 Toronto, September 15, 1922 No. 18

Need of Lumber Industry is Stabilized Market

President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association Reviews General Conditions and Believes that Coming Year Will Witness Great Improvement in Volume and Value of Forest Products

As president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is the great national body of manufacturers and wholesalers extending from one end of Canada to the other, I have been asked by the "Canada Lumberman" to say something in the Annual Number regarding the work and worth of our organization and the outlook of the lumber industry in general. This, I confess, is a rather large contract and one which might well be undertaken by older or more prominent members of the calling than myself. However, the present is not a time for deferring action or shifting responsibility. Co-operation is the spirit and watchword of the times and should be characteristic of our vast pioneer industry which is now emerging from the throes of rather prolonged stagnation and entering upon a better and brighter era.

It is not possible to forecast the future, as far as the production, consumption and distribution of forest products are concerned. I can speak, however, with more certainty and assurance regarding the great body over which I have the honor to be the presiding officer. This distinction was conferred upon me at the last annual meeting in Toronto and I am pleased to report that the support and co-operation, promised by the other directors and members, has been forthcoming. They all have the interest and welfare of the C. L. A. at heart and several interesting meetings of the executive have been held.

The Next National Gathering

I will not go into detail regarding what the Association has done and is doing, other than to say that our fifteenth annual meeting will be held in the new Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th 1923. This promises to be the most successful and largely-attended gathering in the history of our Association. Many important matters will come up for consideration.

I might add a word or two regarding our ranks. Owing to the comparative inactivity which characterized the lumber market during the first few months of the present year, our membership fell off to a certain extent, but lately, due to the revival in business and the better feeling existing in all avenues of the industry, we have secured several new members, and the prospects for continued growth are promising.

There are several phases of expansion, activity and usefulness connected with the C. L. A., but I shall only refer to one of them and that is, the Transportation Department, which under the efficient and aggressive direction of Mr. R. L. Sargant, has proved of much service and value to all the members. The exceptionally strong case which was presented before the Board of Railway Commissioners last winter in Ottawa relative to a decrease in freight rates, was largely due to his energy and industry. The latest concrete result has been the reduction in the estimated weights on lumber for which we have been contending for a long period. Other timely and detailed information has been sent out from time to time by our transportation manager.

A. E. Clark, Toronto, Presiding Officer C.L.A.

Our veteran and faithful secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, has also watched carefully the interests of the Association, particularly in regard to legislation, sales tax, tariff changes and anti-shingle agitation, and kept the members promptly informed on matters of vital consequence.

Without concerted action on the part of the lumber industry through the functions of the C. L. A., I am inclined to say that the railways or the government might, to use a colloquial expression, "slip one over on us." There appears to be a feeling in official quarters that the lumberman is a fair prey for anything that may arise. Little do outsiders know of what the industry has had to face during the last two years with disturbing legislation, trade restrictions and unjust levies on the part of the federal, provincial and transportation authorities.

Better Conditions May Be Looked For

With respect to the business barometer, I feel that the present is a period of revival, following recovery and readjustment, and a more stable and satisfactory state of affairs will prevail from this out. There is little need to review conditions as they have obtained up to the present time. With what has taken place, we are all more or less familiar and have had a somewhat painful experience. The lumber industry, in common with other great activities, has suffered considerably by reason of the disquieting foreign conditions, railway freight exactions, excessive business tax, price-cutting propaganda and the general exactions of labor. Some of these handicaps have or are now being removed but labor is still inimical in its attitude, and through its various gatherings and organizations, demands that wages shall be maintained at as high a level as during the war.

On the other hand, we have the consuming public clamoring for a reduction in the price of all requisites and maintaining that values are inflated. It is difficult to reconcile the diametrically opposite positions of the labor element and the public, and unless the former is willing to adopt a broader and more reasonable stand, the outlook is not bright for a decrease in the price of commodities.

Up to the last few weeks lumber, generally speaking, has been disposed of at a loss. It could not be logged, towed, manufactured and marketed at a figure which has been paid for the finished product. Producers and distributers have taken their financial reverses with equanimity, and have never lost confidence in their vocation or their faith that the future would come out alright. Building activities in the larger centres has helped develop the volume of business in softwoods and dry stocks apparently have been well moved out and the way cleared for an enlarged production during 1923.

Solidity, Expansion and Profit

I believe that the coming year will be one of solidity, expansion and profit if we are all go-getters or peptomists. All the artificial and speculative elements which

(Continued on page 118)

What Logging Horoscope of Canada's Pioneer Industry Reveals for Coming Season

Representative Millmen Hold Divergent Views on Situation but Believe that Outlook is on Whole Promising

Tide has Turned and Many Operators Think 1923 Will be Year of Normal Production and Distribution

The future is always interesting and it is the speculative with which the great lumber industry has the most to do. It is a long-range task from the felling of the tree to the distribution of the finished product and operators are, therefore, much concerned in what will likely take place during the next few months.

In the past those who have closely followed the markets and gave some thought and study to production and consumption, were able to read with more or less accuracy the trend of the times and to indulge in prophecies that seldom went astray. That was in the days before the war, and even during the European strife it was possible to foretell with a moderate measure of correctness what would transpire. The aftermath of world hostilities, however, upset all calculations. Every standard went by the board, every preconceived notion was shattered, and every edict was swept aside by the great onrush and boom in the forest products business during 1920 which was characterized by feverishness, artificiality and speculation. Then in September, just two years ago, came a change. Orders were cancelled, prices began to sag, large producing concerns sought to curtail or unload, but the stop signal was sounded too late. The impact was almost disastrous in its results.

Then came the slow process of recovery and readjustment followed by predictions of a quick return to prosperity and a swift ascent in values. These did not materialize as prognosticated. Labor troubles of various kinds arose, legislation of an unfavorable character was introduced, freight rates were boosted, the sales tax increased, foreign demand fell off, while there was a deflation in currency, a cessation of building enterprises, a slowing-up of industrial activities, etc., and it was almost impossible to unload stock at any prices. Manufacturers and wholesalers took a heavy loss.

But this is a story familiar to everyone and needs no rehearsing in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman." Early in the spring structural activities set in encouragingly in the larger centres. Stores and dwellings of the better class went up in numerous new districts, labor became saner in its demands and more productive in performance, but somehow or other prices did not advance to any extent until recently and it is predicted that they are still below the cost of production. However, things are now on the upgrade, the corner has been turned, and while prosperity and a stabilized market have not arrived as yet, they are within vision, and many operators look for the year 1923 to be one of normal production, sale and distribution.

Several Concerns will Branch Out

Numerous predictions have been made that this year's cut would be a record-breaker, and that the coming season would see logging conducted on a scale not equalled in the last decade. Most of these prophecies vanish into thin air when facts are obtained firsthand. There is no doubt that, on the whole, there will be a considerable increase in the cut during the coming winter. Last year the number of camps fell below normal, and it is safe saying that activities in the bush will be, at least, normal. In some cases where big companies have run out of logs or have moved out all their dry stock, that they will increase the number of men in camps.

Wages show a tendency to advance from $5.00 to $15.00 more than last year, which will, no doubt, mean a raise in the price of mill run lumber of, at least, $5.00 to $10.00 per M. Men have not been plentiful for those firms who early enter the bush, as a large number succumbed to the lure of the Western harvest and have not yet returned. There has been considerable outside construction going on in road-making, bridge building, track-laying, etc. These jobs have also taken up any surplus from ranks ordinarily corralled for woods work. However, it is expected that as winter approaches the labor situation will improve and that a greater number of men will be available. When the cold weather comes on those who have been having a rather soft snap during the summer begin to get more anxious with respect to future, and the help situation may thus be alleviated.

The cost of provision is about the same, or in some cases a little less than last year, but on the whole when everything is taken into account, the tendency is for manufacturing and operating costs to mount rather than decrease.

The "Canada Lumberman" has obtained from various reliable sources opinions regarding the output for next year, and while it is not possible to publish nearly all that have been received, a few of the most outstanding ones are presented in this issue. In the symposium it will be noticed there are the sanguine, the moderate-minded, the mark-timer and the pessimist. On the whole, however, a more cheerful view is taken of the lumber prospects for the coming season than has prevailed during the last two years. For various reasons the names of the firms are not given but the districts in which they operate are indicated so that a good idea may be obtained of just what those who have to pay the shot think of the throw for 1922-23.

What the Mill Men Say

A Nova Scotia firm say,—"Throughout the western end of our province we look for a greater production during 1923 than previous year. We understand through the small operators that a larger percentage of portable mills will be working during the coming winter. Our operations will be similar to the previous winter, and we are not looking forward to any decrease in cost of production from a wage standpoint. We anticipate a substantial drop in the cost of supplies compared with previous year. We do not look forward to any extension of activities in the lumber business during the season of 1923. Present prices will hardly justify manufacturers extending their activities to any great extent."

A Montreal firm write,—"As we disposed of nearly all our lumber, we are planing to make logs, during the coming season, to keep our saw mills busy next summer. We do not think wages will go up because every millman realizes that lumber has to be manufactured at very low cost."

A leading concern of Chicoutimi County, Que., say,—" We expect to operate in the bush again this coming winter on about the same scale as last season. So far as we know the prevailing rate of wages for labor will perhaps be slightly higher, although the costs of supplies should be around about the same figure. So for as we are able to find out the companies in this district will be operating on slightly larger scales, although we have found out during the present summer that lumber is still moving slowly. We have the feeling, however, that next spring will see an increased demand for lumber of all kinds.

From Quebec comes the following,—"We cannot advise you yet regarding the extent of logging operations in this district, and it is too early to express an opinion on the prospect for 1923, production, distribution and sale. We are not prepared to say that logging will be increased but, at any rate, it will be carried on to the same extent as last year."

Cannot Produce Profitably at Present

Here is how an old established Miramichi firm gauges conditions,—"It is rather early to form an idea of what the probable cut will be during the coming winter as no move has yet been made in that direction, but the indications are that the cut will not be any more (if as much) as last season. We have not yet decided whether we will operate at all or not and some of our neighbors are in a like position. The fact of the matter is, that at present prices of lumber (and we have no reason to assume they will advance in the near future) we cannot procure logs under the stumpage charges imposed by the government and make both ends meet. Consequently, it seems to us wise to husband our resources till the business generally becomes more settled and prices better established, which we think will come when the old stocks which have been lying over for the past three years are worked off. So far as the labor situation in this district is concerned, we think there will be ample for requirements but till some movement is made for the woods no rate of wages will be established. On supplies generally we look for some reduction, especially on hay and oats, but to what extent we cannot yet say."

A firm in Argenteuil County briefly observe:—"We do not think present prices and demand justify extensive operations this season."

A Sherbrooke, Que. organization:—"We find the demand for our jack pine lumber very good at the present time, and recently disposed of a block at an advance of $2.00 over price secured at the beginning of the summer."

Another large organization in Quebec district furnishes the following interesting view as based on their own business experience:—"It is generally admitted, we believe, that the stocks of sawn lumber will be very low at the close of the present season, so that the prospects of business for the year 1923 are very good. As there is no chance of seeing any lower prices and the demand is keeping on the increase all the time, the manufacturers will do well we consider to extend with safety their operations to the standard of pre-war years."

Stocks of Sawn Lumber Low

A representative manufacturer in Nova Scotia says:—"It is rather early in the year to make any forecast as to the extent lumbering will be carried on in Nova Scotia during the coming winter, although it is safe to say there will not be over 50 per cent. of a normal production. The greater part of the lumber which has been sold during the last two years has been at a heavy loss to the manufacturers, and until the market shows some some signs of improvement the tendency will be to curtail the output, and a large number of operators will not cut anything this coming winter. The cost of production will be about the same as it was during the year of 1921-22, which was about 50 per cent. of what it was the previous year. While several steamer cargoes have been shipped to Great Britian the greater percentage of the lumber this year has been shipped to the United States. If shipments keep up at the same rate for the balance of the year the greater part of the stock in the manufacturer's hands will be cleaned up, but there will still be on hand a large quantity of old British Government stock. In my opinion the present demand for lumber does not justify operators cutting on a large scale."

Say Stumpage Rates are Too High

From the Chatham district in New Brunswick comes the following interesting outline of conditions:—"We cannot really tell you what the operations this year will be. As you know, the New Brunswick Government is holding the stumpage at $4.00 per M., and we cannot compete with the world's market with a high stumpage like this; consequently, we do not think the operations will be large this year, although some companies are talking of going in. So far as we are concerned, my directors do not want me to operate until we get rid of our sawn lumber—and we also are carrying a large quantity of logs, probably eighteen to twenty million feet. Of course, the New Brunswick Government may insist upon our cutting according to their regulations, 10,000 feet per mile, and if it does insist we shall have to cut, but I hardly think it will. At the present time, the labor situation is very scarce. So many men have gone out West on the harvest excursion, and there are many others employed by the government doing road work. We understand that the men are asking a good deal higher wages this year, but whether they will get what they ask is another question. The cost of woods' supplies generally will be less than in 1921. There is a splendid crop of hay and it will be much cheaper. Other supplies will be only slightly cheaper. You ask whether we think 1923 will be a normal one in the production, distribution and sale of forest products. We do not think so; and the present prices and demand for lumber are not what they should be. Although there seems to be a fair demand, prices are very low."

One of the largest concerns in the Campbellton, N. B. district contributes the following:—"While we plan to do more logging the coming winter than we did last, we have not yet decided what we are really going to do. We find our jobbers and men demanding more money for getting logs than we are prepared to pay, and making them cost more than we can stand; in other words, to go into the woods and get logs for the figures they ask, plus the present high rate of stumpage in this province, and on top of this the cost of manufacture, we cannot figure where we can make ends meet, or, in other words, get back a new dollar for an old one. Unless we are assured of better prices for sawn spruce in the British market next year than is presently obtainable, it would not seem as if our operations the coming winter will be very heavy."

Old Logs Pretty Well Cleaned Up

Another firm on the North Shore of New Brunswick remarks:—"As the old logs are being pretty well cleaned up this year, no doubt there will be considerable more logs cut than last year, but we do not think there will be a very large cut, as the price for deals and lumber is very low in comparison to what they can be manufactured for and stumpage is high."

A large manufacturer in Restigouche County, N. B., writes:—"We do not intend to increase our output this coming winter. As to wages we are of the opinion that the same will be 30 per cent. over last year. The prices of supplies run about the same as last year with the exception of hay. We do not feel that the present rates received for lumber will allow the manufacturer any profit. The outlook for 1923 is none to good."

Production Will Not Be Normal

The president of another leading North Shore organization in New Brunswick takes a somewhat different and less optimistic view of the future than a number of his fellow-manufacturers, and presents a detailed analysis of the situation which will be read with interest although all may not agree with what he says:—"There has been no logging operations started in this district yet and our opinion is there will be less logging this year than was done last year. Last year the production was 60 per cent. lower than the previous year and our prediction is that the cutting this season will be less than last. The fact of the matter is that the costs of producing to-day are so great that the lumbermen are all losing money and until the market situation changes and lumbermen can see a profit in operating they will simply have to lay by and do nothing. So far as we are concerned the indications at present are that we will operate practically nothing at all on the New Brunswick side and our cut on the Quebec side will probably be about 10 per cent. of what it was last year. As to the cost of supplies, we rather think that they will be on the whole somewhat less than 1921. Hay will be cheaper and oats will likely be lower, the other supplies will be fully as high. The few men going into the woods now are going in at considerably higher rate than last year; in fact we understand the low rate is $26.00 and that it runs up as high as $35.00 and men are none too plentiful. This, of course, will have an influence on the production. The truth of the matter is to-day that there is very little unemployment and there is no surplus of men the same as there was last year and the year before. We can not see that the production of lumber in 1923 in the Maritime Provinces will be anything like normal. The production in 1922 would not be over 40 per cent. of what it was in the previous year and we are of the opinion that the production for 1923 will not be any greater if it is as large as the 1922 cut.

Larger Operations Not Warranted

Still another of the leading limit holders of New Brunswick writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:—"There has been very little discussion yet of logging and as the price of manufactured stock has not yet improved, it does not warrant any very large operation for this year. No reduction was made in the stumpage rate although the papers seem to indicate that there was a reduction of $1.00. The stumpage rate as issued on the first of August last year was $4.00 for spruce and pine, and unless we in New Brunswick are placed in a position where we can compete with Quebec as far as stumpage is concerned, we will have to curtail until the markets materially improve. A great many men left the Chatham district on the harvest excursions and it looks as if there might be a scarcity of help if any large operations were carried on. Supplies especially in hay and oats will be considerably less than last year. As far as our firm is concerned; we have not yet given the matter any consideration. Our capacity would be 25 millions, but under most favorable conditions we do not anticipate we would get out more than half this quantity."

A Nipissing district organization say:—"There will not be any increase in output from this part of the province. There is nothing in the present condition of the lumber market and cost of operating that we can see to warrant a special effort toward increased production."

How Things Look Up North

An old established firm in Grey Peninsula remark:—"As far as we are concerned we are not going to operate any stronger, if as strong as we did last year. We do not consider the lumber situation good, as far as it applies to hardwoods until there is a market for the lower grades, and at the present time, such is not the case. We would not advise anyone to cut hardwood logs, in the expectation of only being able to sell F.A.S. and No. 1 Com. and having to practically give away the grades lower than that."

A leading concern in the Midland district gives the following interesting information:—"We will have about the same cut this coming year as last year putting in the same amount of camps. We find men very hard to get, and wages are up $10.00 to $15.00 more a month than last year. Supplies are about the same, meats going higher, hay and oats cheaper. We expect the price of lumber to go up at least $10.00 per thousand, as it will cost more to log this coming year."

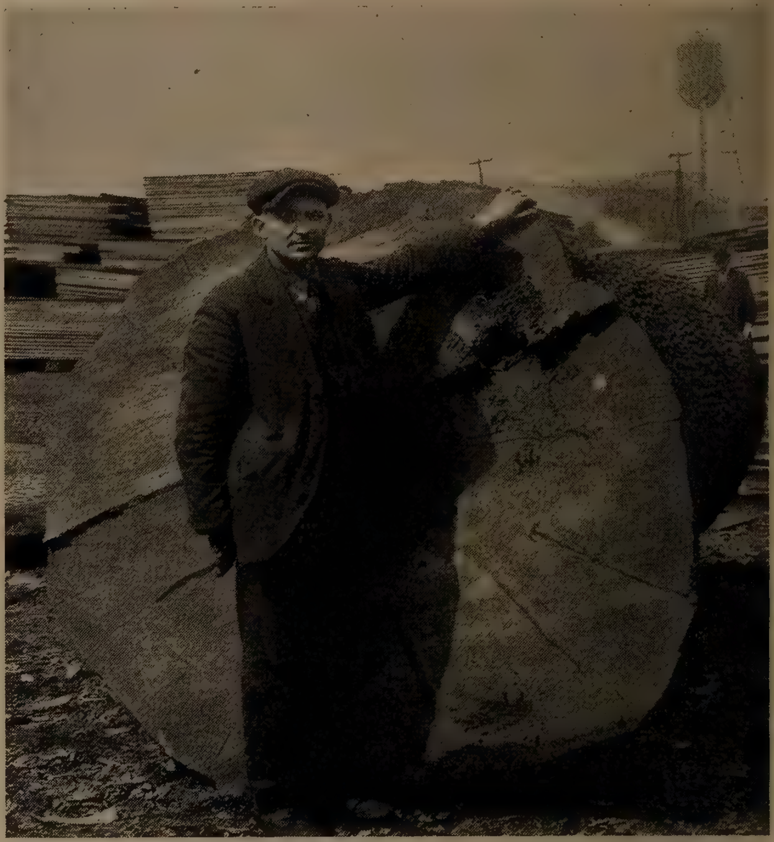
Another firm in Algoma declare:—"We figure on about the same

(Continued on page 116)

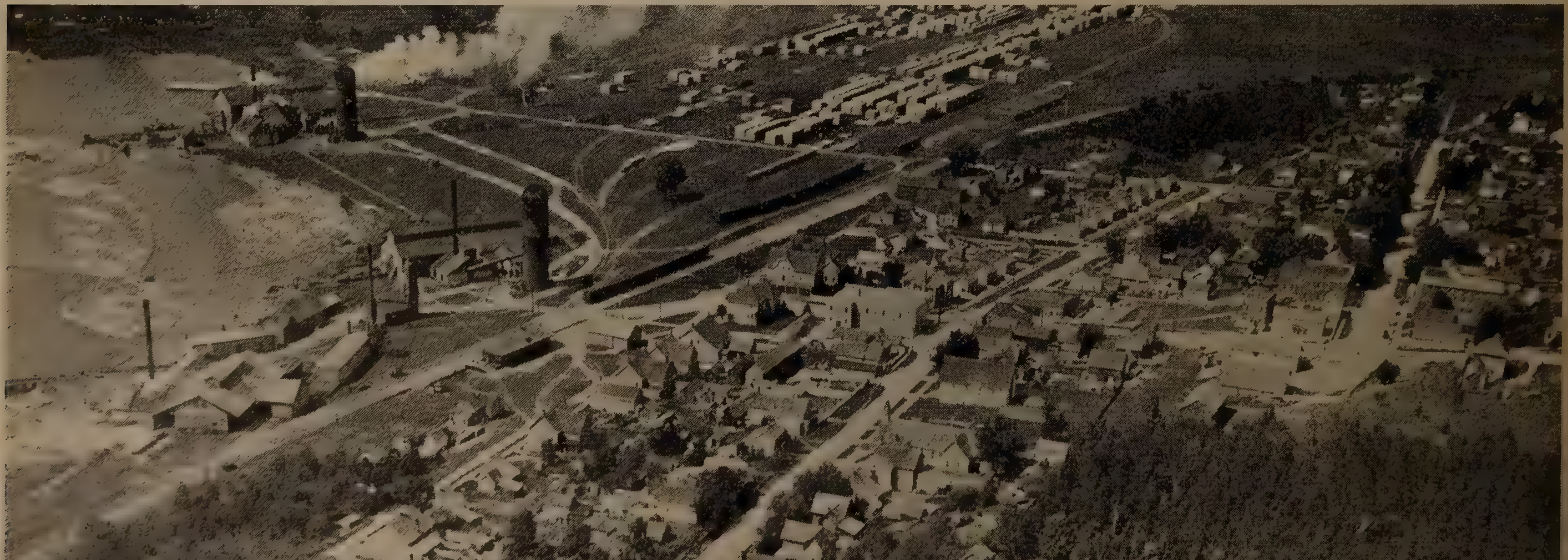
THE LUMBER YARD AND FOREST IN PICTURES

A freak maple in Stanley Park, Vancouver, showing sturdy upright branches growing from the bole of this peculiar-shaped tree which takes root in two places

Steamer "Bielman" of Port Huron with a carrying capacity of 13000 cords of pulpwood, taking a load from a raft in the Nipigon Bay, Ont.

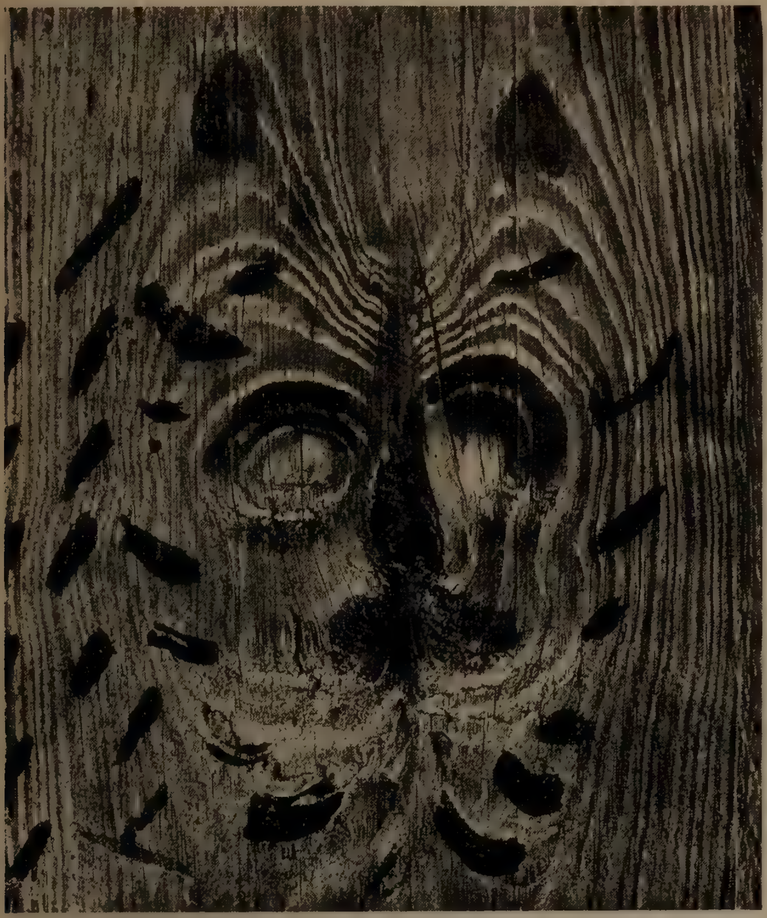


This cherry log is six feet in diameter and was sawn recently at the mill of G. Elias & Bro., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.



A unique picture of Victoria Harbor, Ont., and the mills of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., which are seen at the left. The photograph was taken from an aeroplane while proceeding at a high rate of speed over the village. The booms of logs, the various streets and other features are clearly seen. The lumber shown is, of course, only a small portion of this season's cut, but even the few piles observable represent several million feet.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY



An unusual wood phenomenon, showing a Hoo-Hoo cat's face cut from a southern yellow pine log at a plant of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., in Texas. The original section of the board is now in the possession of R. A. Long. The photograph has not been retouched in any way and no human hand has had anything to do with the figures in the wood with the exception of the heavy daubs on the side of the face. The coloration over the eyes, the nose and mouth and in the tips of the ears appears naturally in the board.

Largest cedar tree in Stanley Park, Vancouver, 54 feet in circumference. Standing in front of the monster with arms outstretched is G. F. McCandless, of Toronto, who took many interesting pictures in the park

Showing load of lumber being dropped on a motor truck. The load is lifted slightly, turned around and deposited on rollers

Travelling crane with load of lumber ready to be placed on motor truck. This eliminates delay in loading, thus conserving truck time.

What Logging Horoscope of Canada's Poineer Industry Reveals Today

(Continued from page 113)

amount of logging for this year as last, just enough to supply our mill for the season. The rate of wages on this shore is $26.00 to $32.00 per month. The supplies costs are reduced from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. from last year. We think that 1923 will be a normal year in production, distribution and sales of forest products."

A Bracebridge lumber company state that they purpose running about the same number of camps as last year. Regarding the labor situation, they add:—"At present we are not able to state what the supply will be nor what the rate of wages that will be paid but presume that last years' rates will be in effect. As to our opinion regarding the production, distribution and sales of forest products, would say that 1923 should be a good year as the old stocks of lumber seem to be getting worked off pretty well."

A Fort Frances company announce that their operations for this winter will be from 75 to 100 per cent. more extensive than they were a year ago. The labor situation there is not exactly satisfactory but not too bad. Rate of wages should be approximately the same as they were last year and the cost of many of the supplies that enter into the cost of logging should be considerably less than last year. Hay, for instance, will cost about 50 per cent. less. Many articles of food supplies will be lower. The year 1923, in view of the exceptional prospects for a bountiful crop, should be a satisfactory one from the standpoint of the lumber manufacturer.

Labor Situation is Much Stronger

A Pembroke organization thus sums up the situation:—"We would say that we are not putting in any excessive operations for this coming winter. The labor situation, while not acute, is much stronger than it was last year, inuring to the benefit of the workers At the present time it would look as though 1923 was going to be a normal year for production, and if the demand for lumber as has been existent during July and August continues, there will be no doubt about the 1923 crop being duly absorbed on appearance."

A North Bay concern remark:—"We intend to operate three camps this winter to take out logs, while last year we only operated two. We think the rate of wages will be a little higher this year than last and there will be more difficutly in getting sufficient number of men. Outside of the question of wages we believe woods supplies will be a little less than last year with the exceptions of bacon and beef. We are of the opinion that the output of logs will be larger than last year if sufficient labor can be obtained. We think that the market outlook for 1923 is favorable."

A Pakesley, Ont. organization observe:—"We will not operate as extensively as last year and only have six camps instead of eight. Labor is not very plentiful so far, a great many men having gone West to the harvest. The wages prevailing seem to be $26.00 to $35.00 per month and board. It does not look as if the production of lumber on the Georgian Bay will be much greater than last year. Pulpwood operators, however, seem to be getting more active. Supplies promise to be easier this season, especially hay and oats, and there is a slightly downward tendency in all quotations. Meats are, however, pretty stiff."

Plenty of Help After Harvest

From a firm in Kenora district comes the following:—"Our logging operations will probably be nearly double that of last year. Just at the present time the labor situation is not good, but we hope that after the harvest we will be able to get plenty of help. Wages will probably show an advance of about 10 per cent. over last year. We are looking forward to an improvement in demand in 1923."

An Arnprior concern summarizes matters as follows:—"Our woods operations this year are practically the same as last winter's. Wages are also about the same, and the cost of woods supplies are slightly reduced."

A Central Ontario organization reviews matters as follows:—"We anticipate operating three camps and a jobber this season as compared with two camps and jobber last year, an increase of one camp. Labor is very scarce at present, partly due we believe to harvest and mining activities, but should improve later on. It looks as though rate of wages may be about $30.00 to $35.00 as compared with $26.00 to $32.00 last season. We believe supplies generally will be cheaper than last year, perhaps sufficient to offset in a large measure the increase in wages. We are of the opinion that production will be greater than last season, and that 1923 prospects will justify the increase."

Jack Pine Prices are Too Inferior

One of the leading concerns in Algoma say:—"We expect to operate as many camps this season as we did last season. Labor at present is scarce, and there is every possibility of wages being considerably higher than last season. Woods supplies are slightly on the increase over last years' prices. The present prices of lumber, especially jack pine are, at least, $10.00 per thousand feet too low, and will have to come up, or the production of it will have to let up. It costs just as much to operate in jack pine as in white pine, and there is no comparison as to the prices offered for the two different classes of timber."

Attractive Office Building is Splendid Advertisement

The Laberge Lumber Co. Limited, of Sudbury, Ont., is one of the most enterprising concerns of Northern Ontario. The slogan of the organization is "Everything in Builders' Supplies," and an extensive woodworking business is carried on. The company have for many years conducted an up-to-date plant with modern high speed machines and have lately been directing attention to their office quarters. The result has been the erection of one of the finest and best-equipped buildings to be found anywhere in the province.

A recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman" contained an instructive illustrated article on "Attractive office is good investment in building up retail lumber business." More and more firms are beginning to realize that this is true and are devoting their efforts to not only putting up artistic well-finished buildings, but at the same time are beautifying their environs and keeping their yards and shops scrupulously clean.

The handsome new office of the Laberge Lumber Co., Sudbury, Ont.

The new office of the Laberge Lumber Co. is built on a super cement-concrete foundation with walls of shiplap, veneered with tapestry brick. The beams are all of steel and the roof is of ruberoid type A built-up roof. The floors are birch covered with cork linoleum, and the inside walls are plaster, on metal lath, and Bishopric board. The trim of the office is Canadian oak throughout. The edifice is heated by hot water and electrically lighted. The interior trim is of Canadian oak while the furniture is of quarter cut white oak which is made at the factory of the company. The office represents the last word in convenience, layout and arrangement, and is a model one in every respect.

J. A. Laberge, secretary-treasurer of the company, who, by the way, is a former Mayor of Sudbury, recently stated,—"We do not wish to appear boastful but we are proud, and believe we have every reason to be, of our new premises. As you are, probably, aware, the usual direction one gets when asking for a lumber yard is a little 2 x 4, tarred paper shack in some back lane. We are pleased to say that, in Sudbury, the two principal lumber dealers have offices which compare favorably with any other line of business."

A. C. McDougall formerly a Calgary alderman, arrived recently from Elko, B. C., where his firm McDougall-McNeil, Limited, has secured the contract for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of newsprint in large quantities. The complete undertaking, so Mr. McDougall states, calls for an expenditure of about $13,000,000 and work on the first unit, which will entail an outlay of $3,500,000, has already been started. On the completion of this unit, the second will be started. The whole project will take about three years and in the construction activities approximately 1,000 men will be employed.

Forest Fire Menace May be Regulated by Legislation and Other Means

By W. F. V. Atkinson

W. F. V. Atkinson, Toronto

To obtain a successful regulation of the forest fire menace in Canada is a large order, but it is not altogether an impossibility. In order to offer practical suggestions for this purpose, and for the perpetuation of home forests and for home industries, it is first necessary to understand how these forests are owned and in whom the power to legislate is vested.

With regard to freehold forests and the smaller wood lots, the Legislature of each province can control the actions of the inhabitants, but the necessary assistance for the manufacture and control of such properties has not yet been attempted in Canada. With regard to public forests, the title and control is vested in the Legislatures in the older provinces. In the newer provinces, which have not yet obtained control of their natural resources, the title and control is vested in the Federal government, as are also the forests of the Yukon and the North West Territories, as well as certain areas in British Columbia called the Peace River Block and Railway Belt.

This means a series of seven sources of control, with different laws and methods of measuring timber, largely different forest types, topography, climate and utilization, and lastly, a generally different local or popular aspect regarding the value and use of forest areas, both public and private. A moment's thought will thus show there can be no uniformity of laws or methods. It is well known that, with the intelligent support of local public opinion, administration invariably produces better results than can be effected by law making. Where popular support is lacking, laws frequently have no practical meaning. Effective laws can only be recommended by an efficient administration, with a fixed purpose, and after a careful study of all the conditions with which they have to deal. Laws which are expedient for various forest purposes in one part of a province may, with different forest types, topography and climate in another part of the same province, be pernicious or dangerous; such, for instance, as fixed diameter cuttings or slash burning. It can, therefore, be truly stated that no newspaper article can possibly cover the regulation of the fire menace in Canada.

Many excellent suggestions of local value have been offered from time to time, but when the public press exaggerates these suggestions to the importance of general principles, or make the speech of a cabinet minister look like a fixed and satisfactory forest policy, the public receive a false impression that all is settled as it should be. The actual facts are so serious that a full statement of them would not be believed without substantiation.

Requirements to Cope With the Situation

To attain the desired results, certain preliminary requirements, which are equally applicable to all our public forests, should be adopted by the various Executives. These requirements are fundamental and outstanding. First, a sound forest policy; second, public consent to carry through this policy and devote to that purpose the money required; and third, an organization sufficient to bring about, without waste of time, the full results contemplated.

In order to secure a sound forest policy, a Commission for each Administration should be appointed, composed of men of wide viewpoint and embracing individuals of broad commercial interests and others directly interested in the manufacture of forest products, lumber, paper, etc., together with a specialist of outstanding reputation on forest economics. These men, after investigation of all the information available on the markets, production and sale of forest products, capital invested in industrial plants, on available cuttings, and on the actual forest conditions, should draw up a forest policy so well reasoned that it would satisfy the public intelligence and enable the Administration to adopt it as final and irrevocable, with the approval of all political parties.

It is frankly admitted that some of the Administrations have made great progress under existing conditions and public apathy, but they can never control the forests effectively until they have the public consent to spend from the timber revenues a sufficient percentage to get the maximum return and a sustained yield, reserving, however, the greater part of the unlicensed timber lands for future additional industries. A smaller proportion of our timber revenues is now spent in the protection of our forests than in those countries which are fully organized and desire to maintain the forest yield, on scientific lines, as a business proposition. We shall have to spend a larger percentage than these countries until we reach their state of security in the future forest yield.

Forests Must Have Skilled Staff

A large part of our forest production is gone beyond remedy. It is hard to convince the public that this is their business, and that the forests cannot be administered without funds or a skilled staff any better than a railway. When the public insist on business methods, which is true forestry, then the third or last fundamental step is needed; that is to say, a sufficient operating organization.

Excellent material for permanent staffs can be obtained in this country, including a number of those already employed in the work. The work should be raised to what it is elsewhere, an honorable and permanent vocation. The various forestry services should include all of these employed and should be free from political influence, protection or favoratism. Employees should be graded; skill and merit alone should secure promotion from the rangers' school, or an equivalent examination to begin with as will be required. Technically trained men should be in charge of all the special functions for which they are required, and should progress likewise on merit.

All employed in the forest service should wear a suitable and distinctive uniform, as well as a badge of office, so that they may be always recognized and respected. Those, who know the type of men who would seek this work realize also that, assured of steady work, free from outside influence, rewarded for merit, and punished for betrayal of confidence, very real and surprising results would soon be apparent.

With an organization of this kind, it would be practical to change the methods of fixing and computing Crown dues, and in the sales of timber. A considerable increase in the revenue would come immediately from what is now waste in some districts, creating a fire hazard and loss. This includes standing as well as felled timber. Fire losses would be reduced immediately, because of the will to stop them. True forestry methods, now quite impractical, could be introduced and made alike profitable to the operators and the maintenance of the forests.

The Necessary Equipment for Protection

With regard to details or methods of fire protection, location, detection or extinguishing fires, there is little that has not already been published many times. The writer has tested them all, with the one exception of aeroplanes. These may have much in their favor in some places. The first steel observation tower in Canada was erected after my inspection and report in 1910. By whatever method a fire is located, the essential point is to get enough men on the spot to put it out immediately. If a gasoline pump and water are available, they are excellent. Hand pails, pick and shovel, sand and brush have done good work, but the human element of the right kind and numbers is the main thing.

One frequently finds men engaged as fire wardens very poorly equipped, and the necessary help unavailable; others again, without a sense of responsibility or experience for such work, frankly admit they can do nothing but report the losses. Such cases as these show a lack of control or enthusiasm from headquarters. Chief rangers complain that they cannot get the necessary equipment and that funds are lacking. Such a system is inadequate. The fundamental remedy has been indicated above.

It is perhaps within the scope of this article and the discussion of generally useful methods only, to indicate the possibility of defining a method by which, after a close technical study of meteorological conditions, advance warnings could be given in certain districts to fire inspectors or chief rangers to indicate that conditions were approaching a highly dangerous period, or subsequently, that relief was to be expected within a given time.

After a close inspection of the humidity of the forest litter at such periods and places as the Porcupine fire in 1911, and with a view to the above stated object, I begun in 1917 a comparative chart, showing daily mean conditions of precipitation, temperature and wind during the fire season from the first of April to the first of December.

This chart was computed from records for thirty years previous to 1917, as obtained from the American Observatory at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Upon this chart were superimposed, as they occurred, daily records and weekly accumulations of rainfall, daily temperatures and wind mileage. The chart thus showed departures, plus or minus, from the mean curves. Actual fires reported as occurring within a radius of sixty miles were also superadded, with their date of detection and duration.

The results of two years' experience showed that there were great possibilities in this research, and that further observation of certain factors might be of value, such as sunshine and evaporation records, tests of moisture in forest litter and relative inflammability. With these, together with a properly designed chart, indicating when these several conditional factors reached points of danger, a useful set of formulae could be derived and used for forecasting the danger and issuing a valuable and practical warning, more particularly when, as at this observation station, barometric highs and lows could be anticipated by forty-eight hours or more. A large part of the above data was in daily use for a carefully balanced stream flow control.

To make any such system practical, however, for fire warnings, requires an Observatory in the district to have kept the required records for a sufficiently long time to establish reasonable mean curves. Local topography, especially elevations and ranges of hills, might materially alter the controllable area in shape and extent. Winter precipitation had apparently no bearing on early fires, but the date of snow disappearance had. The uniformity of the mean hourly wind curves of each month for many years was most instructive and proved beyond argument that from daybreak to noon was the most effective time to exert all efforts to fight fires.

It is encouraging to note that two years ago American government foresters in Montana and Idaho, working in a more elaborate manner on similar lines, came to somewhat similar conclusions. Definite fore-knowledge is valuable in any responsible work. It is, therefore, to be hoped that more time will be spent on research work of this kind where practicable.

It is sadly to be feared that it may yet take a long time before the Canadian public will exact as intelligent a use of our forests as is obtained in Scandinavia. Before this takes place a large quantity of the present available pulpwood will be gone out of Canada if the record of past exports is continued. This wood is unmanufactured and comes from freehold lands. The public policy of the country is opposed to this, as indicated by the conditions of manufacture attached to Crown timber or pulpwood licenses. The pulp mills requiring this wood should come into Canada, where there is ample power, and they will be welcomed. The paper manufacturing companies now operating in the Dominion would be well advised to purchase all the freehold wood that they can get and reserve their own supply. A heavy export tax would help the Dominion budget and encourage the employment of Canadian labor in Canada. A large number of Canadians have had to leave Canada to work in the New England mills. An export tax would, therefore, help in the retention of home grown forests for home industries.

What the Lumber Operator is Really Up Against Today

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading Ontario operator says,—"I notice that a recommendation has been made by a forestry expert to the Ontario Government in regard to changing the Doyle rule. I think this is a serious mistake and one that the provincial authorities should well consider before taking any such radical step. We have all bought our timber limits on the strength of this rule and any change would be a very serious matter. "Pine logs in Canada as a general thing do not over-run very much if honestly measured. You know pine is not like spruce. It is seldom straight, especially the small logs, and the large ones will not saw out the amounts credited to them on any saw.

"In these days the lumberman has enough trouble, anxiety and worry to face without that which would be created by a change in the present system or basis of measurement. We are being crowded harder all the time both from above and below. The upper and nether millstone is grinding us all the while until our lot is anything but a peaceful one. We now have to build our camps up to standards never dreamed of and furnish every man with a single bed and enough blankets to keep him comfortable. Then the doctor demands $.75 to $1.00 per month per man, which in olden times was enough to pay for all medical and hospital attention. Now, through the Workmen's Compensation Act we must pay the hospital for all accident cases. The Board also demand a good profit from a lumbering business—3 to 4%.

Besides, the lumber vocation is the most hazardous of any in Canada. The wind affects the drive, letting you work, or not. The rain affects the bush work, letting you work or not, during which time you are paying your men just the same as if they were hard at it. Hot dry days leave the timber and lumbed open to the ravages of fire, while sultry weather stains lumber so that it degrades the choicest of it to culls.

"The risks of the lumberman are many and there is no reason why the whole industry should suffer through the mistakes or dishonesty of a few. This great outdoor calling should not be put in a wrong light with the public owing to the lapses and defects of a few. In every grade—every pursuit of life—you will find a few who lack principle and honor and the lumber business is no exception to the rule, although those, who do not measure up to manhood's mark and status are, I believe fewer in number than in other allied lines of activity.

"In spite of the obstacles that I have mentioned, the uncertainties which we encounter, the faith we have to exercise in the future and the long-range vision we must develop, lumbering is, after all a great game. The very nature of the calling challenges the admiration of men, the wide, free, open-air struggle in which humans wrestle with the forces primeval. It stimulates to action, stirs the imagination and creates the impression and conviction that man is doing something when, out in the far flung bush felling the monsters of the forest or converting raw material into a finished product which goes to rear industrial establishments and provide homes for the masses. I feel that I could grow eloquent upon the mission of wood, what its manufacture, sale and distribution mean to the health and happiness of the human family, but I must leave that for some other time and occasion."

Need of Lumber Industry is Stabilized Market

(Continued from page 111)

characterized the general lumber situation in the early part of 1920, have been eliminated, and no one wants to see a return of that so-called boom period which ended in a boomerang.

So far as the hardwood situation, with which I am more intimately connected, is concerned, our wood-using industries, such as agricultural, piano, gramophone, furniture and trim, are getting busier and buying in larger quantities. The numbers of inquiries coming to hand indicate that the period of normal industrial and commercial enterprise is not far removed. The low ends of hardwood are still difficult to market, but, no doubt, in time some way will be found to make use of our No. 2 and No. 3 common, which has been a drag in our business.

The export outlook is improving, ocean freight rates are gradually coming down, and stocks of Canadian lumber, which have been in the hands of outsiders, reduced to a point where they require replenishing. There is no doubt that our return to normal trade conditions has been retarded by the coal strike and the transportation troubles, but it is believed that the latter will be satisfactorily settled and the railways soon resume their usual activity.

There has been an abundant harvest in practically all parts of Canada, and when the wheat crop begins to move, the great agricultural community will undertake repairs, alterations and new buildings which have been held in abeyance awaiting the outcome of their toil.

The lumber business in both volume and demand has for some months shown growing activity and increasing interest. There is a large accumulation of orders in reserve and the main purpose of lumbermen should be to get the industry in complete and successful operation, so far as is humanly possible, in the matter of production and consumption. I believe that we can look forward hopefully and confidently to the future. Each month is showing signs of improving and the consuming trade is realizing that stocks are getting lower. In the absorption of losses and reductions all lumbermen have borne their share. What we need during the coming year is a stabilized market and a reasonable profit.

Where Lumbermen May Learn Everything About the Wood They Cut

By A. F. Roberts, Vancouver

There exists in Vancouver—though this fact is not as widely known among the lumbermen of British Columbia as it might be—an organization that is at the disposal of the lumber industry generally for the securing of accurate information and data concerning B. C. woods.

The Vancouver station of the Forest Products Laboratory, which is the organization referred to, is the only branch station in Canada established by the Department of the Interior. The main station at Montreal has been a potent factor in the development of the Canadian timber industry for a number of years and there is no doubt that the new branch will bear worthy fruit in the years to come.

It is situated at the temporary site of the University of British Columbia where it was established in the summer of 1918 by the Imperial Munitions Board in order that experiments might be carried out in regard to the strength and endurance qualities of Sitka spruce which was then coming into prominence for airplane use. Reliable data on the properties of this wood were badly needed and experiments along that line were carried on until the summer of 1920 when the Dominion Forestry Branch took over the station.

The results of these experiments not only proved that the British Columbia spruce was the finest obtainable for the particular purposes of aviation but also established the value of this wood for sounding boards and musical instruments.

The work of the station at present consists of experiments and tests in regard to the qualities and strength of various British Columbia woods, of which little accurate data is available. The industry in the past has been more or less dependent on information supplied by United States laboratories where different species of woods are tested. This has not proved entirely satisfactory, however, as the British Columbia woods differ in many properties to those tested in the American institutions.

How Different Woods are Tested

Western hemlock, western yellow pine, western larch and Englemann spruce, therefore, are among the woods in which experiments are carried on. Specimens for test are selected in the woods by members of the forestry service and felled and cut under their direction. They are graded and cut at the mill under the supervision of officials of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau and are forwarded to the Vancouver station.

On arrival specimens of the test wood are tested while green, when they have been air-dried for two years and when kiln dried. Photographs of the trees, logs, lumber, etc., from which the test specimens come are kept whenever possible and as much data as possible gathered. Small specimens of each wood are tested with regard to wood conditioning, uses and properties, moisture content and other qualities.

The equipment of the station is sufficient to carry on all experimental activity of this nature which includes timber testing, timber physics, wood preservation and pulp and paper experiments. There is a staff of five under the direction of Captain W. P. Dunbar, A.M.I.C.E., a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. The full complement of the station is eight men and it is expected that additional men will be taken on at a later date. The staff has the co-operation of the Timber Industries Council of B. C.

The most recent addition to the equipment of the station is a large Olsen universal testing machine which can handle columns up to 16 feet in length in 12 by 12 size. It is used for testing safe loads for columns and stringers and has a capacity for compression and tension tests up to 200,000 pounds. No other machine of this capacity has been built to take such long columns and members of the station staff are very proud of it.

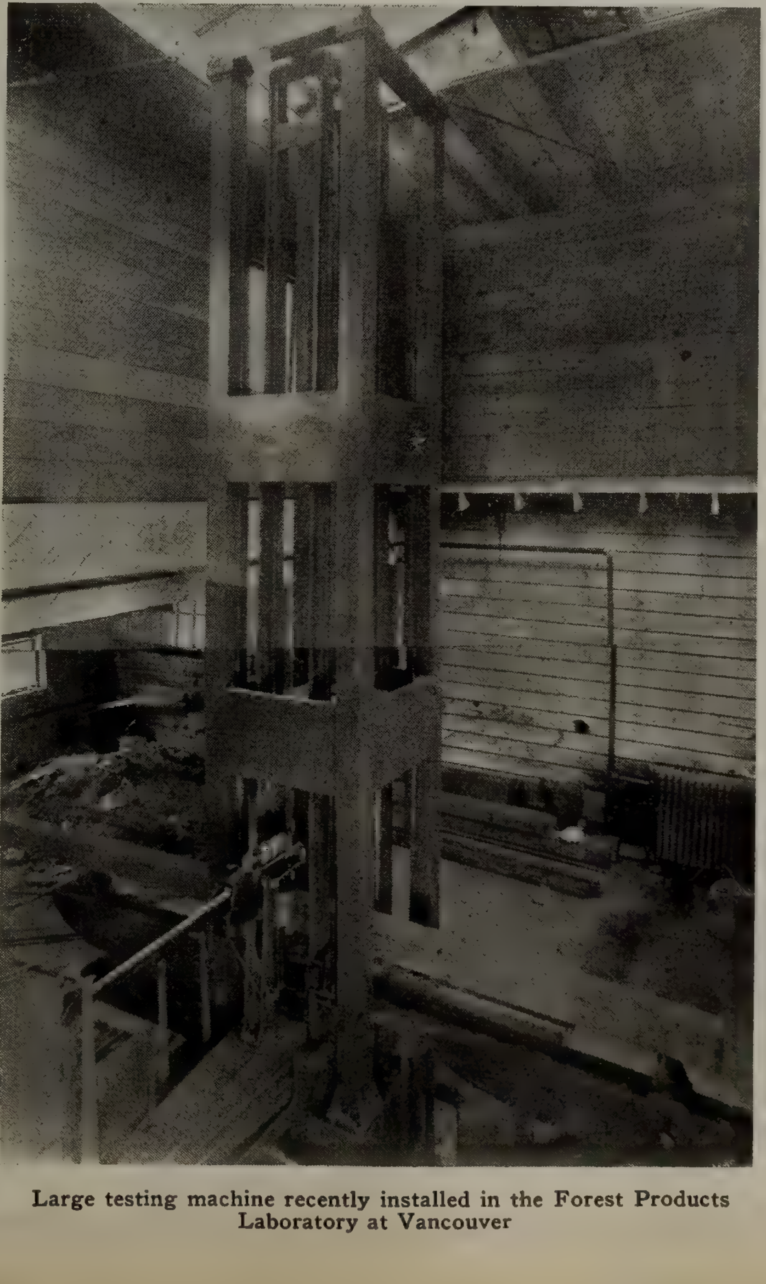
It is operated by a five-horsepower direct current motor, which with various controllers, gears and clutches can be operated at nearly any speed. The main screws of the machine are imbedded in concrete twenty feet under the ground and the columns are more than twenty feet in height.

Co-operating With the Station

With this machine tests will be carried out in structural size specimens of the British Columbia woods, including Douglas fir and western hemlock. The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers Association will co-operate with the station by sending in specimens for tests and it is expected that much valuable data, hitherto unavailable will be secured. Students of the University of British Columbia, who are engaged in the work of the department of forestry or other sections of the faculty of applied science make use of the laboratory for various tests in connection with their studies. The staff of the station assist in demonstrations and tests of this nature.

The services of the station, according to Captain Dunbar, are entirely at the disposal of the lumber industry generally and experiments will be gladly undertaken upon request. If a lumberman desires to know the qualities of certain wood, its strength, methods of preservation, etc., these will be determined. Although the station is not as completely equipped as it will some day be all information possible will be secured if the request is forwarded to Captain Dunbar.

Another helpful feature is that by the use of the institution, all guesswork and speculation may be eliminated and forest products manufacturers are able to learn definitely from reliable sources all about any wood, its strength, quality, adaptability, etc., before embarking upon its production in a large way or even acquiring extensive timber limits. This is the day of specialization, and in this the Forest Products Laboratory is playing a highly important part. Its worth and work will no doubt increase in appreciation as the years go by and knowledge of our great basic industries continues to widen. The establishment of the station in Vancouver is a recognition of the premier importance of the province as a great local and exporting timber centre with a future that is promising and permanent.



Large testing machine recently installed in the Forest Products Laboratory at Vancouver

Jack Pine—Its Growth, Use and Adaptability

By Roland D. Craig, F. E.

Roland D. Craig, Ottawa, Ont.

In the old fable, the lion was greatly amused when the mouse suggested that some day he hoped to be able to be of great service to him, but when the lion became entangled in the hunter's net he was very glad to avail himself of the mouse's assistance in saving his life.

A few years ago, anyone connected with the lumber industry, would, in much the same manner, have ridiculed the idea that the despised weed tree of the forest, Jack-pine, would ever become an important factor in the forest wealth of Canada. Today, however, from the standpoint of revenue production it is the most important tree in the province of Ontario. It has attained this position in a very large measure through sheer hardiness and perserverence. Where other more popular trees have succumbed to axe and fire, the Jack-pine has promptly stepped into their places, until now vast areas over which the lordly white pine or the towering spruce formerly reigned, have been conquered by this hardy little tree. Being closely related to the Scots pine, it is possible that through this connection it has derived the characteristics which enable it to succeed where others fail. It has, in fact, many of the characteristics which are popularly attributed to the Scotch. It is found in practically all classes of tree society; it thrives on meagre fare; it reproduces prolifically and adversity seems to make it more determined to succeed. Another relative, the Lodgepole pine, of the mountains in the western part of the continent has the same characteristics and though not as yet used to the same extent as Jack-pine is, nevertheless, becoming a valuable asset. It is destined to take its place among the members of the coniferous family, and in the coming years we will likely hear a great deal more about this variety of pine.

The Jack-pine is normally found occupying a rather inconspicuous place in white and red Pine types and in spruce types from Nova Scotia and Maine to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, including northern Michigan and Minnesota on the south and the south shore of Hudson Bay and Great Slave Lake on the north. It probably reaches its best development in the region lying north of Lake Superior. It is usually found more abundant on the lighter soils and in northern Ontario and Quebec, sandy ridges, as a general rule, carry Jack-pine, while on the lower, heavier soils spruce and balsam predominate. Where it occurs in pure stands, it is almost invariably as a result of fire. It seeds at an early age and continues to produce crops of seed every year but about every third year an extra heavy seed year occurs.

Jack-pine is Most Prolific Seed Tree

A vigorous tree will produce from 25,000 to 50,000 seeds per year. The cones take two years to develop and they ripen in September but remain closed until opened by dry, hot winds. Many of the cones do not open at all until they are fire scorched. The seedlings require mineral soil and unobstructed light to become established. A forest fire, therefore, produces the most favorable conditions for reproduction by exposing the soil, removing the shade, and by releasing the seeds from the accumulated stores of cones. It is in this manner that the dense stands of pure Jack-pine have been produced. Though intolerant of overhead shade, the young trees will stand severe crowding and natural thinning is not accomplished so readily as it is with some other species. Many of the stands resulting from fire are too thick to produce the fastest growth of merchantable timber, but it is from these stands that the long, even-sized boles, so much in demand for railway ties, are produced. Jack-pine is a small tree and does not frequently exceed 24 inches in diameter and 90 feet in height but in Ontario it makes a fairly rapid growth reaching in 50 years a diameter of 10 inches and a height of 60 feet, and in 70 years a diameter of 13 inches and a height of 70 feet. On good sites it is capable of producing in 50 years 15 to 30 cords of peeled pulpwood, or from 5,000 to 8,000 board feet per acre.

The chief use of Jack-pine at present is for railway ties for which it is perhaps the most suitable wood in our forests. Its small and even size in the young stands render it especially adapted for hewing, but hewn ties, like the squared pine, will gradually be superseded by sawn ties. Hewing ties is a most wasteful method of utilization. The slabs and tops are not only wasted but being left in the woods create a most serious fire hazard. When the trees are taken out in the log much of the slabs are sawn into lumber and the tops, too small for ties or lumber, can be used for pulpwood.

Jack-pine lumber, though not equal in quality to the better grades of white or red pine, is good, sound and serviceable lumber and is frequently sold as white or red pine common. It is used for light construction, slack cooperage, box material, etc., but the proportion which is clear enough for interior finish is usually small.

The Varied Uses of Jack-pine Lumber

The growing scarcity of spruce and balsam for pulp has led to the extensive investigation of Jack-pine as a possible substitute, and it has been found that, by modifying the process of manufacture slightly, it can be used for either ground wood or chemical pulp. It is already used extensively for kraft paper but there is no doubt that, as a result of the recent research, it will, in the near future, enter extensively into the manufacture of newsprint and as a consequence the life of the pulp and paper industry will be materially extended.

Owing to the fact that, until recently, Jack-pine has not been considered of much commercial value, there is comparatively little information as to the total amount of commercial size in Canada, but from the data that is available there is estimated to be in Eastern Canada at least 70 million cords of a size which would be used as pulpwood, of which perhaps 3½ billion feet is large enough for ties or lumber. In this connection it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the Jack-pine is found in young and growing stands which are approaching maturity, and that, as a result of fire, the Jack-pine areas are being extended so that we may look for a constant increase in the supplies which will be available for pulp, ties or lumber.

Though favored by fire in its reproduction and extension, the impression must not be entertained that Jack-pine will withstand frequently repeated fires. There must be time left between fires for the accumulation of seed for a new crop and owing to the thinness of the bark it is very susceptible to damage by even a light fire. Successive fires result, if not in complete extermination, in an open limby growth of little value except for fuel.

In view of the fact that these young stands of Jack-pine have come in without cost, on lands where there is little or no chance of any other crop for many years, that there is probably no other species of tree from which a marketable crop can be secured so quickly and that the value and use of Jack-pine is bound to increase, every effort should be made to protect these stands from destruction. The prophecy may be made, with as much assurance as most prophecies, that it is destined to occupy the same position of importance in Eastern Canada, at least, as the Scots pine does in Northern Europe.

Some Jack Pine Scenes in the Hinterland of Ontario

Young jack pine near Chapleau, Ont., averaging 600 trees to the acre

Jack-pine tie operation on which the slash was burned

Jack-pine tie slashing which presents a dangerous fire hazard

Jack-pine hewn tie operations showing wasted material on ground

Railway tie loaders in operation at Gogama, Ont.

Lumber secured as a by-product from sawn ties at Gogama

What Nova Scotia is Doing in the Lumber Manufacturing Line

By COLIN McKAY, Halifax

While not a few lumber operators in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been shipping cargoes of old stock at a considerable sacrifice this summer, prices have apparently got down to bedrock, and any change in market conditions is likely to be for better with the improvement when it does come being a gradual process. There is still about 70,000,000 feet of lumber bought by the Imperial Government lying in the yards of the Maritime Provinces, and until that stock is out of the way the factors which might otherwise operate to create a constructive market will not function freely. British dealers are buying on the hand to mouth basis; they do not want to get much ahead of their selling orders because they do not know what moment the large stocks held by the Imperial Government may be thrown on the market. Once that danger has been removed we may expect the British dealers to give some large orders which will materially change the prospect of the lumber industry, because according to all accounts, the stocks being held in the United Kingdom are now much lighter than usual.

The accompanying description of the situation in the lumber industry from the Maritime point of view was given by Mr. W. T. McKean, President of George McKean & Co. Ltd., of Halifax and St. John, one of the most important lumber firms of the Maritime Provinces.

A fair, but not an average movement of lumber from the Maritimes to the United Kingdom and also to the United States has taken place this summer; but unfortunately much of it is accounted for by the efforts of operators to get rid of stocks manufactured when production costs were high, and at the prices prevailing many operators have taken heavy losses. Transatlantic freight rates are still very high compared with pre-war rates, though tramp tonnage is plentiful and available at much better rates than liner space. Scores of schooners are lying idle, but rates on lumber to the United States and southern countries have been unduly high, owing largely to the fact that the coal strike has made it difficult, if not almost impossible, for the schooners to secure return cargoes, which normally consist of anthracite. Oil cargoes from New York, once an important return cargo, are now almost out of the question, as the Imperial Oil company has large oil depots at Halifax and Charlottetown. As for the South American market it has been dull enough; only a few schooner cargoes have been shipped from Nova Scotia this summer.

Complain of High Railway Rates

One difficulty of which the Nova Scotia lumber operator complains largely is the high railway rates. In the province the great bulk of the lumber cut is manufactured by portable mills and moved by rail to Halifax or a few other shipping ports. Now on hauls, such as from Truro to Halifax, the local rates have advanced from two to three times what they were some years ago, and this in itself is a considerable handicap with lumber prices as low as at present. But in spite of the increased railway rates on long hauls Nova Scotia has been shipping considerable lumber to Montreal and even into Ontario. This is a development of the last two or three years, but whether a permanent market has been obtained in Montreal and farther west remains to be seen.

Nova Scotia lumber does not command top prices. It usually sells about $2 less per thousand than New Brunswick lumber, and from $3 to $4 less than Quebec lumber. The reason of this is said to be that Nova Scotia lumber is not as well manufactured as in the other provinces; there does not appear to be any noticeable difference in the texture or quality of the material. In Nova Scotia there is an annual number of small portable mills, their crews do not have the prolonged training necessary to the highest proficiency. And, as the quantity of lumber handled by the average operator is small the grading is apt to be of an indifferent character. The result of these conditions is expressed in the low price the trade pays for Nova Scotia lumber, as compared with the cut in New Brunswick or Quebec, where the operators do business on a larger scale with well equipped mills, and crews working for a longer period and able to acquire a greater proficiency in manufacturing and grading.

According to the last available industrial census—there were 486 log product establishments in Nova Scotia, as compared with 249 in New Brunswick, yet the value of the product of these establishments in Nova Scotia was only $8,331,824, as compared with $26,713,403 in New Brunswick. That is Nova Scotia with twice the number of mills manufactured less than one third the lumber that New Brunswick did. In Nova Scotia the log products industry represented a capital investment of $6,372,121; in New Brunswick the capital investment was $31,816,125, or just five times as great. In Nova Scotia the value of the raw material used was $3,135,602, as compared with $10,644,192 in New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia mills employed 3,423 persons and paid in salaries and wages the sum of $1,369,024, while the New Brunswick mills employed 8,624 persons and paid in salaries and wages $5,520,063.

Some Statistics of Interest

If these figures, which are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are correct, then lumbering in Nova Scotia, despite the lower prices obtained for the product, is considerable more profitable than in New Brunswick; or was in 1919 the year in which the statistics were collected. In Nova Scotia a capital investment of $100 produced a product (including cost of raw material) valued at $133, while in New Brunsweck a capital investment of $100 produced a product valued at only $84. In Nova Scotia $100 paid out in salaries and wages yielded in product (raw material included) a value of $581, while in New Brunswick $100 paid out in wages and salaries yielded a product of only $485.

If we deduct the cost of raw materials from the total value of the products, we get the values added by the mills, or manufacturing process, as follows: Nova Scotia $5,196,222: New Brunswick $16,069,201.

The ratios of capital investment and labor costs to the values added by the manufacturing process indicates that the differential in favor of Nova Scotia is practically the same with respect to capital, and considerably better in respect to labor costs.

In Nova Scotia a capital investment of $100 manufactured a value of $81, while in New Brunswick it manufactured a value of $50. In Nova Scotia $100 paid in wages and salaries yielded in value, due to the manufacturing process, $371, while in New Brunswick $100 paid in salaries and wages yielded only $291.

It is generally held that large scale production is more economical, and therefore more profitable, than small scale production, but this was not the case with the lumber industry of the Maritime provinces in 1919, unless there were serious errors in the returns issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There are operators doing business in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who are in a position to determine whether this conclusion is warranted and to what extent. It is necessary, however, to assume that the statistics of the Dominion Bureau are reasonably accurate; otherwise the value of its labors would be exceedingly problematic.

Portable Mills Produce the Bulk

In Nova Scotia the bulk of the lumber is manufactured in small portable mills, while in New Brunswick the major portion of the cut of logs is manufactured in large stationary mills. No doubt the machinery of the Nova Scotia mills is less expensive; probably some of the plants do not pay taxes, and some probably do not carry insurance. When the Nova Scotia portable mill finishes the season's operation the crew is promptly disbanded; in many cases not even a caretaker is retained. On the other hand the large New Brunswick mill usually retains a portion of its staff throughout the year, even when it is not productive, and it pays a fairly high rate of insurance and taxes. Such facts would seem to offer an explanation of the relatively higher capitalization and labor costs of the lumber industry in New Brunswick.

The difference in the general characteristics of the industry in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are determined, partly by the difference in the topography of the two provinces, and partly by the differences in the system of land tenure. In New Brunswick the industry is mainly carried on on the banks of the larger rivers, the manufacturing being done in stationary mills, and the logs as a general rule floated to the mills. In Nova Scotia there are few real rivers, though many streams. It is possible to drive logs down a great many of these stream, but large crews are required and after the spring freshet a few days of dry weather may leave the drives stranded. Years ago there were numerous small stationary mills operated by water power, but these have largely disappeared. Those that have survived, are on the banks of the larger rivers, where stream driving is easier, or are specially favored as regards water powers, which in many parts of Nova Scotia are of little importance. To a large extent the portable steam rotary saw mills have taken the place of the water power mills. They are readily taken down and put up in another locality, and, it is said, they turn out all kinds of lumber much faster than the older mills were able to do.

Timber Lands are Privately Owned

The Nova Scotia method of lumbering is also to some extent conditioned by the system of land tenure. In the province the Crown lands are of no great extent or importance; the Government's revenues from these lands is only about $40,000 a year, as compared with a million or more received by New Brunswick from its Crown lands. Years ago the best timber lands of Nova Scotia were granted to private parties, and they are now held in comparatively small parcels. The operator who moves his mills to the timber stands, instead of stream driving his logs to a stationary plant, is usually working on his own limits, acquired by inheritance or purchase. Around him may be other privately owned limits, on which he may or may not be able to secure the right to cut. But if he cannot extend his operations from a particular centre he does not worry; he removes his mill to another part of the province.

In New Brunswick the existence of vast areas of Crown lands, bordered, and often intersected, by privately owned lands offers conditions favorable to large scale enterprise. If the operator does not own a large area himself, he can readily secure a lease to cut on the Crown Lands, subject to the payment of stumpage dues to the Government, and the disposition is to assign the leases so as to allow an operator with a stationary mill a chance to continue or expand his operations indefinitely.

One gratifying feature of the summer's business in Nova Scotia has been the strength of the provincial market. Some of the larger dealers say they found the provincial demand about normal, though they did not expect it to be so. While there does not appear to have been a general movement to make up the arrears of building, the aggregate of new construction in the cities and towns has been very considerable, and indicates that, despite industrial depression, the people of Nova Scotia still have money for home building.

Wooden Shipbuilding May Revive

A slight revival of wooden shipbuilding is in evidence, though the number of vessels in course of construction this summer was small enough, compared with the latter years of the war. Indications are not wanting that a goodly number of the wooden ship yards will be fairly busy by next spring. Most of the yards specializing in the construction of fishing vessels have tentative offers of contracts, depending on the results of the fishing season. As the deep sea fishermen have made large catches with fair prospects of obtaining satisfactory prices, the probability is that the Nova Scotia fishing industry will this winter give contracts for a normal number of new fishing vesssels. Then Newfoundland is very likely to come to Nova Scotia for a small fleet of fishing vessels in the near future, because the Ancient Colony during the past two winters has lost a great number of sailing ships, and will need to replace them as soon as business conditions start on a new cycle of expansion, and should be able to do so because most of the lost vessels were well insured.

The market for lumber in Nova Scotia is not of any great importance. Wood working establishments are few and small. Door and sash factories for instance, have little chance of selling their products outside the province, and a very small production suffices to meet all the local demands. Although there is considerable hardwood in the forests there has been no development of furniture or cabinet making of any importance. The reason is the same as in the case of door and sash factories—they have little hope of competing outside the province and the provincial market is too small to warrant investment on any scale in such establishments.

The Principal Trees of Nova Scotia

The area of Nova Scotia is 20,882 square miles, and about one half is forest land, though a much less proportion is now covered by merchantable timber. The principal trees are spruce, hemlock, pine, maple, birch, oak, beech and ash. A generation or more ago there were many large stands of pine, and pine lumber was among the principal exports of the province, always forming part of the cargo of vessels carrying fish to the West Indies, as well as having a large sale elsewhere. But most of the pine stands have been swept away by fires or the axe of the woodsman, who cut recklessly and wastefully—careless of the future. Here and there a few groves of pines remain, sometimes being preserved by the landowner for their aesthetic value, for, with their cone-crested crowns lifted high to catch the soft rays of the rising sun and the last beams of the sunset, their smooth symmetrical trunks have the appearance of natural architecture:

> "Straighter than temples upbuilded by hands,
> Tall column by column the sanctuary stands
> Of the pine forests infinite aisles."

But where once stood groves of stately pine with vistas of colonnaded aisles there is generally a depressing view of scarred barrens, with bleached stumps and withered skeletons, mottled occasionally with patches of green where a swamp has turned the course of the fire, and left a few seeding pines to prevent absolute extermination. In areas which were swept of pine many years ago new growths of other kinds of trees have developed. Nature, however, does not readily reproduce a pine forest on areas denuded by fire. The seed of the

The wide-spread devastation caused by carelessness. Fire fighters putting out some smoking embers after the awful sweep of flames in a recent fire in the East.

pine, although supposed to be winged, does not carry more than a few hundred feet from the parent tree, and are not distributed by birds and other creatures. Sometimes pine seeds may be carried considerable distances by a gale of wind, but at the same time the wind carries the seed of numerous other trees and shrubs which take root more readily and prohibit the germination or growth of young pine. And next to nothing has been done by the government or land owners so far, to encourage the reproduction of pine, though it is evidently a task that migh well engage attention.

For many years past the lumbermen of Nova Scotia have had to rely on the spruce forests, which in some cases have invaded the tracts formerly occupied by pine, for their main source of supply. Worked up in various forms and dimensions to suit the requirements of the different markets which circumstances or inclination induce the manufacturer to cultivate, spruce now makes up about nine-tenths of the lumber exported from Nova Scotia. In a good year before the war the export was in the vicinity of 200,000,000 superficial feet, including deals.

Province Has Six Million Timber Acres

It is estimated by some authorities that there are about 6,000,000 acres of timber in Nova Scotia, all of it within thirty miles of tide water. Anent this estimate Mr. E. D. Davison, of the firm of E. D. Davison & Sons, Ltd., of Bridgewater, N. S., one of the oldest and most extensive lumbering concerns in the province says: "The estimates, made by 'experts', of the standing timber on the different tracts of land tributary to the various rivers of Nova Scotia have varied so widely, and the tracts so estimated have been 'exhausted' so often afterwards, that it seems idle to make any attempt at any further estimate. Spruce lands are so liable to overrun the estimates of experts that it is pretty safe to multiply these estimates by two, especially since pulpwood has become such an important item as a raw material."

Mr. Davison has a special knowledge of the timber conditions west of Halifax, and he holds the opinion that the growth of the forest in that section of Nova Scotia will enable the present cut to be maintained indefinitely, if fire, the lumbermen's great enemy, can be placed under control. In fact, he thinks the cut can be considerably increased by the greater utilization of hemlock and hardwoods. A good deal of hemlock has been cut in recent years, and the market for this once despised wood appears to be steadily improving. Hemlock is found over a wide area mingled with spruce. Hardwood stands are quite numerous, but as outside markets of any importance have not been opened, it is mainly cut for shipbuilding purposes.

The Nova Scotia government has not taken anything like the same interest in questions of forest policy as the government of New Brunswick has done. But this is not surprising, for whereas the Nova Scotia government is only a small owner of forest lands and obtains from them only about $40,000 a year, the government of New Brunswick has for years obtained more than one half of its total revenues from its public lands, which embrace an area of over 7,000,000 acres located in the best timber growing sections of the province. Private owners of forest lands in Nova Scotia have also shown comparatively little interest in forest conservation.

Mr. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, may perhaps be regarded as one of the leading advocates of forest conservation and an up-to-date forest policy in Canada, but in Nova Scotia he is by way of being a voice crying in the wilderness. His efforts to enlist interest in fire protection and reforestation are no doubt having results, and some replanting is being done here and there. But his advocacy of a drastic limitation of the unusual cut is regarded in many quarters as the outcome of an unduly pessimistic view regarding the forests capacity for natural reproduction.

Many Prophecies Have Not Materialized

Anybody who takes the trouble to read the numerous county histories which have been published in Nova Scotia will be struck by the record of discussions and prophecies on this subject: sixty years ago and more, Nova Scotia was full of prophets predicting the speedy exhaustion of the forests. It is true the pine stands, which were then the principal basis of the lumbering industry have gone, but the lumbering men are still doing business, and a much greater business than their prototypes a few generations ago. It is perhaps natural that the small operator going about the province with a portable mill should not be greatly interested in the question of reforestation. Where, as is often the case, he has merely bought the timber on a tract his interest in the land ceases as soon as he has stripped it. Then the owner of a small tract, which has been stripped of timber, often indulges the hope of selling it as farm land. or pasture. Usually he does not look far enough into the future to make an effort to reforest his land.

Larger operators or companies have a different outlook; they are in the position of custodians of interest which demand consideration for the future. At the same time they have often been slow enough to develop a proper interest in reforestation and problems of forest policy generally. So the lack of interest in Nova Scotia, with its numerous small operators and small holdings of timber lands, is hardly surprising. Nevertheless the government and the lumbermen might with mutual profit join hands, and undertake in a more energetic way than they are doing at present, to develop the machinery to put in operation an up-to-date forest policy in the province. Many fire swept areas are now barren of everything except stumps and blueberry bushes, and a considerable portion of the province is unsuitable for anything except forest bearing. The reconversion of these areas into forest bearing lands will have to be taken up sooner orlater, and the sonner the better. Not only wood reforestation assure the continuance of the present annual cut, and perhaps an increase of it, but it would assist the preservation of game and fish. Nova Scotia is still a great moose hunting country, and there is good game fishing in many of the rivers. Forest fires have rendered some parts of the country uninhabitable by game animals, and some of the streams that once teamed with game fish are now barren because fires have swept their watersheds, turning the streams in summer to shallow rivulets unable to support fish life.

An inspection of Charles W. Cox's pulpwood landing at the foot of Black Bay near Port Arthur. This landing contains about 5000 cords of 8-foot spruce pulpwood taken out during 1920-21, and shipped to Detroit

Too Many Fires Break Out

Nova Scotia is also deficient in fire protection. Comparison would be invidious and probably misleading, for judging by the great destruction wrought by fires in all the provinces, none has any particular reason to boast of the careful habits of its people or the efficiency of its fire protection services. Nova Scotia may be no worse in this respect than some of the other provinces. There is certainly room for educating the people in fire preventive habits, and also for devising improved machinery to deal with fires when they do break out. Not only are large areas of forest lands burned over each year, but Nova Scotia, especially in the last few years, has suffered heavily from fires in lumber piles—often caused by forest fires in the vicinity. The destruction of lumber piles by fire has helped to diminish the surplus stocks, and in many cases the insurance companies have paid for the loss. It is not the business of the lumber industry to produce materials for bon fires, when all over the world people are complaining about the lack of housing accommodation.

The white man has not learned an intelligent appreciation of the importance of forests. The old Indians at least understood the relation of forests to his supply of game. The Indians did not have matches or cigarette butts to throw about on dry forest floors, producing a fire was such a laborious operation that they were careful it did not get away from them. Apart from that, the Indians had a respect for trees, endowing them with feelings. It is related that an old Micmac indian, catching his young grandson in the act of imitating George Washington's famous feat, rebuked him for wounding the tree, a small birch sapling. He gravely told the boy that the tree was crying from the hurt, and made him place his ear against the wound. As it was in the spring the boy was able to hear the starting sap making a slight shimmering noise in the cut and thereafter he took care not to wantonly hurt a tree.

How Lumber Stackers Save Space and Labor in the Mill Yard

Cost of Haulage is Lessened, Breakage of Lumber Reduced, and Drying Facilitated—Machine Reduces Outlay for Unpiling and is Economical to Operate—What Users of the Equipment Think of Its Operation—Saving Effected in Roofing Lumber and Foundation Timber—Stacker is Easily Moved and Does Not Obstruct Alleys—Use of Them Expanding in Leading Lumber Organizations.

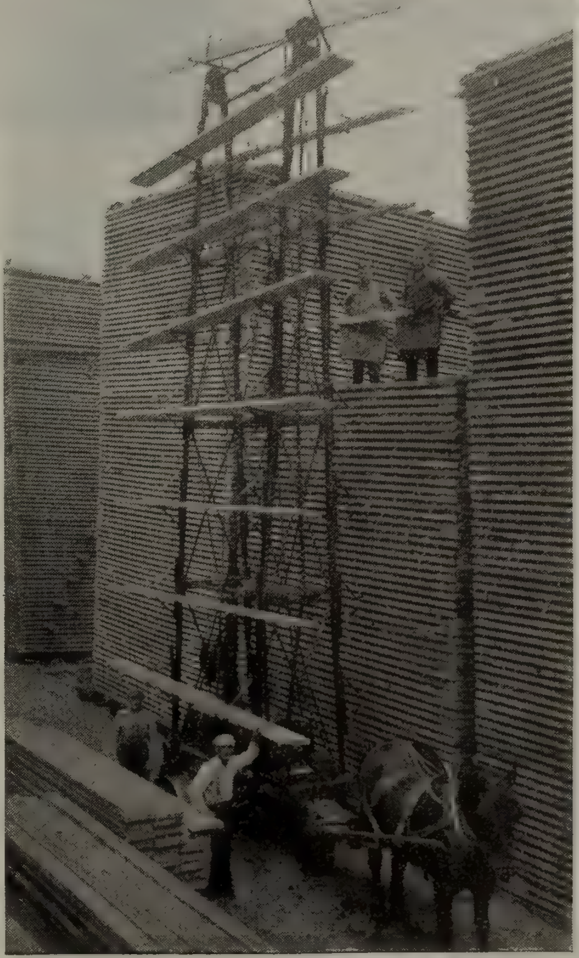
Outside of the economic consideration of taking the best care of the stock, a well-kept lumber yard is a big advertisement and good investment to any producer, large or small. In this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" there appears on another page an article in regard to time and labor-saving devices and how manufacturers are cutting losses and costs to a minimum. In an equally important sense there comes up for consideration the question of space. Many firms have only a certain amount of piling ground and have to make the best available use of it and, perhaps, labor is scarce, indifferent or too exacting.

Any means, that will help to overcome this disability of the human or property element should be welcomed by the shrewd producer. By the erection of skyscrapers in our modern cities,—buildings that seem by their very altitude to rift the atmosphere —residents are reminded that aerial area is advantageous and accessible. Ground rentals and ground space are increasing in value all the while, but in higher levels there is no such barrier or handicap.

Much has been said on different occasions concerning how lumber should be piled; how the alleys of the yard should be laid out; the proper foundations put in for the piles, etc. The greatest opportunity in the sawmill plant to display order, organization and efficiency lies in the upkeep and arrangement of the lumber yard. It is a well-known fact that an attractive lumber yard, regardless of the extent of the stock, betokens a high standard of efficiency and a fine working spirit through the plant. Those firms operating air-seasoning yards may well be judged in the subtle points of good management by the care given their products of manufacture.

The use of lumber stackers or mechanical pilers is growing but it is only of recent years that these have been seen in Canada. How do big operators look upon the work and worth of these "human jackers and pilers?" A New Brunswick firm say—"We made use during the war of two stackers that would pile lumber 40 feet high. With the scarcity of labor and the difficulties of shipping, it became necessary for us to economize in men and also pile our lumber as high as possible. We found these pilers capable of overcoming both these difficulties and used them to good advantage. The lumber is brought down from the top of the pile by reversing the machines which are electrically driven. During the last years of the European strife we had to get outside yards in which to pile our lumber and to bring the lumber in trucks to these points. We found the use of pilers a most economical way in handling it, and any yard that is cramped for space will find machines of this kind very handy."

Another concern which makes use of mechanical piling equipment, the cost of which ranges from $1,000. to $1,500., say,—"We have three stackers in operation. We might say that were they to pile 4-inch lumber the capacity would be 50,000 feet per day; on 6-inch lumber 65,000 feet and on 8, 10 and 12-inch lumber, 100,000 feet. It takes four men to operate the stackers, two at the bottom of the stacker and two at the top, taking off the lumber and piling it. The stackers are elevated by a small motor and put the lumber thirty feet in the air with an ease that is very satisfactory.



Lumber Stacker at work in the yards of the Shevlin-Clarke Co., Fort Frances, Ont.

"One of the great advantages in using them," says the assistant general-manager of a Northern Ontario organization, "is that considerable piling space is saved by putting the lumber up high. It dries better and there is less breakage than when it is handled by hand. The operation of taking the lumber down can be handled in a similar way by reversing the stacker. We do not, however, make any use of this. When we take the lumber down, it is dropped on its end and very little, if any breakage occurs."

The accompanying views in the "Canada Lumberman" show the stacker at work and give some indication of how the stackers are operated and the height to which the piles of lumber are built.

The company add that in their opinion there is no special vantage to small concerns in having these stackers, particularly if plenty of piling space is available. Their great advantage consists in saving space by putting the lumber up high in the air and reducing the cost of hauling. The higher it goes in the air, the shorter the distance to haul it, and the stackers save a great deal in the breakage of lumber. This is not so much the case in the better grades but in the poorer grades where handling the product causes more or less breakage, this is overcome by the use of stackers.

"In connection with our sorter we have 288 spaces into which different lengths, widths and grades can be sorted. The stock boards and dimension No. 1, 2 and 3 are sorted and piled by widths and lengths, that is, they are sorted as to widths and lengths. On No. 4 and No. 5 boards—these are piled as to lengths and mixed widths. All the 4, 6 and 8 ft. is piled separately. The 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 is piled 4 in. and wider, 10 feet and longer." concludes the manager.

Reducing Piling Costs to Minimum

Other examples might be furnished of how representative firms regard mechanical elevators in lumber stacking for air-seasoning at the sawmill. For instance, another Canadian concern says,—"We have two stackers in operation in our yard. The machines enable us to utilize our piling space to the maximum and reduce our cost of piling and unpiling to the minimum."

Some interesting data might be adduced as to what manufacturers of lumber-hoisting devices have to say for their contrivance. One Western concern recently declared their device saved, at least, 50% on labor and from 75 to 100% on yard space. "Our machine," they add, "is fitted with electric or gas motor for power and will also save an average of 263 feet of roofing lumber as well as saving about 386 feet of foundation timber to every 30 ft. pile of lumber. With the machine there is no breakage in piling or unpiling and it will also save an average of 50% of warpage. The speed is one revolution every 56 seconds, or 12 boards to the revolution, making an average of 6,000 ft. per hour. The piler will handle as much lumber as the workmen can lift off of it.

"The machine is easily moved, the working crew being able to move it without difficulty anywhere in the yard as it only weighs about one ton. It requires very little alley space as it is but 5 ft. 2 in. wide over all. The cost of operating the stacker is about one dollar per day, and the life of the machine we claim to be about six years. It has all the safety devices required, and is equipped with an automatic trip which stops the machine should the operator fail to take off the load when it reaches the required height of the pile.

How the Stacker is Operated

"The storage of lumber for air-drying is increasing, and we believe our machine can be operated at low cost for fuel or power. It is possible also with it to double the piling capacity of the yard without increasing the space. The saving in roof boards alone will pay for the machine in medium or large yards. Doubling of the height of the piles reduces the percentage of warped or otherwise damaged lumber. The higher the pile the greater the draft through the pile and the quicker it dries. This is especially true when the pile is built with a chimney in the centre. High piling reduces the distance of travel in the alleys, saving the time of men, tractors and trucks."

In regard to the operation of the machine, it is pointed out that the loading table extends on both ends of the machine so that the lumber can be loaded from either end. It is carried up on dogs attached to endless chains. It is equipped with automatic trips which can, if desired, be adjusted to stop the lumber at any height and a safety trip at the top of the tower which will stop the machine and absolutely prevent any lumber from going over the top. There is no risk or danger in its operation. The machine takes up only 5 feet of the alley and the advantage of feeding from the end is readily seen as neither the lumber nor the machine obstructs the alley. Two men can easily move it anywhere in the yard.

When taking down the piles the motor is simply reversed. Two rollers are easily attached to the towers near the bottom, one slightly higher than the other. The lumber comes down until it reaches these rollers which roll it toward either end enabling the man on the ground to handle it easily. The machine greatly reduces the cost of unpiling, especially in taking down the upper half of the pile."

The Advantages in the Aggregate

It may be said in summing up, that the chief claims made by most manufacturers of these devices are the cutting of piling costs in half, reduction of the unpiling costs and doubling the storage capacity in the yard without increasing ground space. It is also contended that lumber-lifting equipment saves the expense of building more foundations, reduces the loss in boards and quickens the drying of stock through high piling.

Attractively piled lumber showing the facilities of a mechanical piler

Of great importance in any lumber yard, whether the location is an ideal one or not, is the pile foundation. Adequate pile foundations, embodying the permanent elements of plant fixtures, can scarcely be secured without resort to concrete blocks. The size of the foundation block and the number properly supporting any one pile are determined largely by experience, but the elements affecting the consideration are dimensions and species of the stock for piling, the height of the pile or quantity to pile, involving the subject of hand-piling from ground level, mechanical stacking or the elevated tram arrangement and the character of the ground upon which the pile rests. The points are variables, largely depending upon individual practice and conditions at particular mill locations.

Sir George Passes Another Milestone

Hon. George H. Perley

Sir George Halsey Perley, of Ottawa, former High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., and widely known in business circles from his connection with the forest products industry, celebrated his 65th birthday on September 12th and received the congratulations of many friends in various parts of the country. Outside of his political and diplomatic relations, Sir George has been recognized throughout Canada during his business life as one of the most successful Canadian lumber merchants and manufacturers. He is a son of the late William G. Perley, M.P., and was born in Lebanon, N. H. in 1857. His father was the senior partner in the firm of Perley & Pattee, being one of the largest operators in the Ottawa Valley. Sir George was for some years head of the firm of G. H. Perley & Co., Ottawa, and is to-day vice-president of the Hull Lumber Co., vice-president of the Read Lumber Co. and president of the Argenteuil Lumber Co. Some years ago the manufacturing operations of G. H. Perley & Co. at Calumet were taken over by the Riordon Company and the plant is to-day in successful operation having had a busy season.

The public career of Sir George Perley is well known, he being High Commissioner for Canada for over five years, resigning in March last. For a considerable period previous he was acting High Commissioner and discharged his responsible duties faithfully and efficiently. Sir George sat in the House of Commons as representative for Argenteuil, Que., for several terms and, after the general election in 1911, accepted a seat in the Borden cabinet without portfolio. He was first Minister of the Overseas Militia Forces of Canada for a year and a member of the first Imperial War Council Cabinet in 1917 and also of the Imperial Conference of that year. His public and private benefactions are well known and he has been entrusted with many responsibilities by the citizens of the Capital. While president of the Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief, he distributed a million dollars among the sufferers in the great fire of 1900. Previous to entering upon his business career Sir George was educated at the Ottawa Grammar School, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Harvard University and has always brought to bear upon his official duties a trained mind, sound judgment and progressive ideas.

Logging Camps to Make up for Lost Time

British Columbia logging camps will operate for a longer period this year than has been the case for many years, according to G. G. Johnson, president of the B. C. Loggers' Association, Vancouver. This is due to the fact that so many camps have lost time this summer through danger of fires. The news will be welcomed by many hundreds of woodsmen who have been out of work this year during the season when they usually made their year's stake.

"Many camps now shut down on account of fire hazard are preparing to resume operations at an early date," said Mr. Johnson. He thought that, in view of the greatly reduced stocks of all species and the probability of a good demand for lumber this fall, the logging camps would operate to full capacity for a longer period than had been the case in previous years.

Asked if he expected any shortage of labor when the camps resumed work he said he did not think so, as many of the men laid off would return to their own camps, and in view of the probability of steady work for some time he gave it as his opinion that men used to logging would go back to the kind of work in which their experience would bring them the best returns.

What Motor Truck Delivery is Doing Today for the Retail Lumber Dealer

By L. G. Jackson

No retail lumber merchant can conduct his business to-day profitably or progressively without using motor trucks. I do not feel that this statement needs any modification nor does it require prolonged argument to substantiate it. There are those, however, who will not agree that it is essential to operate trucks in order to handle lumber from a retail yard at a greater profit than is now being made. In order to show that it is absolutely necessary to own and operate one or more motor trucks in conjunction with the retail lumber business. I intend to present a few facts.

As a merchant and reader, Mr. Retailer, have you ever really stopped to consider that you are more than a dealer in lumber and the necessary supplies for the builder. You are a merchant in the fullest and freest sense of the word, a potent factor in the everyday life of the community in which you live. Your advice is sought on more occasions than probably that of any other person engaged in the retail selling field. It is given without thought of compensation or return, yet has not your knowledge been acquired in the school of experience and under the tuition of that master teacher known as " hard knocks?" Still many of you do not yet look upon yourselves as more than dispensers of lumber, lath, cedar posts and shingles and various other articles necessary to the builder.

Retailers—you are even more than merchants, for you hold within the power of your ability the opportunity to shape and mould the outward expressions of man's thoughts. You can so construct the town or district in which you conduct your business that those who see, will instinctively exclaim, "Behold the guiding hand of a master craftsman."

The Guiding Hand of a Craftsman

"What has this to do with my requirements of motor trucks?" —You inquire. We will endeavor to show you how essential it is for you to acquire a vision of the real possibilities of your work so that you will look upon your business not as a pile of many different boards and dimension, but as an opening for the expression the latent, creative powers within the man conducting the lumber business in your town.

We said that you cannot conduct your business profitably or progressively without motor trucks. Now, think for a minute and your answer will be in accord with this statement. You cannot today reach your customers as you must without a means of transportation which is definite and rapid.

Your competitor, whose truck delivers his orders for several miles from your village or town, knows that his customer has to have his lumber delivered to him as he cannot afford to take the time necessary to drive to town to procure his requirements. He has added a truck to his equipment, and instead of the customer coming to the yard and in all probability taking his team from a profitable job of plowing or other farm work, the retailer goes to the customer and gives him his requirements where and when he wants them.

You then must be alert and watchful or your customers will learn that your business is not being conducted as the demands of to-day require it should be. and your connection will become smaller and gradually leave you.

If you had not learned that present-day requirements called for the addition of some new piece of machinery, or the replacement of one of your machines by a model of later construction, would you have added that power feed saw, 12 inch moulder, tenoner, band saw or arm sander to your equipment?

Why did you add it? Your answer can only be in accord with our opening declaration. The new installations were added to enable you to conduct your business more profitably and expeditiously, than before.

Even so you must add to your delivery system to day a motor truck for the same reason. Without this means of delivery and distribution, your business is bounded by the extent to which you can serve your customers and the speed with which you can deliver the goods.

L. G. Jackson, Toronto

To-day, transportation is the vital necessity of life, not only to the individual, but also to the merchant whose business is founded, built and conducted on service. Without service we soon must be eliminated, and in order to give it, we must watch our means of transportation.

In order to understand correctly what we mean by transportation, let us study our own needs first and see just how many of them are dependent upon some form of transportation. The word taken from the Latin means the act of carrying across; with a little thought, we can see that very little material which we have for resale, can of its own accord reach its destination without some means employed to carry it from a place of business to its ultimate destination.

Consider the Conditions of Operation

"How does this affect my profit?" you inquire. Well, it affects your profit in this way that, only being able to carry your goods across with as little delay as possible, can you hope to retain your present circle of customers and gain new ones. Otherwise your trade must remain at a standstill or decrease. Your volume of sales will not increase nor will your profit and loss account show that you have increased your net worth during the past period. Without the most up-to-date means of transportation, you cannot conduct your business progressively or profitably.

Like the man of old, you say,—"What then must I do?" First, you must make an intensive study of your present requirements and the future possibilities in order that you can at one stroke provide not only for your present needs, but also those of the future. You must take care that, in adding a motor truck to your equipment, you secure only the best and most modern which money can provide or you will shortly have to replace the equipment with the type which should have been bought first.

Your conditions for operation must be considered. Your yard, for instance, would possibly require some attention; a few of the alleys will need a little drainage or the addition of a few loads of cinders will improve the road-bed somewhat.

Your town streets are not all paved and you must purchase not only a motor truck but also one having an abundance of power, durability and strength to be able to overcome the obstacle of bad road conditions. You may live in a district which has a tremendous obstacle to overcome in that it is very sandy; in that case your truck would be much better were it equipped with pneumatic tires. The purchase of a motor truck requires the advice of a man competent to judge your conditions and able to prescribe the proper remedy.

You may have an objection in that you cannot now see just whom you will put in charge of your truck. That is only a trivial matter as you will soon discover which one of your men is best qualified to care for and operate this piece of equipment, and you need not worry on that score. Your more important necessity is the selection of a proper truck, suitable to do your work efficiently and economically.

The results of your owning motor trucks as added equipment are difficult to forecast. One thing is certain and that is this,—You can reach your customers more rapidly and thus hold your trade which would otherwise go to those whose means of delivery are more satisfactory and prompt. Your business then would not deteriorate but would, increase, and augmented business means enlarged opportunity for service. Through service comes success and, with it, a satisfying knowledge that you are doing more to add to the prosperity and confidence of those with whom you come in contact in your daily vocation.

Mr. Retailer, again, let us say that, without modern means of transportation adequate to cope with existing requirements, your circle of service and operation must be more limited and restricted; your associates in business become fewer.

Lumber Will Always Be of Importance to Civilization

Lumber experts in their efforts to wake up the people to the practical problem of forest devastation before it is too late are often met with the easy rejoinder that we are now living in an age of iron and steel which is rapidly transforming itself into an age of steel and concrete; therefore, why worry?, says "America at Work."

At first glance, this position seems to have much to support it. The man who travelled by rail twenty-five years ago had wooden car sills under him, a wooden floor beneath his feet, and a wooden structure forming walls and roof. To-day a car consists of a long steel truss with a light steel covering, and instead of the beautiful mahogany and walnut panelling of the old days, attempts are made on many lines to deceive his eye by the graining of paint on metal. The buggy was made of wood; the automobile is made largely of steel. The farm wagon was made of wood; the modern truck is made of steel. The Great Eastern was built of wood; the Olympic is built of steel. The workman of a half-century ago labored in a wooden shop with wooden floors and wooden sash; the workman of to-day, between concrete walls, stands on a cement floor, looks out through a steel sash and up at a cement ceiling or a steel roof.

All this is very comfortable, very reassuring—and very superficial. There was never a time in the history of the country when it needed its timber as it needs it to-day. In 1915 the lumber consumption per capita in the United States was almost exactly the same as it was in 1880, notwithstanding the fact that iron, steel, cement and other materials had apparently ousted lumber from so much of its former field.

But, says the skeptic, the structures of society are growing more and more permanent, while lumber is essentially a material suitable for temporary construction. There is a measure of truth in this, but its truth does not point where the objector thinks it does. In the first place, lumber ought certainly not to be called a perishable material by a civilization which is not yet 150 years old, as the timber roofs of European mediaeval buildings so eloquently testify. Our own country, too, shows many Colonial houses from one to two centuries old, built entirely of wood, that are as strong and stable structures as when they received their first coat of paint. The historic example of Mount Vernon comes first to mind, followed by the house associated with the career of Israel Putnam at Greenwich, Connecticut, and an imposing procession of others.

But with this fact goes another. Wherever you are doing work of permanent construction, a great deal of temporary construction is necessary in order to do it. Wherever an industrial district is growing and changing, enormous quantities of timber must be consumed in the very process of change. Wherever any sort of fabrication is going on, for bracing, sheathing and many other purposes, it is necessary to use wood.

We naturally think of the building of houses with their adjacent structures—barns, sheds, garages, granaries and the like—as creating the great demand for lumber. This is not true. The industrial demand is larger still.

Tak,e for instance, the most extreme example of getting on without lumber—the construction of a great re-inforced concrete building with steel sash and doors. Such a structure requires about as much lumber as a building of the same capacity with wooden columns and wooden floors. The difference is that in the case of the concrete building, the lumber is of a lower grade and is used for the connecting and support of the forms in which the concrete is cast, for scaffolding, temporary floors, etc., etc. The United Drug Company building in the Northwest industrial district of St. Louis required 5,700,000 feet of lumber; it is a steel and concrete structure with no lumber incorporated in it. This is practically the same amount that would have been required for ordinary so-called mill construction.

Nor does wood, like steel, continue to serve in various roles until it reaches, not a green, but a dry old age. Half the lumber used for concrete forms in a modern building goes to the kindling pile without further commercial use.

The need of wood in a great industrial plant is perennial. A crate is wanted here, a heavy case for overseas shipment there. Here is need of a temporary floor, yonder, of a temporary roof. A shipment is to be placed in a railroad car; here is a string of heavy timbers along which machinery is being moved. Yonder are racks, and just beyond, bins, put up to hold particular materials during the life of a heavy contract. Modern industry is a thing exquisitely sensitive to the progress of the human mind. In the shops of St. Louis and Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh, the practice is not the same to-day as it was last month or last year. New processes are being originated, new arrangements of floor space tested out, new appliances installed; and none of this change can be made without wood under the saw and the hammer, the bit and the adz.

A time of industrial depression, even though home building be going on, is a time of depression in the lumber industry. The economy and efficiency of an industry is vitally affected by the ability to secure lumber of good quality and moderate cost. Take as an illustration, St. Louis. It is not enough to point out to citizens that it lies in the heart of the continent just on the edge of the great Illinois coal field, with iron to the north, lead to the south, and zinc to the west. The fact of its nearness to the northern rim of the great Southern forest is of like importance in its industrial history.

We see no reason to anticipate that the time will ever come when lumber will be of less importance to civilization than it is to-day. In a symbolic as well as a literal sense, civilization travels on a wooden pavement.

The Disciplined Man in Business

To keep ourselves within bonds is one of the hardest and most difficult tasks of life to accomplish.

Dicipline is a strict and seemingly hard word, but no harder than the actual carrying out into practice its own interpretation.

Discipline does not destroy initative, it assists in leading the results of initative into straighter and sounder channels.

In these days of stress and strain, with the world moving at a swift pace, there is greater demand for discipline than ever before.

Individual discipline is necessary to counteract the dangers of being carried away in the maelstrom of hustle and bustle, and re-acts favorably in the stability and steadiness of the individual who endeavors to practice it.

Discipline should come from the heart, it should be innate in each one of us and should be used willingly. With the willing spirit; with the consistent aid of character and equipping ourselves with righteous ideals, we bring about the real, true disciplined man. To force a "Discipline of Restraint" should not be necessary, and is not the best form of discipline. It is not lasting. It lacks real merit.

Discipline in the child's life has to be taught. In the tender years of a child's life, long and persistent training is necessary to see that the right and proper ideas are implanted in that child's mind and heart. Given that training, the child grows up with a powerful asset to help face the battles of life.

We must be subservient to those in authority, and we must be subject ourselves to the sterling principles of life.

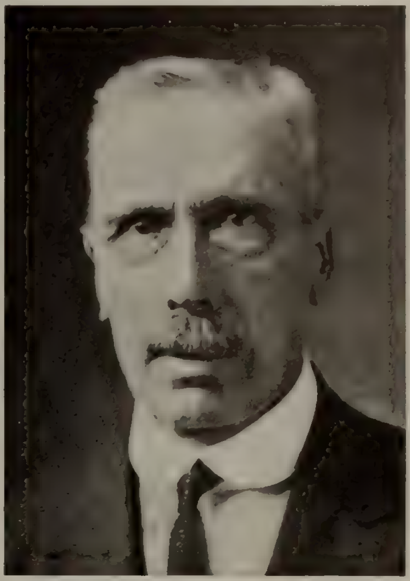
We must willingly censure ourselves and accept censure for the wrongs we do, and we must do it with the right attitude of mind.

The disciplined man in the business office,in the factory, in commercial life or in any of life's pursuits will produce greater results, be much more efficient, will attain to higher things and, above all, will be the supporter of a higher standard of morals and morality, thereby becoming a valued and respected citizen of the community in which he lives.

Finally, the community at large, the business, the school, the home, and the church, are greatly helped and assisted by the practice of individual discipline resulting in unity of purpose, unity in result.

When Pine Limits in Ontario Sold at Fifty Cents an Acre

By A. O. Fisher



A. O. Fisher, Barrie, Ont.

Previous to 1880, several townships in the county of Simcoe, Ontario, were covered with a thick growth of large white pine. I remember the growth of timber which stood on the township of Tossorontio, where pine trees, two to three feet in diameter and larger, stood so thickly that no undergrowth existed. On ridges there grew almost as thick a stand of red oak. The land, upon which this splendid timber flourished is sandy and, when the townships adjacent were settled by English, Irish and Scotch emigrants, the pine covered areas in the county were considered worthless and for that reason the timber was left for years in its original state. These pine and oak lands were offered at fifty cents per acre, with no interested buyers.

The adjacent township of Mulmur, which originally was covered with rock elm, maple, beech and other hardwoods, was settled by Old Country people, and the soil when cleared, was found to be ideal for growing wheat, and for general mixed farming. While these early settlers had no use for the pine lands for agricultural purposes, they were not averse to taking some of the choicest trees and hewing therefrom the timber necessary to build their barns and houses, as well as taking out sufficient logs for roofing, sheeting and shingles. Nothing but the choicest trees would be accepted.

In manufacturing the logs into lumber, the method applied was to hew two sides and line the sticks into one-inch lines. A pit was dug, skids laid across the pit, the flatted log placed and the work of sawing was done with a whip saw. Very straight grained logs were selected and shingles were riven from these by hand. Some of these old-time barns remain today, and the timbers that were erected fifty or sixty years ago, are in a perfect state of preservation.

When the Sawyer Had Good Time

Some years after this small sawmills were erected. The equipment of these early plants consisted of one upright saw, known as a Mooley saw, usually driven by waterpower. It is said in those pioneer days the sawyer in these mills could go to dinner after starting his saw in the log, return, and have a good smoke before the board would be cut off.

About 1878 Mr. Robert Laidlaw, now of Toronto, purchased one thousand acres of this timber for $5.00 per acre and erected what was then considered an up-to-date sawmill with a capacity of about 25,000 feet per day. He sold this as a going concern to a firm in Hamilton, who, after it had the property, built a pole road through the limit to the mill. The pole road proved a success. Cars with two flanges on the wheel were used and, with this equipment, a team could haul more than it was possible to do on snow-roads with sleighs in the winter.

Skidding of logs was done with ox-teams. The driver, with the help of one man to cut trails, swung together fourteen loads. The same small gang with the oxen loaded them on sleighs during the winter season. Along the pole road, skidways were built and during the spring, summer and fall season, horse teams and trucks were engaged in hauling to the skidways accumulating logs in readiness for cars operating on the road.

Previous to the time this mill was operated there was a mill in operation at Tioga, owned by Mr. Depew of Rochester, N. Y. This mill, which contained two circular saws, had run night and day for several years. This was prior to the period when the Hamilton and North Western Railway was built. The old Northern Railway, which ran from Toronto to Collingwood, had been in operation for years. The distance from the Tioga mill to Angus, which was the shipping point, was about twelve miles, and the method employed for delivering the lumber to the shipping point, was by means of a tramway, which gave good service.

The sleepers of the tramway were flatted Norway pines and the rails used were two by four hard maple. The tramway passed through the Depew limit but was never used as a log road until the Hamilton and North Western Railway was built, when having no further use for it as a means of hauling lumber, it was utilized for hauling logs to the mill. The power for the mill was obtained from the Pine river, and having a large pond, the greater portion of the stock was banked during the winter. Timber as large as 12 x 16, 50 to 60 feet long, was sawn in this mill.

Loads of Waney Timber and Pine Masts

In the earlier days great quantities of waney lumber and masts were taken off these lands. Old timers say quite frequently as many as 50 teams with sleighs, loaded with waney timber and masts, would take their loads into Angus each day in the winter. This waney timber was conveyed to Toronto by the old Northern Railway and dumped in Toronto bay where it was made into rafts and floated through Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence river to Quebec, at which place it was taken out of the water and gone over by expert hewers before it was loaded on sailing vessels for the Old Country markets.

On the pine plains and where Camp Borden now is, the growth was largely Norway pine, and in places the timber grew so thickly it was small and very tall and straight. Great quantities of these small Norway pine poles, five or six inches at the butt and three or four inches at thirty feet, were taken out and used in building the rafts of square timber. These were known as "Traverse Poles."

Regarding the oak, to which I have referred, much of this was sawn into car sills 4¾ x 9¼ x 33 ft. 6 in., as well as other smaller sizes and shorter lengths. This was used by the C. P. R. in the erection of cars at their shop in Perth.

The sawmills in those days ran summer and winter; the hours of work being from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with an hour for dinner—Wages were $18.00 per month and board; married men $28.00 per month and free house.

In this particular locality the event of the year (and this was the only event those days) was the 12th of July. The old Hamilton and North Western Railway would run excursions on that day to Alliston, Collingwood or wherever the demonstration was held. The equipment supplied the celebrants for their excursions consisted of one wheezy, wood-burning locomotive. Attached to this, were box cars with planks arranged around the inside for seats, and sometimes when box cars were scarce, flat cars would be used. On these, in addition to the plank seats, a stout railing of the same material was built around the cars to prevent the human cargo from spilling on the right of way. This precaution for safety was not as necessary on the outward-bound trip as it was on the return journey.

Squirrel whiskey was dispensed in those days at 5 cents per drink or six or eight treats for 25 cents. A fair-sized tumbler and a full bottle were placed before the prospective imbibers and the dispenser of the fluid obligingly looked the other way while patrons poured out their doses. Those "boys" would go away for the day with $1.00 and would return at night with a jag that held them for a year.

Old Time Dances Held by Lumberjacks

Yet there were other events during the winter months; that is, the old-fashioned dances that would occasionally be held, where the man with the strongest voice would be selected to "call off." Those old-time lumberjacks when the exhortation came to "swing your partner," could do it with a will.

I mentioned that the hours of work were 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. This entailed rising in the winter at 5 A.M. The man first down had the pleasure of breaking the ice on the bucket of water that was provided for the morning ablution.

The menu was seldom changed and consisted principally of fat pork, potatoes, bread and sometimes, not always, butter. This was washed down with strong tea and sometimes milk. Occasionally, but often not, sugar was on the table. Perhaps once a week soup would be provided for dinner. No orchestra was needed, as those "boys" showed their appreciation of this liquid refreshment in no silent manner. It was apparent to all without words. The act of inhalation was their simple testimony of its goodness and a stringed band of musicians would have no chance with that crowd of soup-swallowers.

The stately pines of Simcoe county are gone. The sand that produced those trees remains as also do the blackened, charred stumps. The soil that grew those wonderful denizens of the forest remains idle, unfit for agriculture. To what better purpose could it be used than to grow a second crop of pine. The old dam on the Pine river is no more and the stream that filled the mill pond then known as a river, is today only a small creek which flows into the Nottawasaga River, the latter eventually emptying into Georgian bay.

That Tenth of One Per Cent—Humanity's Scoots in the Retail Lumber Trade

By Oakley De Bush

P. F. Edgings was buyer for the Red Pine Paving Block Co., of North Star. He was described by a young lady of French descent as "the man who works for the sidewalks." Edgings was a lumberman by election but not by conviction. Not sawdust, but the glint of gold brought tears to his eyes. He loved money; and while most of us, at one time or another have experienced a like attachment, in his case, that devotion was the source of much trouble. He would persist in taking his discounts when ever he sent in a cheque.

Thirty, sixty, or ninety days, all looked alike to him; for as a mother loves her first-born, so did Edgings cherish that little two per cent, and take it unto himself. And even though the accounting department at headquarters wrote endless letters whose theme was, "The Fatherland is in Danger"—Edgings continued serenely on his way. To him it was not a question of terms of sale. No moral factor entered into the consideration. It was simply a sporting proposition, a ten to one shot that he would get away with it. More than a ten to one shot; his invoice called for say two hundred dollars. He was taking a chance to win four dollars, by risking an extra two cent stamp that would be needed to mail the additional cheque, if the seller objected too strenuously. The seller did object. Through repetition the seller became indignant, and on the average and in the aggregate, quietly passed him up. True, others came along who would sell him, but the dry-rot microbe was at work on Edgings' character, and presently the tendency to look for "pickings" got the upper hand. He became a crook and went the way of the crooked.

Slabb Always Had a Lower Price

Mr. Spruce of the Non-Shake Hemlock Co., was not pop'lar. He was known to the trade as a "High-Grader;" and it seemed to be his chief object in life to buy at a merchantable price, merchantable Hemlock which contained no number two,—hence his unpopularity. In those days, to be sure, Hemlock was somewhat more plentiful than at present; but Mr. Spruce found it continually more difficult to find a mill which would give him what he wanted. Then his father died and left him quite a large sum of money. He built a mill, and in endeavoring to market his product he discovered the error of his former ways.

The Black Knot Lumber Co., used to have a yard at Lostport. The manager was Mr. Slabb. He was a man who, constitutionally, always had a lower price. Those were the days when the head office was deluged with telegrams—"Slabb says he can buy mill run white pine for so-and-so." At first the reply would come back—"Meet the price." But, gradually more and more the answer got to be—"Tell him to go to H— and buy it." The trade got on to Mr. Slabb, and before long it was the usual thing to quote him a high price that would allow of dropping down a dollar or so; and, probably not without some idea of retaliation, the trade were soon selling Mr. Slabb at a higher figure than his competitors. Slabb went broke and the sign of the Black Knot became a knot-hole.

Mr. Bantam was proprietor of The Chicken Coop Mfg. Co., at Cockville. He was a victim of indecision, one of those fellows who has to have his mind made up for him and which refuse to stay put even at that. When a traveller would come along with an attractive line of bunk, Bantam's imagination would get infected—he could see a half-dozen ways where he could use a car of Scoots, and he would order. But when the sales man was gone, Bantam would calm down and his feet would get cold, he would send in a cancellation to the head office. Naturally, being the type of man he was, Bantam's business was on the down grade. It had been built up by his father, who, departing this life, had left it to him without the ability to make it go. A large firm of national repute in the same line offered to buy him out, but the business was an heirloom and Bantam's mind dwelt on its past glory. He wouldn't sell. Whereupon the large firm opened a branch factory in his town, and Bantam was eliminated by more efficient methods.

Mr. Spike Miner was a man who always made a claim. You could ship him a car, consciously and intentionally over grade, and with a thousand feet over-run. It didn't matter, there was always something wrong with it on arrival. When you went around to straighten him out he would show you a stock bunch of junk that had been in his yard for years, and with pained expression and sorrowful voice, would ask what your company had against him that they would ship him such stuff. And when, in righteous indignation, you would deny that this weather-strained accumulation of dry-rot had been part of your shipment, he would weep on your shoulder, bemoaning his fate, and suggesting that you, too, were in the conspiracy against him. He was killed by a husky guy from a mill up north and had a large funeral at which everyone seemed happy.

Grading was His Ruling Passion

Spike's brother Seymour had another variety of the same disease. His yard was at the thriving little town of Gosome. Seymour was a grading rule fiend. In his early youth he had spent a day at one of the big mills on Georgian Bay, where he had studied grading. Also through many years he had gathered an immense quantity of authoritative information from trade journals and printed grading rules, which he had tabulated in book form. With this volume in hand he would camp upon an arrived shipment, and with his little hammer he would tap at the knots to see if he could loosen them. His mind had a scientific bent, and grading became his ruling passion. Strange to say, his claims indicated that he never received any material which was above grade.

In the course of time, Seymour became a good deal of a nuisance. Then came a summer when business was very brisk. Seymour was buying a lot of stock and found it necessary to work overtime to keep up with his grading. One night he was pursuing his investigations by the light of a lantern. Probably he was more than half asleep, for he had been up late for several nights; at any rate, a misguided blow with his hammer at a knot which looked suspicious, struck the lantern, which exploded and started a fire which burned up the whole works, yard, office and everything. Seymour, himself, escaped without serious injury, except that the fire scorched his pants. The property was fairly well insured, and when he had collected Seymour was seized by an inspiration to make public the fruits of his long researches into the matter of grades. He wrote a book on the grading of lumber, but it was received coldly by an unappreciative public. Seymour never recovered from this disappointment.

Through a combination of circumstances which need not now concern us, Earnest Swearly, who knew nothing of lumber, found himself in charge of a yard at Neverton. His first purchase was a block of Hemlock bought from a one call salesman who possessed a vivid imagination in addition to proficiency in conveying the creations of his brain to the mind of another. When the material arrived, Swearly found that he had been stung, that his yard had been made the dumping ground for a bunch of junk that would make even number two hemlock blush. He had a line of stock that he was never going to be without—not if his customers knew it. He had placed his confidence in the plausible traveller, and, finding that his trust had been betrayed, his soul was flooded with bitterness.

Suspicious of Every Salesman

He was suspicious of everyone who wanted to sell him, and rapidly developed into a "hard-boiled" proposition. In the wonderful balancing of cause and effect which exists throughout nature, however, Swearly was not without compensation for his painful experience. The additions to his vocabulary were vivid and intense. By association of ideas, these sizzling cuss words of high voltage always followed hard upon mention of number two hemlock.

This led to further disaster, for his pastor one day called at the yard to enquire after this particular commodity, and Swearly was well away before he realized that he was talking to the minister of the church in which he—Swearly—was an elder. Swearly was put out of the church. This, also, had its compensations, for on a following Sabbath he went fishing, and his wife fell out of the boat and was drowned—she was a good deal of a Xantippe. Thus one thing leads to another. Undoubtedly the traveller who first sold Swearly number two hemlock, was responsible for his wife's demise. The moral to this story may be stated—"Never misrepresent your grades."

Nature constrains us to think handsomely of ourselves, and the world accepts us, largely, at our own valuation; but these things can be overdone. There was Peter Proudhomme, buyer for the Last Chance Lumber Co., at Birchdale. Peter was—"The man who would be King." Highly amenable to flattery, Peter swelled up beyond normal proportions, and forgetting the precepts of democracy in which he had been nurtured, assumed a superiority which existed only in his own imagination.

He lost the common touch, becoming as difficult of access as the Sultan of Mesopotamia. It seemed to afford him much satisfaction to keep a salesman waiting for an hour or more before admitting him into the Royal presence; and after this, usually needless waste of the man's time, he would endeavor to brow-beat the vendor of lumber en grosse, airing his superior views and giving of vast stores of knowledge beyond the possible reach of his visitor. Peter's attitude naturally antagonized the travelling fraternity. He was a fairly large buyer and as such, became the object of much conversation, and in this way he received a large amount of free advertising, till he became well known to the trade in a rather unfavorable light.

It became the ambition of all and sundry to put something over on the self-important Peter. Not all of these attempts were successful, but in their increasing volume they kept Peter continually in hot water. The over-bearing autocrat in him developed under adversity. His company lost money on him year by year till the General Manager, finally getting wise, tied a can to him and he departed into outer darkness.

These are the memories of one who is old. That tenth of one per cent. How often, in the days that are gone, have I left the offices of these men, all choked up with the raw material of thought—biting hard on the pipe-stem.

New Faces in the Retail Yards

Generations come and go; new faces appear at the retail yards and the old-timers drop silently into the background. The old order changes. Lumber from far away sources comes to our country-side, press-agented by men of a foreign clime. New towns have sprung into being; many of the little burgs of fifty years ago are now populous cities. To one who has lived long, life is symbolized in change. But human nature changes little, if at all. Its failings, its human weaknesses, and its pitiable ambitions pass on intact from generation to generation.

Men in life's prime strive as of old, to accumulate a fortune that shall forever place them and theirs beyond the fear of want; and in that striving they follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before for,—

"We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run."

The purpose of my narrative has been to call attention to a small minority of those who stand as mediators between all the vast productive forces of our common business, and the consuming public,—the retail lumber dealers. I say a small minority, because statistical evidence may be adduced to show that ninety nine and nine tenths per cent of that noble body of men are all that could be desired by the most exacting critic. The failings of the remaining one tenth of one per cent have been presented for the edification of the reader largely because we always more thoroughly appreciate our own virtues, by contemplating the shortcomings of others.

You know the retail of this wide land, snicker not at the names and places which I have mentioned. Lumber had been manufactured, sold and converted into homes, long before you ever saw the light. If you will pause and consider, you will find but little change in human nature; and, perchance, the knowledge that the trials and tribulations which seem peculiar to your lot, have, long ago, been experienced by another, may help a little to lighten your load of sorrow.

That tenth of one per cent! Humanity's "scoots" in the retail lumber trade! The percentage is trifling. Ninety-nine and nine tenths good merchantable humanity, it is a fine showing. The manufacturer keeps his eye on the little pile of "miscuts" at the mill. These represent the imperfections of human nature. We, who live by lumber, see much similarity between our product and men—sound, shakey; strong, brashy; clear, sap-stained. And the miscuts.

Ninety-nine and nine tenths merchantable. It is a good showing—not the Hemlock merchantable, which includes a percentage of number two. We wish that the "miscuts" might become good square-edged lumber; that the human "miscuts"" might also become perfect, and to the end that "the sinner may forsake his way" let us pray with little Tim, "God bless us every one."

What Association Has Achieved Among Retail Lumbermen of Ontario

By HORACE BOULTBEE

We measure success by accumulation. The measure is false. The true measure is appreciation. He who loves most has most:—Henry Van Dyke.

Perhaps the most enduring and pleasantest friendships one ever forms are those that are made at school, or during undergraduate days at a university, if one is fortunate enough to attend a university. During these days the importance of this fact is not so likely to be understood, but in after years, if good fortune brings these old friends together, the richness and full meaning of the friendships is driven home with great force. In June of this year the reunion of old classmates of university days brought the writer for three memorable days into contact with about seventy student friends, whom he had not met these twenty-five years past. The experience of those three days cannot be put into words. They were too full of meaning, too rich in memories, too fruitful of kindly thoughts, to permit of decription.

Horace Boultbee, Toronto

Anyone, who has experienced something of this nature can realize how much friendship and good fellowship count in this life. There are only a few elementary pleasures in this world and these which grow out of our friendships are among the greatest. The accumulation of money is not by any means the real test of happiness.

Our friendships bring out all that is good in us; make us feel that life is worth living and create a glow of satisfaction that cannot be secured from any other source.

Does anyone wonder then, that an associatioin founded largely upon good fellowship should mean much to those who take part in its affairs? Every association of a business nature, no matter how practical may be the special purposes listed in its constitution and by-laws, depends for its existence upon the fact that good fellowship is something which human nature craves and with which it builds most of its greatest accomplishments. The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association is a pretty good illustration of all this. Since its organization early in 1918 the Association has been of fairly practical service to every retail lumber dealer in Ontario, in a great many ways that are directly connected with their business affairs. A formidable list of these services could be assembled and has already been presented in a more or less complete form each year by the secretary in his annual report, but the other side of the story has not been told so fully as it merits. No attempt has yet been made to place before the members of the Association a list of its achievements in the direction of developing among its members a spirit of mutual goodwill and a desire to promote the other fellow's happiness, which after all is the most outstanding result of our Association's short history.

Gone are the Old Suspicions

Would any of the present members of the Association care to return to the conditions that prevailed in the days previous to 1918? It is not likely. We still have many evils that are crying out for remedy, but we have left behind us a great burden of misunderstanding and suspicion which existed before the Association was organized and which acted as a drug upon the progress of every dealer in the Province. No one had a better opportunity to realize the harm which this state of affairs produced than had the writer, because he was then and had been for a number of years editor of the "Canada Lumberman" and it was one of his daily duties to correspond with and visit the retail lumber trade. Just how great a portion of his time was given up during those interviews and how much of his correspondence was concerned with accusations and suspicions which never should have been made or existed, he would not care to disclose, but it was regrettable to what a great extent there existed in those days this suspicion of the other fellow and this inclination to speak ill of his business policy. This does not mean that the individual members of the trade in those days were naturally suspicious or mean, but simply that they had not the opportunity to escape from the situation in which they found themselves.

The purpose of this article is simply to follow, in a more or less loose manner, the outstanding events in the way of meetings that have resulted from the first gathering at which the Association was organized, and to demonstrate that something really constructive and valuable has been accomplished in the one direction of promoting good fellowship, leaving out of consideration altogether these concrete and definite achievements which the Association has to its credit in matters of arbitration, trade ethics, legislation, etc.

The Inception of the Movement

The Association opened its offices early in 1918, and in all our minds at that time there existed quite a healthy doubt as to whether it would weather the storms of its first year. We had, however, the assistance of men of ideas and enterprise. Those twenty dealers who organized the Association stood behind it and worked hard. They did not attempt to accomplish too much at the outset. They were content with small beginnings, seeking sure results rather than rapid growth. They were content to allow nearly a year to pass before bringing the members together in convention or conference and they wisely decided in favor of an informal conference which was held early in September, 1918. A day was given over then to the reading of reports, the most important of which was one that showed a membership of one hundred and twenty-five dealers and that the Association was on a sound financial basis. It was shown also that it had accomplished many valuable things for its individual members. Over one hundred members were present at this meeting. A fine banquet was given to them in the evening at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, where they were the guests of the wholesale lumbermen of Toronto, most of whom were members of the newly organized Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association. That banquet stands out in all our memories as an enjoyable and important fraternal gathering.

Laying Aside Burdens and Cares

The fact was borne home to all present at this conference that the lumber trade in Ontario, both retail and wholesale, had at last been organized for association purposes and that the members of the two Associations might in future lay aside the burden of misunderstanding which had weighed upon the trade so heavily in former years. From that day to this there has existed among the members of the trade a greater feeling of mutual esteem and respect which has made the business pleasanter, more profitable and more worthy of respect. There were many lumbermen in other days whose better natures made them feel that all was not well with them in their business affairs, irrespective entirely of matters of finance, but there is scarcely one to-day who does not feel a measure of pride in his calling and realize that his business is one of the great constructive forces in our social and industrial life; that it is in the very best sense of the words "a man's work."

Growing out of this September conference the future policy of the Association was evolved in so far as its general meetings were concerned. The annual meeting was held in Toronto in February, 1919. The spirit of good fellowship again prevailed; an important amount of practical business was transacted and the retailers were the guests once more of the wholesalers at a banquet. Similar annual meetings have been held early in each succeeding year, the latest being the enjoyable event at Ottawa in January of the present year. These meetings have been distinctly constructive in character, full of the spirit of practical co-operation, and creative of much goodwill among the various branches of the lumber business.. A long series of equally enjoyable, important and practical annual meetings may be confidently anticipated in the years that are to come.

The Delightful Summer Outings

At the first annual meeting held in Toronto, February, 1919 the members came to the conclusion that a period of one year was too long a time to wait before renewing their friendships with one-another; that it was all well enough to meet once a year for the transaction of business and the reading of reports, but that there was another side to association life which should not be neglected. The hope was then expressed that in the summer time the dealers could arrange an outing, something in the nature of a convention that would not be a business affair, but rather in the nature of a holiday, a reunion and possibly an educative event all rolled into one. This, when worked out to something concrete, took the form of a trip at midsummer to a number of manufacturing points on the Georgian Bay. Sixty retailers who had laid aside their business affairs for a few days visited Penetanguishene, Midland, Victoria Harbor and Parry Sound, winding up with an enjoyable sail through the inner channel of the Georgian Bay. Wherever they went they were welcomed by lumber manufacturers, shown through their mills and banqueted and addressed until they began to wonder whether manufacturers and wholosalers could possibly be such bad fellows as they had once upon a time imagined to be the case.

The next year, 1920, the dealers became a little more ambitious. They took a trip to North Bay, Callender, and Sturgeon Falls; then casting convention of all kinds to the winds, they spent a week-end on the French Rivef in a Summer hotel which had been opened particularly for their use. They remained here until Monday and returned home refreshed, broadened in mind and delighted with the experiences they had enjoyed.

The Charms of Outdoor Life

These trips whetted the appetites of many of the dealers and it was an easy matter in 1921, to make up a large party for a trip to Byng Inlet, where, as guests of Graves, Bigwwod & Co., they spent one of the finest week-ends that anyone could desire. Thanks to this spirit of good fellowship which the lumbermen are doing so much to promote in their Association a wonderful outing was made possible. Living in tents, with motor boats and row boats available for all, the charms of Georgian Bay life were enjoyed very fully. Good fishing, swimming, boating and exploring were new experiences to many of the dealers, but they took to it all with great relish.

This year, 1922, a new departure was tried and the spirit of co-operation which is the keynote of our Association's progress was again strongly in evidence when the Steamer "Huronic" was chartered and dealers came out in sufficient numbers to occupy the whole vessel and make a great success of the four days' sail upon Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

Two causes of forest fires—a locomotive and a camper. The former has protective appliances, and the latter is expected to use every precaution and extinguish his camp fire thoroughly. Travel permits assist in this

Cultivation of the Association Spirit

Looking back upon these successful and happy events during the short life of the Association, who will say that its organization has not, in these meetings alone, more than justified itself? The retail lumberman in Ontario to-day belongs almost to a different species from that which existed previous to 1918. He is broader minded, has a greater experience of the ways and ideas of his fellow dealers, knows infinitely more of the troubles and aspirations of the wholesaler and manufacturer, and is a happier and better citizen than he could have been if he and two hundred others had not agreed to bury their differences and cultivate the association spirit. Any dealer who has taken part in one of these midsummer trips will readily admit the truth of this statement and will agree also that even at a considerable sacrifice in time, trouble and money, the achievements of the Association would have been cheaply purchased. And while referring to the cost, there is to be remembered the important fact that the Association, although only now in its fifth year, is financially on its feet. It has no money troubles to worry about and in its treasurery there is sufficient to meet any serious emergency that may arise.

Do you ask now for a list of great achievements, business problems disposed of, difficulties overcome, misunderstandings removed and services rendered to the individual members? These could be set forth at great length, but this is scarcely the place for them. In the secretary's reports they have been mentioned in detail. They are innumerable in variety and impressive in importance, and there is no single one of them, no matter how definitely it may relate to one individual member of the Association, which has not had its beneficial influence upon every retail lumber dealer in Ontario.

Bearing all this in mind it is not surprising that the Association has grown to its present size and now includes among its members two hundred progressive Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers out of a possible four hundred who might be expected to join. When will this other two hundred become members? Judging from the growth of the first four years it will not be long before we will have in our Association about eighty per cent of the dealers instead of fifty per cent as we have to-day. It lies with the present members solely to bring about this result. Their's is the duty to devise new services, and to convince the other dealers that they should come in.

There are just as good times ahead of us as those of the past four years; probably even better times. There are just as many accomplishments to be achieved. Every day produces new problems for the Association to solve, each requiring enthusiastic co-operation among the dealers. The only limit to the usefulness of the Association to its members is the extent to which they will individually avail themselves of its services.

Stika Spruce Has Peace-Time Uses

Although Stika spruce may never again be so eagerly sought and so extensively cut as during the war, it has so many superior qualities in the opinion of foresters and lumbermen that it will always play an important part in the lumber industry of the Pacific coast region. It grows rapidly, makes a large yield to the acre, lends itself fairly well to forest management, and produces a wood which has high value for many special purposes, prominent among which is the manufacture of paper. The greater part of the virgin forests in which Stika spruce occurs has not been reached by lumbering operations, Stika spruce was not well known in the world or national markets until an extraordinary demand for it arose during the war because of its superiority for airplane construction. The total stand in America is estimated at 40 to 44 billion feet. More than one-third occurs in Alaska, one-third in British Columbia, and the remainder in Washington, Oregon, and California. It does not ordinarily grow in pure stands, but must be logged in conjunction with other timbers—with Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar in Washington and Oregon, with western hemlock in Alaska. The varied qualities of Stika spruce fit it for a wide variety of uses. It is the premier wood for the manufacture of aircraft. It is unsurpassed for pulp and is especially adapted for musical instruments. It is also a desirable wood for boxes, crates, barrels, veneer, and woodenware.

Some Things That Remain to Be Told

New Brunswick Faces Tremendous Losses from the Spruce Budworm—Loss in Money Runs Into the Millions and in Timber Into the Billions—An Analysis of the Situation in the East : : : :

By L. S. Webb, Fredericton, N. B.

The Spruce Budworm requires no introduction. Many have read with interest the accounts of damage done by this pest either in New Brunswick or other parts of the North East. In Quebec a recent estimate gives 150 million cords of dead material. In Maine, it is stated that over large areas the balsam fir is now a total loss and the spruce badly damaged. In New Brunswick all who are connected with lumbering operations have seen its work, for only a few limits have escaped this pest. Few, indeed, have realized the extent of the total damage, and it is felt that a general summary of the conditions existing in the province today will be of interest to all and confirm or discredit the occasional press despatches which have appeared from time to time. The estimate of damage, of present and future losses as given below is based on a compilation of actual conditions as reported by the Federal Entomological Branch, the Forestry Department of the Provincial Government, the woodsmen and other representatives of the various limit holders. Figures given are startling and should cause anyone to pause and consider the tremendous loss occasioned by this pest.

> Worse than the yearly accumulation of forest fires, worse than the most destructive methods of logging which might be devised, has been the insect plague of the spruce and balsam forests of New Brunswick. Truly, this is the greatest calamity which has ever befallen the timber resources of the province in its recorded history of three centuries, this national plague of the spruce and balsam areas of the North East.

The damage has been so great that it is almost impossible to realize that one insect feeding on an average of three weeks a season during a period of ten years could cause such widespread devastation. After a careful survey of the damage it is estimated that six billion feet board measure (in cords 12 millions) of the balsam fir and one and one half billion board feet of the Spruce is dead because of the Spruce Budworm. The damage has spread over 80% of the forest area of the Province, and on 40% of this area practically all the fir and over 30% of the spruce is dead and the reproduction seriously damaged. In some localities all the Spruce is dead; only the regions bordering on the sea coast (with theexception of Charlotte County) escaped damage, while the greater part of the two northern counties were only lightly damaged.

When one considers that balsam fir and spruce comprise 45% of the standing timber of the province and 75% of the annual cut, the situation appears even worse. Again, this year's investigations show that practically 80% of the dead fir is now beyond salvaging, so this alone means that five billion feet of fir which would have been harvested at the rate of 150 million feet per year and thus supplied an annual turnover in money of at least 4½ million dollars to the industry must be written off.

The Seriousness of the Situation

As to the amount of spruce which will be a total loss, depends largely on the amount of salvaging and the headway made by the destructive bark beetles and wood borers which have already appeared in several of the devastated spruce areas. The maximum amount which could be cut in the next five years, which is regulated by the capacity of the drivable streams in the infested areas, is 800 millions or 55% of the estimated amount of dead spruce. Therefore, the loss of spruce will amount to at least 700 million board feet, a loss of three million dollars valued at present stumpage rates or a money turnover of at least 21 million dollars. In all a minimum total loss of 20 million figured on present stumpage rates, or a total loss of a money turnover of 170 million dollars.

It is, indeed, a serious situation, especially to a province where the forests are the greatest natural resource and lumbering is the second largest industry, a province which has held fourth place in the Dominion as a producer of spruce and fir lumber and pulpwood. All because of one little insect which multiplied by the billions feeding only for a total of 30 weeks during the past ten years—250 million board feet per week was its toll. Vast areas of green forest where stumpage was doubling in value every decade, where growth was compounding at rates varying from 2% to 5% and where annual growth and annual cut were estimated to quite closely balance, all changed to a mass of lifeless bark and the ground strewn with broken tops. The accumulated capital of centuries changed to a waste where the constant rasping of wood borers during the long hot days and the quiet evenings has already begun, reminding one of an old deserted log shanty rather than the great outdoors.

The situation must nevertheless be met and the lumber industry must adjust to the changed conditions, for about 50 million dollars are invested in the forest industry in this province by the sea. The slow process of elimination of this wood waste through decay and the replacement of new growth through the next half century or more on the one hand, and, on the other, the adjustment to the new conditions by the industry, necessitating an almost complete change of policy in the management by the government and large timber land owners is the situation to be met with today. As the budworm has now spent its force, this year really marks the turning point and the beginning of a new era in the lumber industry.

The first question of vital importance is the salvaging of as large an amount of the dead material as possible before the wood becomes useless for lumber and pulp. A complete survey of the facts must be at hand. The location of all dead timber which may be profitably salvaged and the capacity of the markets must be known. Problems of transportation by rail and water of the raw and finished product must be solved. The condition of the dead timber should be carefully investigated. As regards the spruce, the entomologists are quite optimistic regarding the damage that the destructive wood borer will cause to this tree the next few years, for it seems that as the sap disappears from the dying trees the wood is not favored by the wood borer.

The case has been different with the balsam fir where so much of the dead material was rendered useless by insects following the budworm. In Maine where the budworm operated a few years in advance of New Brunswick, it is stated that much of the dead spruce is rapidly decaying from the roots upward and breaking off near the ground. Such investigations could be carried on by the entomologists accompanied by the woods foremen before the operations are planned.

The Provincial Government which controls about 60% of the forest area of New Brunswick, has been keenly interested in the spread of the spruce bodworm and has co-operated in many ways to further the study of methods of control of this pest, every means possible being given the Federal Entomological Branch in furthering the investigation of this pest, with a view to determining methods of control.

The budworm appeared to favor the balsam fir more than the spruce, so in 1917 the diameter limit on balsam fir was abolished to encourage the cutting of this tree and thus eliminate as much as possible the favored food material of the spruce budworm. In 1919 a two-thirds rate of stumpage was made for budworm killed material, and in 1921 this was reduced to a half rate. The recent reduction of $1.00 per thousand on green spruce and fir with the half rate for budworm killed material means a further reduction of 50 cents per M. This has meant that about 10% more by volume of the annual cut today is balsam fir than before the diameter limit was removed.

In addition the regulations called for the use of fir rather than spruce in the construction of logging roads. For the past season's operations the returns show that 70% of the spruce and fir was classed as dead, indicating that many, who had dead and dying timber on hand, took advantage of the reduced rate to salvage as much as possible. The same is true of operators on private lands, so that already salvaging is well under way.

The next urgent question after salvaging will be to determine a well defined policy of cutting especially for the remaining stands of green timber. Districts, which escaped serious damage, should not be more rapidly cut because other districts suffered from the budworm. For if this should happen, then these green areas would soon be as badly off as the infested areas. The true solution seems to be carefully planned cutting budgets for every watershed of green timber so that the capital stock will not be depleted. The forest survey of the Crown Lands will soon be completed and the necessary information will then be at hand to plan special regulations for any watershed. Within the infested areas any stands which escaped damage should be given special attention.

The Adoption of a Suitable Policy

For example, there are considerable quantities of undersize black spruce growing in flat swampy areas (the bog spruce type) suitable for pulp or small dimension lumber, which practically escaped the budworm. A system of permits had been adopted for a few of these areas, and experimental cuttings had been made on a large scale in this type, to determine the best method of cutting, but cutting permits for this type were not encouraged as the stands were healthy and practically immune from insects and fungi, and it was felt that with higher prices for pulpwood in the future this type could be more profitably utilized. Such areas will now be of considerable value to the operator whose good growing timber was killed. From the government standpoint the cutting period following the salvage stage will demand careful consideration and well defined regulations for the removal of spruce and fir from Crown Lands. The demands of the operators must be met wherever possible, but not to the extent of reducing the capital stock.

But whatever the policy of the future may be, the loss through the budworm is bound to hasten by several years that day when much of the capital invested in the industry will be diverted from softwood to hardwood manufacture just as in the early part of the 19th century, when the diminishing supplies of pine started the lumbering of spruce, which has held most of the capital for the past hundred years. There are vast resources of hardwoods, maple, yellow and white birch, beech, poplar, in the aggregate several billions, within our borders, the stumpage of which varies from $1.25 to $4.00 on Crown Lands and $3.00 to $5.00 on private lands, while hardwood flooring sells for $100. a thousand or more in any of the local towns and cities. Surely there is a fair margin of profit even with costly manufacturing methods. At any rate greatly increased stumpage rates on softwoods will be the outcome as time moves on.

Budworm Plague Increases the Fire Hazard

Aside from the tremendous losses in dead timber and the problems of salvaging, the government and large timber land owners are most greatly concerned at present with the increased forest fire hazard which this situation has brought about. The standing dead trees, the broken tops and windfalls upon the ground and the increased growth of plant life combine into a most dangerous condition for fire. Should a fire once get a start with the conditions of wind and weather at all favorable, only the lack of fuel will stop it, even as the lack of food has finally curtailed the budworm attacks. The great Miramichi fire of 1825 would be insignificant in comparison. A forest fire over these damaged areas would not only kill living trees of other species but would greatly lengthen the replacement period of the next crop. In many cases large areas would be left unproductive for centuries.

The budworm plague has been a calamity which will be felt for many years by the industry but a huge conflagration would be a disaster which would affect the prosperity of the whole province and be felt in every home. The policy of accurate detection of fires through a system of lookouts has already been adopted and those now in operation have already proven their worth. More are being constructed. The hazardous areas will no doubt be set aside next year so that all entering the woods during the fire season will have to secure a permit.

Every person in the woods next year in hot dry weather will constitute a fire risk and the fire protective forces must have complete check on all within the forest in dry weather if the danger of extensive forest fires is to be averted. The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated and all limit holders should face the facts. The co-operation of all those connected with the industry is urgently solicited. The lumbermen, through their association as well as individually, should urge the most intensive methods of prevention possible, and should support the government and county fire protective organizations. Let one and all give fire protection as much attention if not more than stumpage rates or cutting regulations. It is more important in the end. There are serious times ahead for those entrusted with the protection of the forests from fire, as this hazard will remain for a number of years. The government has done much to arouse the interest of the public in the necessity of fire protection. Let those connected with the industry help in every way possible in furthering an even stronger public opinion.

How Did It All Happen?

And now that the damage is done, the question arises how did it all happen? How was it that the budworm plague developed into a national calamity? Could it have been averted? The entomologists tell us that the food conditions, the weather conditions and the apparent lack of conditions favorable to the life of parasites and birds preying on this insect were ideal for the development of the spruce budworm; that through the ordinary workings of nature, plant life and insect life balance; plant destroying pests are kept within bounds by parasites in the endless chain interlocking plant and animal life. Therefore, an unusual change in the composition of the forest is bound to cause an extreme condition in some form of insect life.

In New Brunswick the blame seems to rest mainly with the prolific and rapid growing balsam fir, which as pine and spruce were more rapidly eliminated by logging, almost pure stands of fir filled the gaps and provided the most desirable food supply for the rapid increase of the bud-worm. It is a well known fact that pure stands of any one species are more susceptible to insect and fungus attacks than the mixed forest. Many maintain that the spruce budworm would have developed as rapidly in spruce stands, and give as proof the many infested spruce areas, but it has been shown that only when the budworm became numerous on the balsam fir, did the over supply spread to spruce. In some instances where conditions were more favorable the budworm became so numerous as to spread to the hemlock and the tamarack; the writer has even found the cocoons on young pines. It is also pointed out that an outbreak in British Columbia was controlled because of a parasite and numerous species of bird life which the mixed forest there made possible.

It is true that weather conditions had much to do with the budworm plague. In 1919, which was a warm early spring, the budworm did immense damage over large tracts in the centre of the province. Heavy rain storms and cold, backward springs killed off a large percentage in certain districts. Prevailing winds carried the moth down and across low lying valleys, while the constant sea breezes blowing towards the mainland during the moth stage had much to do in preventing the spread of the budworm to the coast line. The bud-

Balsam fir was first attacked and repeated attacks in the same localities spread to the red spruce and black spruce but only rarely to the white spruce, while the bog black spruce was almost immune. Isolated areas surrounded by burned land generally escaped, as did many of the second growth areas, especially the mixed hard and soft woods and the white spruce type around settlements. In the northern counties the white spruce old growth trees were practically immune. No doubt the poor thin soil of the interior and the fact that many of the spruce stands were becoming mature, affected the vitality of the stands to withstand defoliation.

Solutions Offered.—Some Suggestions

Practical methods of logging whererby balsam fir will be prevented from dominating the softwood forests in the future and the introduction of parasites are the two main solutions offered for the control of the budworm. Perhaps some of the various solutions put forth in the essays submitted for the $5,000 prize offered by Mr. F. J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, may prove practical. There is no doubt that this unique method of securing ideas for the control of the budworm will be of considerable value, and the interest taken by this conservationist in this subject should be commended by the industry and the governments of the day. The subject no doubt requires more attention, and if some means may be adopted whereby the next attack due within the next fifty years may be prevented, even if it means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, it should be adopted and endorsed by the wood using industries.

The expenditure of even half a million dollars in the control of this insect in New Brunswick alone would have been cheap insurance during the present outbreak. So far only a few, possibly not more than three or four, entomologists in Canada have given the budworm plague continued and detailed study. This is a most regretable state of affairs, for should not the investigation of the spruce budworm, or any other plague of forest insects, receive as much attention as the brown tail moth which threatened our orchards or the various pests of grain and root crops? Agricultural societies not only in New Brunswick but throughout Canada have demanded and secured scientific aid in controlling the various insect pests of field crops.

Is there any good reason why the wood-using industries cannot do the same? They are organized, they have their local and federal associations and journals and have already proven in many ways that united action brings results. The subjects of forest insect control should receive as much attention as fire control by limit owners.

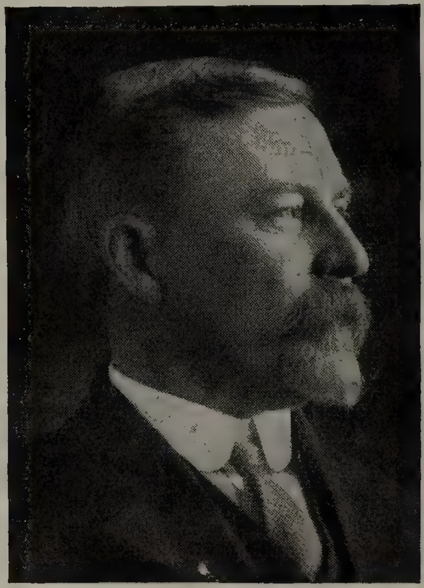
Representative Lumbermen of Nova Scotia

B. H. Dunfield, Halifax

Colin C. Tyrer, Halifax

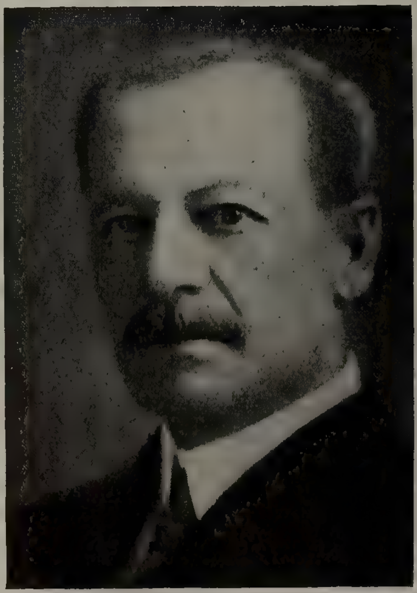
W. G. Clarke, Bear River

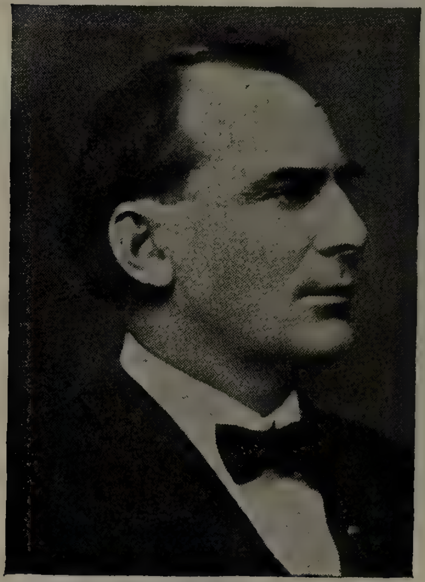
R. E. Dickie, Stewiacke


Hon. Fulton J. Logan, Halifax

Hon. R. M. MacGregor, New Glasgow

Hon. Robert Irwin, Shelbourne


W. W. Clarke, Bear River


R. S. Carter, Maccan

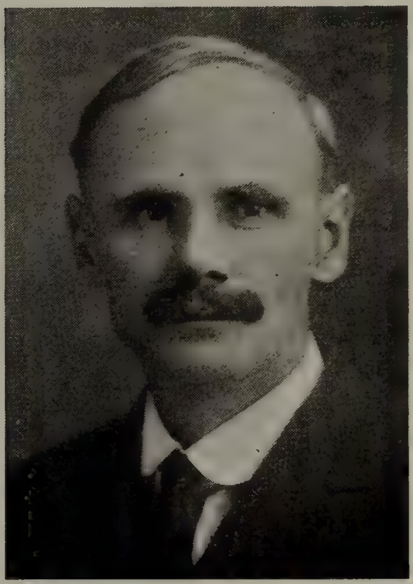
Representative Lumbermen of Nova Scotia

I. J. Soy, Amherst

Alex. McGregor, New Glasgow

M. R. Chappell, Sidney

A. S. McMillan, Antigonish


P. L. Spicer, Parrsboro

Chas. Hill, Truro

F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal

J. R. Gordon, Liverpool

E. M. Curry, Brooklyn

How the Forest Products Laboratories Can Serve the Wood-user

By Wm. B. Stokes, Forest Products Exhibit Specialist

Every manufacturer who desires to improve the output or quality of his product is constantly experimenting with methods and materials. Usually he supervises such experiments himself, in which case he gives the work no high-sounding title, but when he pays an expert to do the work he calls it "Technical Research." Whether such work is done by the owner of the business or by specially trained assistants, whether it is called merely "experiment" or glorified by the name of "research" is of secondary importance. The interest to a concern which claims to be progressive is that the work shall be done so as to produce profitable results.

Events march so quickly in these days that the most progressive concerns find it hard to keep pace with development. Whole industries are discovering that if they are to continue to exist they must co-operate in research just as they co-operate to oppose irksome railway rates or inconvenient tariff regulations. In some cases in fact, it is realized that even an industry's efforts is not sufficient to meet the need. The case of agriculture is a little too obvious and the development of Canada's mineral resources hardly less so, but the need of government research into our forest products may also be readily understood by those who will give the matter a little thought.

It probably took a century or two for the first white man on this continent to discover the best wood with which to make an axe handle, but the discovery of the best wood for aeroplane construction was a matter of months once the search was begun. The latter research was facilitated by the fact that figures were available for the weight and strength of North American woods and the selection was mainly a matter of arithmetic.

Use of Wood for Specific Purposes

This is only a single example out of many which could be quoted in which the utilization of a Canadian wood for a specific purpose has been determined from the results of tests made in a Government laboratory. The Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, established in Montreal by the Dominion Government in co-operation with McGill University, have made many thousands of tests on the strength, weight, hardness and other properties of Canadian woods and are in a position to state from the results obtained whether any particular kind of wood is suitable for any proposed use. Such tests must be made upon a large scale if they are not to be misleading and by standardized methods if different species are to be compared. Typical trees are selected in the woods and the logs are sawn into pieces so that not only are the samples fair and representative but the variation within the tree itself is revealed in the results . The testing is done on special machines and by the same methods as adopted at other Government laboratories such as those of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Government of India.

The problem now before the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada is to make these results known in the most useful way to possible users of Canadian woods. At present there are several means of publication some of which are capable of being developed much more fully. The Department of the Interior, which administers the Laboratories, publishes bulletins giving the results on certain woods as these results are obtained. These bulletins are of use to highly trained technicians such as engineers and architects for they set forth the methods and the complete result obtained, but in their present form they are too technical for the man who requires the results in simple non-technical language.

Publicity End of the Work

Articles are sometimes written by members of the staff of the Laboratories for the trade papers and are usually of a more "practical" nature. This method of publishing results is considered more useful where some specific use of wood is concerned and if it has not been adopte das much as it might have been it is because the staff of the Laboratories has been restricted in numbers during a period of reconstruction and retrenchment. Where information of value could be conveyed in a short paragraph it has been sent to the principal newspapers of the Dominion as a short news-item and the publication of such has undoubtedly created considerable interest and enquiry among the wood-using industries. The Laboratories maintain a permanent exhibition at Montreal where specimens of wood and products manufactured therefrom are shown to any visitors who may be interested. But undoubtedly the best means of conveying information concerning Canadian woods to enquirers has been by correspondence. Hundreds of technical enquiries are received yearly at the Laboratories and are answered by the men responsible for the work to which the enquiries relate. This method of publishing results may seem laborious, and is actually so, but it is the most satisfactory method; for by this means the Laboratories are able to get into actual touch with the industries which they exist to serve. Any enquiry concerning wood addressed to the Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, McGill University, Montreal, will receive prompt and courteous attention and members of the lumber and wood-using industries should have no hesitation in bringing their problems to the notice of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

Every Canadian Should Know Canada

Travel is one of the greatest elements in education and is one of the fundamentals of good citizenship. The desire to know one's own country should be inculcated into the system of every Canadian and to obtain any adequate knowledge, how can it be acquired better than by travel? "Canadians, See Canada," and "See Canada First," etc., have been adopted as slogans in the endeavor to create in the minds of Canadians the advantages of national travel and the attractions Canada has to offer, says Toronto Saturday Night.

The purport of this article is not only to give expression to the importance of Canadians seeing Canada that they may have a fuller appreciation of what their own country has to offer them in the way of scenery and interest, but to emphasize particularly the value of tourists travel to the nation, and the duty we owe ourselves in developing our tourist territory—so to speak to capitalize the scenery. Possibly no other country in the world gives up to its people a greater area of country for recreation purposes and these great playgrounds are not confined to any particular section but are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Then again from seashore resorts of the Atlantic and the lower St. Lawrence to the Pacific Coast the interests are varied and so distinctly different from one another that our Canadian people may use their vacations for years and find new scenery and new interest annually. From the quiet beauty of the Maritime Provinces to the more rugged scenery of the Province of Quebec, the almost continuous lakes and river country of northern Ontario, the Rocky Mountains so immense, beautiful, and wonderful, on to the Pacific Coast, one cannot imagine without personal vision and knowledge what a wonderful asset we have in our widespread playgrounds and national parks.

But to make the most of these wonderful heritages, to realize the fullest amount of profit, they must be developed. The Provincial and Dominion Governments must be keenly alive to what the possibilities are. Good roads to the wonder places and beauty spots are essential so that the way of the tourist may be made easy and attractive..

Much has been done by the railways to advertise our tourist territory, which has resulted in millions of dollars being spent in Canada annually, principally by our neighbors to the South of us, but the fringe has as yet only been touched. The Canadian National Railways have just opened Jasper Park Lodge, in Jasper Park, that largest and most wonderful of all our national parks, 4,400 square miles of magnificent mountainous scenery. There wild life roams unmolsted and thousands of tourists from all parts of the globe will gladly assemble annually when the park is fully developed with good motor roads, and the system of lodges so auspiciously opened on June 15th last are extended through the park. Jasper Park is but one of the many feature places to be developed. Mount Robson Park, just fifty miles west from Jasper station, is another. Aside from Mount Robson being the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies (13,068 feet), the park which is entirely within the province of British Columbia, it an Alpine kingdom in itself, but until such time as it is developed, the glory and majesty of its scenery is denied the tourist who does not choose to ride a cayuse.

By way of comparison it has been stated that tourist traffic in California alone nets approximately a hundred million dollars a year, and the more northern Pacific Coast States, Washington and Oregon, add fully half that amount to the total, whereas it has been said that tourist traffic in Canada all told, did not net beyond ten millions,

Why Have an Association?

For Those Who are Doubtful About the Benefits Derived from Association in the Trade, These Pointed Views of the President of the Newly Organized Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association will have a Practical Message

By Rufus E. Dickie
President Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association

To write an article on what the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association can do for the industry of the province is a rather large order,—in fact, a larger one than I feel justice can be done to at the present time. However, a few observations may be made. I think the best way to answer the question would be to look around and see what attention our industry is in need of, and having done that, to apply our efforts accordingly.

Our Association was started with the idea of helping all branches of the trade, so we must necessarily make our observations from every angle and note the complaints that are coming in.

Let us first listen to the manufacturer. This gentlemen, who is usually a limit holder, is complaining that his taxes are too high, and that by the time he has paid school taxes, county and poor rates, highway rates, provincial acreage tax, and fire tax on his limits he has nothing left for himself.

The lumbermen of Nova Scotia are a generous body of men who do not object to paying their full share of tax burden, but we do object to being saddled with more than our share. It can be proved that our lumbermen are paying a 40% tax on the value of the annual growth of their limits, while the farmers are paying a tax of only 5% on the annual value of their harvest. This crop value is taken on what we might call a stumpage basis; that is, the value of the crops less all labor and other charges. This is not a fair deal, especially when it is considered that, besides paying taxes on his limits, the lumberman is also taxed on the manufactured product after it is piled in his yard.

We learn that individual grievances can never be adjusted unless we stand together as a body.

Other complaints refer to the forest fire legislation and also to the way it is carried out. Others are asking that much more attention be given to conserving our forests, and in regard to this question we must give credit to Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, for the valuable work which he is doing along this line.

Another strong complaint is that our freight rates both rail and overseas are too high. These I think cover a lot of the troubles from which the manufacturer and limit holder is asking relief.

The buyer and exporter comes forward and says that manufacturers are too careless in sawing lumber; that they are not particular enough in making the stock full width and thickness; that they are trying to get away with too much bark and wane: that the time has come when lumber must be sound, square-edged, of full width and thickness. This brings up the question of grading and it has been asked that something be done toward compiling and adopting a few simple rules.

Carelessness in filling specification orders is another complaint. Should the buyer get the grade of lumber he requires and the exact specification, he has still a quarrel with the railway, if he intends to ship this lumber by sailing vessel to United States points. The railway only allows him five days free time for unloading the cars at the loading port and this is not sufficient. One of the large Halifax exporters advises that he has had car rental to pay for every vessel which he has loaded at Halifax this season, and he has done his best to arrange to prevent cars going on rental but has found it impossible. Ten days should be the time allowed.

This, of course, does not eliminate all the complaints, but they are the chief ones which we hear and will constitute work for our organization. Besides the matters already mentioned, there are others on which we should keep an eye, among which might be mentioned foreign contract forms and charter parties.

Regarding what our organization has been doing, I would say our chief objective to date has been taxation and, although we cannot report a full solution to our difficulties, yet we feel our efforts have not been in vain, and we are hopeful that during the next session of the Legislature that body will grant us some relief.

Regarding railway matters, we expect to be able to announce shortly the granting of stop-over privilege for re-sawing, etc., on shipments to local points. We have every reason to believe this concession will be granted.

Freight rates are also having our attention and I might state here that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is giving us valuable aid along this line. We certainly feel that the C.L.A. has been of considerable help to us.

I have tried to state our problems and outline what we are working for, but I want our lumbermen to know that results cannot be obtained if all the work is left to a few. We must have the support of every lumberman in Nova Scotia. We feel that a lot of them are not joining our organization because they want to see results first; on the other hand we cannot get results until we get a full membership. We must have weight or our efforts will go for naught.

Our organization is not for the benefit of a few, but for every one in the industry and, in order to be helpful to all, we must know what help is needed. Let us know your wants and our Association will do its best to help you.

It is our intention to hold a meeting in Truro about the middle of September and we extend a hearty invitation to all Nova Scotia lumbermen, and, in the language of the song writer, would say, "Pack all your troubles in your old kit-bag and Come, Come, Come."

Mr. Kent Now Heads Big Firm

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, Toronto, Frank Kent, who for several years has been managing-director, was elected president succeeding Robert Harmer who passed away a few weeks ago. Mr. Kent, who is now president and managing-director, was one of the incorporators of the company some twenty-one years ago, and has come up through the ranks to his present position.

The Seaman, Kent Co. to-day own and operate three busy plants and sell the output to two others. They have their own distributing warehouses in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. The company are the largest manufacturers of hardwood flooring in the British Empire, with a production of about 2,000,000 feet a month, and not only has a big trade been developed all over Canada but an export business has been built up with England, France and the United States. Their "Beaver Brand" of flooring has also been sold in South America, Egypt, New Zealand and other countries.

Eastern Lumber Business is Improving

Recent advices received from Nova Scotia are to the effect that the lumbering industry has picked up considerably in that province. The industry formerly depended almost entirely on the British and South American markets. Cargoes are still going to the south but the British market has not been a good customer of late years. The great piles of lumber known as "war stock," which have been lying undisturbed following the slump in the latter part of 1920, are said now to be at the vanishing point and a new cut is being sought.

On the left is seen some poplar stock manufactured for wagon boxes; in the centre a second fire in the bush, the pole fences in the foreground being around the lots of the Algoma Central Railway on the town site of Wyborn, Ont., showing how close the fire came; on the right are seen results of a fire showing poplar. This bush was logged four years ago

Poplar Can Be Used for Many Purposes

By judicious advertising and salesmanship and delivery of proper grades it is bound to come to the front as leading merchantable product in the forest products arena

By Alfred C. Weight, Hearst, Ont.

When a wholesale or manufacturer looks over the current price lists of lumber in leading journals he sees listed white pine, red pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, etc., but he very rarely sees poplar quoted.

"What is the reason?" Is it because this class of lumber is scarce, or is it because the people are not educated up to its use. It is not because of the first reason, for, the territory lying north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to about 30 miles north of the Canadian National Railway gradually extending northeast into the district of Timiskaming, is well supplied with Poplar following the highlands. This area is served with various railroads and waterways but, owing to the fact that these waterways all run north, that portion north of the Canadian National Railway may be classed as the reserve forest until such times as new railroads penetrate further to the north.

Let us take the district north of the Canadian Pacific Railway served by the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway as an example of this huge wealth of timber. From Franz to Hearst is a distance of 100 miles and by working for an equal distance—say of 10 miles east and west of the track—we can take in 24 townships. Of this number the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway own 10 and the Ontario Government 14. The forestry notes of the railway company show a cruiser's estimate of 85,283,000, feet B.M. of poplar. As these are conservative figures, we are safe in assuming that the 14 townships will give as much more, bringing the estimate up to 170,566,000 feet B.M. in an area of 100 miles long by 20 miles wide. People have only to take a look at the map and see the small part of Northern Ontario that this amount of timber stands on, and the reader can well imagine the total for the whole of Northern Ontario.

In describing this timber let us commence at its growth. A tall, straight, imposing tree in appearance, with a clean trunk and branching out gracefully at the top, in the spring, having brownish yellow tassels, and a restful green foliage in the summer turning to various stages of yellow in the fall, it will only be found growing on high and rolling land, and where good poplar grows is an indication of good soil for agricultural purposes.

Some Characteristics of the Tree

It will never be found growing in swamps. This seems strange considering how the standing timber contains so much moisture. At certain seasons of the year, from April to August this timber can be cut and the bark peeled with ease, and on removing the bark you can see the moisture glistering on the wood and it will be wet to the touch.

Poplar is often confused with balm of Gilead, as both classes of timber are to be found together, but it can readily be told by its white smooth bark, whereas the balm of Gilead is rough with corrugations.

Another feature with poplar, and and a good one to the lumberman in his cutting operations, is that this timber shows its defects to the lumberman before the tree is cut. For instance, if the cutter

On the left is seen a stand of poplar in Northern Ontario; in the centre a portion of Pellow & McMeekin's mill at Hearst, where considerable poplar is sawn; on the right a large poplar log showing results from fungus rot spots a tree in th bush and taks a look around the bark from the ground up, he might see a bunch of fungus growth sticking out from the side generally in the shape of a half shell. If the cutter is a woodsman and on to his work he will know that the tree for a distance of 2 or 3 feet up and down from the fungus is diseased with rot extending from the heart outwards. If there was only one fungus the tree would be felled and that part of the tree cut out whereby probably obtaining one or two logs. If there should be two or three funguses observed, time would be saved by letting the tree stand, as it is generally affected with sufficient rot to make it a cull.

The growth of poplar is very rapid,—in fact, it is one of the fastest growing trees in New Ontario. You can go through cut-over areas within five years of logging operations and see second growth as high as eight and nine feet, and two and a half inches thick. The action of the tree after fire is as follows: within a year the bark will peel off and the wood goes hard; if cut then the lumber is good but after standing two or three years dry rot and decay set in fast.

The absence of branches on the trunk mases it an ideal tree to cut and log, but it is not a profitable log to drive, as it soon becomes waterlogged and seldon stands a long drive, and floating so heavy and low the logs are not friends of the river drivers. This factor in our modern days of logging should not be determintial to the operator for the very reason that growing on high land makes it an ideal timber for tractor haulage.

How Poplar Lumber Should be Piled

We now come to the mill operation in the manufacture of poplar. It is easy and fast cutting and is not hard on the saws when green. Great care must be exercised in the piling, as it is susceptible to warping. Lumber, five inches and under should be piled two thickness together leaving a space of one inch sideways between the boards to allow for air circulation; and crosspieces every four feet, six inches and up piled in the usual manner of single courses. In all cases the different lengths should be piled separate so that there is not any hang over to allow sagging as this leaves a permanent warp.

It is remarkable how hard and dry this lumber will become when piled right within a year, with an average shrinkage of under one sixteenth of an inch, and its shipping weight becomes the same as basswood-2,500 lbs. to the thousand feet. The grain is fine and close and the lumber works up to a satin like finish.

The uses of poplar are varied and many. When properly graded, good clear logs make excellent veneer. The majority of people when talking of poplar consider it as a cheap lumber, but any lumber is in that grade if not properly graded and manufactured. For a house finish poplar is excellent for panels, base, trim, etc. A clear matched floor will out wear a floor made of either pine or spruce.

There is no reason why the second or shop grades cannot compete with our native hemlock for sheathing and shiplap. It is also extensively used in the interior finish of our railroad coaches and, where wooden coaches are made it is used on the outside as well. For this purpose the highest grade only will stand the test. Being light in weight and touch and not subject to checking and splitting poplar can be used to advantage in the furniture and specialty factories for general wooden ware, kitchen furniture, tables, cabinets, trunks, gramophone cases, etc., as the nature of the wood allows it to take any desired finish. It has been made up to represent our expensive woods, where the difference could only be told by its weight. Poplar makes excellent waggon and carriage bodies.

It should not be recommended for use where it is exposed to the elements when not painted, as continual exposure and drawing of moisture make the lumber warp consequently dwarfing the nails.

May Be Used For Cigar Boxes

Recently a method has been discovered by the Forests Products Laboratory of Canada, whereby poplar lumber can be used for the manufacture of cigar boxes, thus taking the place of the cedrela which has to be brought from Cuba. Why should we not be able to make these boxes out of some of our native woods. Poplar should be well adapted to this purpose as it is light, strong and free from splitting. It takes glue easily and is just soft enough to make the impression of trade stamps without undue pressure; also when dry this wood is practically odorless which should be conducive to allowing the tobacco leaf of retaining all its natural qualities.

Poplar is not often sawn into timbers, but I have seen forty foot timbers, twelve inches square, treated with pitch and tar put into bridge truss sills, that have stood up and are still in commission.

The latest use of poplar, came to me recently when I met an old settler who is making shingles out of the butt logs of northern poplar. He is making them four to eight inches wide and being an old shingle maker, he claims that they rive out equally as well as cedar and pine. In the near future I am going to make a trip to this gentlemen's location and bring some of these shingles out with me. Any persons interested write me and a sample will be forwarded. This man has spent years down in the United States and says the poplar there cannot compare with the poplar in the north.

I am of the opinion that the prejudice against poplar as a universal lumber, is more with the lumbermen than with the buying public inasmuch at it is not profitable to drive this timber to the mills, and the weight is against moving the logs by rail before manufacture. Now that Northern Ontario is fairly well divided by railways the field is open for the development and expansion of the manufacture of poplar in the place of its growth, which would conserve other timbers which are fast being depleted.

By judicious advertising and salesmanship and the delivery of well graded and manufactured lumber, Northern Ontario poplar should be able to take its place in our markets as one of the leading lines of merchantable wood products of the province.

How Quebec Views Export Timber Trade

Much Depends upon Early Adjustment of Financial and Political Affairs in Europe and on Decreased Ocean Freight Rates for the Coming Year

Taking into consideration the rates of exchange, the high ocean rates of freight and the competition from continental European countries, the export of Canadian timber and deals from the port of Quebec to the United Kingdom was this season fairly satisfactory. Although the orders secured in England and Ireland by the Quebec firms last winter, have all been practically filled, exporters in the ancient capital have hopes of a fall demand for shipment.

The latest steamers to take on cargoes at the latter part of August were the "Manchester Producer" and the "Canadian Ranger," both loaded with timber and deals shipped by W. & J. Sharples & Co., Limited, and John Burstall & Co. There are at the time of writing two more shipments to be made to fill and complete the British Admiralty order distributed between the Quebec firms of W. & J. Sharples Limited; John Burstall & Co., and Dobell, Beckett & Co., and when the vessels depart, it will mark the close of the old Quebec lumber firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co., who have been getting ready during the past two years to seek retirement and this fall they will close their doors to any further business activities.

It is difficult in the present to prognosticate the movement of Canadian timber and deals to the United Kingdom for the year of 1923. The Quebec shippers, who are in constant touch with the market through the advice of the European agencies as well as their own personal study of conditions, are reluctant to express an opinion. They maintain while hoping for a change in conditions, that the present outlook is not of the best, due to the political and economic situation of European countries and the uncertainty of the future.

Hesitate to Buy Big Parcels

There is no denying the fact that the stocks of Canadian wood in the United Kingdom markets is short, but the importers are so uncertain in their opinions, that they hesitate to purchase large parcels; and besides they have not the necessary capital to take chances. The recent conference held in London between Lloyd George and the French Prime Minister Poincare, seems to have aggravated the situation and to have prevented the purchasing powers of Europe from entering into trade relations with a proper spirit of confidence.

There is no gainsaying the fact that France and Belgium are suffering acutely on account of Germany's default in making good her reparation obligations, and, until a real and reliable understanding is reached, trade and commerce together with industry and construction, will be delayed. There are hopes, however, with signs of success that, within a short time, another conference will be held by the powers which will result in an agreement that will tend to clear the European political horizon, and gradually fix the rate of exchange on a basis that will bring back a spirit of confidence in the financial circles of the world, which will ultimately aid trade and commerce back towards normal. This will, no doubt, be a slow process but, once the governments come to an agreement, which will end the German cataclysm, there will naturally be a revival of confidence to end the present state of chaos in the world of finance and business. This is how the financial interests of the Canadian lumber trade, centred in the district of Quebec, regard the situation, and in the present, as in the past few years, never lose their spirit of optimism.

Competition Which is Menacing

In the meantime the Canadian timber trade view with apprehension the competition they have to meet from the European continental countries, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and now Russia, which in 1921 and 1922, flooded the British market with their wood, as prices owing to the rates of exchange and high cost of ocean freight, practically crowded Canada out of the European markets. It is recognized that there is no sentiment in business. The purchaser will go to the cheapest market for his wares and the British wood importers have been following this practice for the past two years. There is now, however, a decided halt on the part of the continental European shippers, which is likely to help the Canadian wood trade if the ocean liners will come down in their freight rates between Canada and British ports.

During the month of July, according to reports from Quebec firms' agencies abroad, the Swedish, Denmark and other continental shippers commenced to stiffen their prices and the reserve stocks in these countries had grown small. Up to the end of June these shippers had been doing so well that many came to the conclusion to advance their prices from 10 to 15 shillings per standard and later at the end of July there was a general rise in all f.o.b. values. Great Britian buyers then began to turn back when they found that they could no longer get their offers accepted, and there is now a determination not to purchase at the higher quotations. In the meantime the continental shippers had practically sold all their overload of stocks in 1921 and values are now going up for new orders, and with all the leading firms, we are told, prices are now established for this year, and the position of the sellers are stronger than the purchasers.

The Course of British Importers

The principal factors in these conditions are due to political developments and a shortage of capital; therefore the British importer will be guided in his policy in anticipation of either a removal of complications on the continent, or of a gradual return to normal.

The auction held in London in July created a great interest on account of the varied lists and served a useful purpose in the clearance of old stocks; at the same time it showed that the common quality of wood was too ample, and emphasized the shortage of prime quality. This stands in favor of Canadian forest products, and leads Quebec shippers to believe that they will receive cabled orders during the month of September for immediate shipments.

The British importer realizes that the great chaos into which the currencies of Europe have been plunged, have brought about a crisis in commerce which will last for years. The uncertainty as to the course of financial developments and its effect upon business is, as the lumber trade know, one of the most unsettling factors in commerce, preventing the trade from taking advantage of what they are convinced would otherwise be good opportunities.

From a study of conditions, British interests point out the caution being exercised by the importer this year and say that, with the prospect of cheap spruce, there will be a demand next year only for the more expensive article from the north of Europe, and the chances of shippers placing their whitewood are, certainly, not so bright. On the west and south coast of England, spruce will be used in preference at the reduced price. It is also pointed out that, though the number of unemployed in England has been reduced, it is expected that one and a half million will be workless next winter who will require state aid, but, with a clearing in the political horizon before the new year, the indications are that 1923 will be the beginning of a come-back to normal times.

It is too early to estimate the possible cut in the Eastern Canada woods this coming winter. Quebec lumber firms and timber limit holders are not as yet prepared to make a statement. They say that the best trees will have to be cut to save them, but apart from this, are unable to give out any information. In the meantime, the Quebec provincial government with a view to assisting the Canadian lumber trade, is disposed to reduce the price of stumpage dues. The immense surplus of over $5,000,000. shown at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, has influenced Premier Taschereau, who has signified his intention to make an announcement in the near future, which is taken as an indication that it will be favorable to the lumber interests.

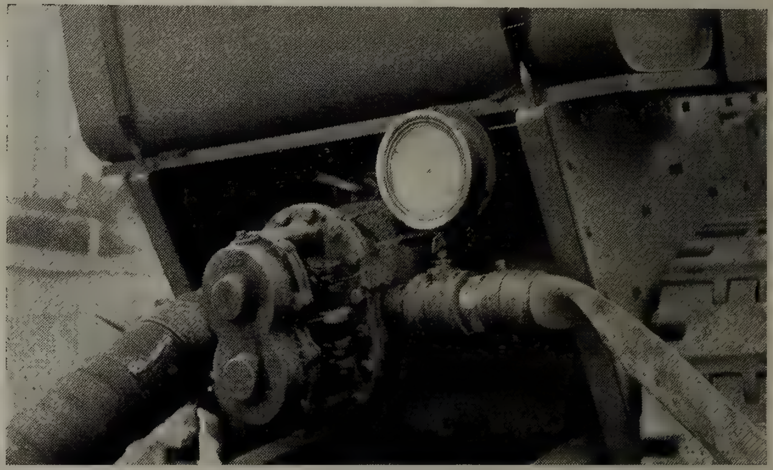
The greatest stumbling-block the Canadian lumber shippers have to contend with, is the excessive cost on ships' cargoes. The present ocean freight rates are too high. They are looked upon as a discrimination against the shipment of timber and deals to the United Kingdom and be able to compete with the sellers of wood of the continental European countries. The Canadian shippers looked for an announcement from the steamship companies on August 1st and were dissappointed when none were issued.

The Canadian shippers say that the business to be done between Canada and the United Kingdom in 1923 will altogether depend on the ocean freight charges, and it is to be hoped that the big steamship companies operating liners will take the matter into consideration before the new year or before the representatives of the Canadian shipping firms cross over to England next winter to take orders.

New Rotary Pump Attachment for Tractor

The Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Illinois, are now offering a unique and practical accessory in a rotary pump, which can be readily attached to the standard 5-ton "Caterpillar" tractor. The pump is of special design, compact in size, and is attached to the rear of the tractor in exactly the same position as the power pulley attachment. It is driven direct through the countershaft from the motor and is capable of delivering 220 gallons of water per minute under working pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. At normal speed of 1,000 R.P.M. it throws a 1⅛ inch stream 100 feet in the air and requires but 26 horsepower, which is approximately two-thirds of the normal motor capacity of the 5-ton "Caterpillar." There is a large reserve for overloading, should the pump be called upon for extra heavy duty.

This reserve capacity enables the use of a long hose both for intake and discharge. Where an ordinary length of hose is employed a broad area can be quickly drenched with a heavy stream. One special field of usefulness is in patrol work in state forests, in the timber districts, etc. The tractor, has the power and the capacity to cover all sorts of ground, is able to penetrate inaccessible points, and to travel at an active speed. Where a stream or other water supply is available the tractor with pump attachment can render important service in forestry work.



With this accessory a tractor can render important service in forestry work

In general design the pump is of the rotary gear wheel type, with all working parts mounted in a heavy cast iron case which preserves perfect alignment. The two main shafts are geared together at the outer ends and carried in Hess-Bright anti-friction ball bearings. The gears are of special alloy steel, machine cut, ground and heat treated. The stuffing boxes are quickly accessible and easily repacked. A positive jaw clutch connects and disconnects the power to the pump in the same manner as the power pulley would be controlled. The efficiency of the pump is increased by the fact the pump gears are driven through the closely fitted spur gears at the extreme rear. These latter gears are enclosed in a tight case and run in a bath of oil. The entire driving load of the pump is taken by the spur gears so that in this way none of the metal contact comes on the pump blades. In addition to the ample lubrication for the drive gears, compression grease cups are provided for the main ball bearings. While this pump is built extra strong for heavy duty service it is light in weight, weighing only 225 pounds.

J. L. Campbell of Toronto, has returned from a business trip to Winnipeg and other points west.

Many Uses for the Aeroplane in Woods Work

By Ellwood Wilson and Stuart Moir

How Aircraft is Destined to Fill an Increasingly Important Role in Forest Fire Protection, Timber Reconnaissance and Exploration

Such tremendous advancement is being made in the use of the aeroplane for different phases of woods work that it will soon be considered as indispensable to a well organized woods department. Actual performance is daily proving its capabilities and indicating new possibilities. Among the uses to which it has been most satisfactorily devoted are fire patrol, transportation, exploration, timber reconnaissance, and estimating by the use of aerial photography, preliminary reconnaissance for hydro-electric development, and the location of industrial sites. Other uses of the plane will, no doubt, develop rapidly as its possibilities are unlimited.

Forest fire gaining headway. The exact knowledge of location of logs, streams and topography is a valuable asset to the fire fighter

The value of the aeroplane as a fire-fighting auxiliary was recently well demonstrated in the St. Maurice Valley, Que., where the fires this summer were as bad as the region ever experienced. Word was brought in by the air patrol that serious fires were burning at several points. The location of these fires was sketched on the way by the aerial observer, so that their exact location, area and direction were known and correct information given to the fire inspector of the district. Men and equipment were at once ordered to the fire by ground route. Meanwhile the supervisor of the fire made an aerial reconnaissance of the burning area and determined the best method of fighting it.

Seventy minutes travel brought the plane to the scene of the fire. To have made the same distance by land route, travelling with canoe and by portage, would have consumed, at least, two days. Flying at 2,000 feet the entire outline of the fire was observed and the strategic position of the fighting crews easily determined. An aerial observation of the fire was made each afternoon to see the results of the morning's work, to note any new outbreaks, and to see what part of the line required immediate attention. Supplies and equipment were brought in daily by the aeroplane, thus every man was a fire fighter and there was no need of keeping 6 or 8 men to do nothing but portage supplies.

Plane Observations Leave No Doubt

To be thus able to obtain exact information regarding the fire is of inestimable value. During the excitement of any fire numerous false rumours and conflicting reports are brought into camp by fire-rangers, guides, trappers, and others who may be in the woods at the time. Observation from a plane leaves no room for doubt or workings of the imagination, and saves much running around at random.

Column of smoke which was observed by the plane while it was 20 miles away. Prompt detection ensures forest protection.

The ability of an observer to detect a trace of smoke at a long distance from an aeroplane has been strikingly illustrated. In a recent instance the observer saw smoke rising from a lake shore some twenty miles off the machine's course, and the plane was diverted to this. Examination proved it to be a case of brush-burning behind a camp. Knowing that men were present and that there was no hazard, the plane was continued on its journey.

Last summer an air patrol in the St. Maurice reported on all fires in a territory of 10,000 square miles, locating all old and new burns directly on the map. This summer one machine was flown daily for a week with a maximum flying time of six hours for one day. Adverse weather conditions could not scare this patrol.

The position of the aeroplane as a fire-fighting auxiliary is firmly established, for it is without question the most efficient means of detecting fires and reconnoitering burning areas. It may soon be expected to replace all ground patrol and lookout tower systems of fire protection in the densely wooded sections of Quebec.

Taking Pictures of the Forest

A broad field for aerial enterprise is found in forest reconnaissance and mapping. Enough work has been done in aerial mapping by sketches and photography to prove that such methods of making forest surveys and timber estimates are quite feasible. Cameras are so well developed that although a machine is travelling a mile a minute or more, pictures can be taken without a blur. By building up a picture mosaic of the area photographed, a bird's eye view of the entire territory in minute detail is obtained. There is a complete record of the richly wooded areas, burns, windfall, swamps, lakes and waterways.

The possibilities in this line of endeavor are limitless for the aeroplane can be put to use for the exploration of unknown lands or to obtain close information to check engineers reports. The use of the aeroplane will revolutionize forest surveying. Foresters have been striving to improve cruising methods and to obtain more accurate forest information. With ground cruising it is physically impossible to cover 100% of the ground. A 5% cruise is considered fairly extensive, while 1% or less suffices for a general reconnaissance. Accuracy must be sacrificed in order to cover the ground at a reasonable figure. With an aeroplane photographic survey, nothing is left to guesswork, but actual conditions are represented. A 100% survey may be made or less extensive work such as photographing only the waterways and lateral drainage to determine the character of the timber and the nature of the streams.

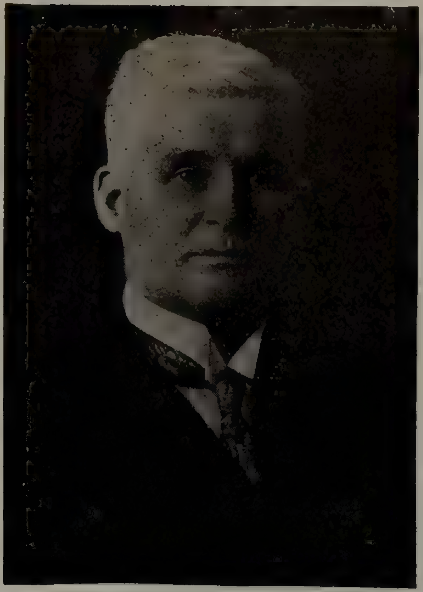
It is remarkable how easily the forest types may be determined from the pictures, and by outlining these the area may be planimetered. Work done along this line has produced most satisfactory results. The types recognized are softwood, soft-hardwood, hard-softwood, hardwood, burns, second growth and muskeg. These type areas were determined and the percentage of the different types computed. This was accomplished by comparing the photographs with photographs of similar plots on which the volume of timber per acre had been accurately figured. Bud-worm attacked areas show up clearly in aerial photographs and the amount of loss due to the ravage of the insect may be determined by the decrease in the density of stocking of the area shown in the picture.

With the impending timber shortage and the increasing demand for more definite information as to the condition of timber berths, the use

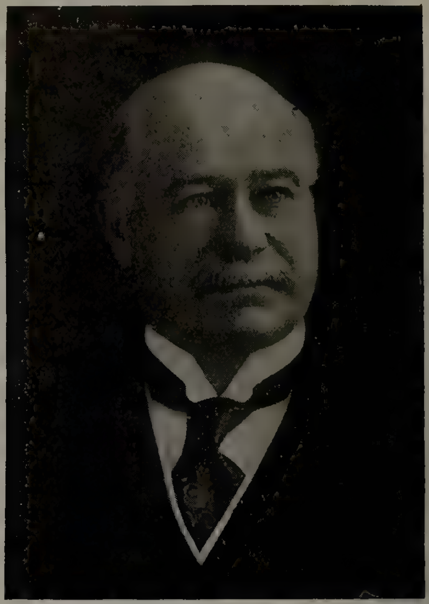
(Continued on page 166)

Represnetative Lumbermen of New Brunswick

J. Fraser Gregory, St. John



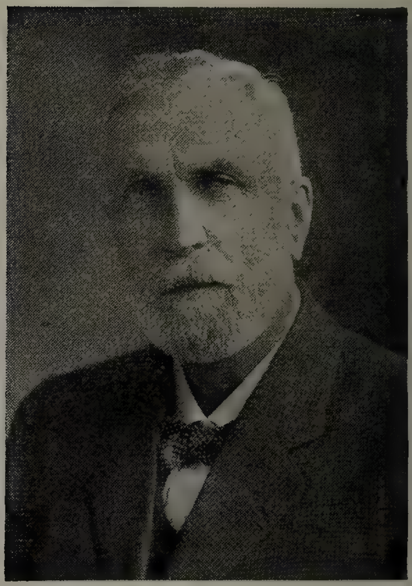
Angus McLean, Bathurst



W. B. Snowball, Chatham

J. W. Brankley, Chatham

F. C. Beatteay, St. John



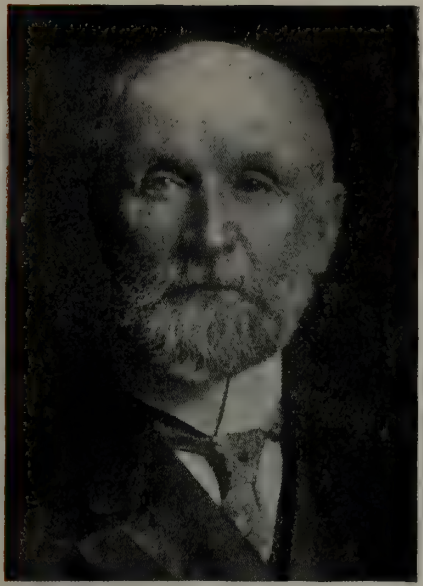
Hon. J. P. Burchill, South Nelson

Arch. Fraser, Edmundston

Hon. J. K. Flemming, Juniper

George H. King, M.L.A. Chipman

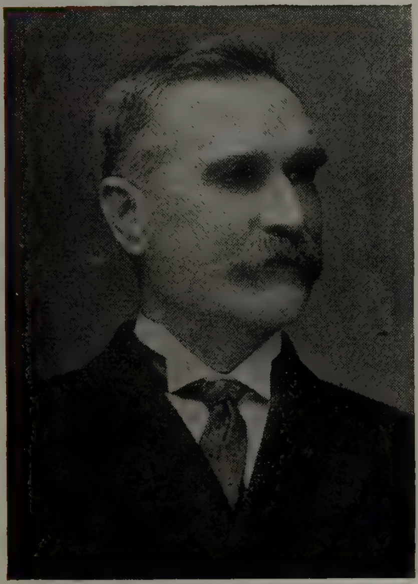
Representative Lumbermen of New Brunswick



W. S. Loggie, Chatham

W. F. Napier, Campbellton

Wm. S. Sutton, Woodstock



John A. Young, M.L.A. Taymouth

John L. Peck, M.L.A., Hillsboro

James K. Pinder, Pinder

J. W. Maloney, Chatham

B. Frank Smith, M.L.A.
East Florenceville

Hugh MacKay, St. John

What Association has Done for Quebec Retailers

J. O. Chalifour, Quebec

To those retail lumber dealers who are sceptical of the benefits of trade organization the following statement made by Mr. J. O. Chalifour, of O. Chalifour, Regd., retailers, Quebec City, will prove of interest. Mr. Chalifour is secretary of the Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and knows whereof he speaks. He was responsible for the formation of the association. When he commenced the work of organization, he encountered some who doubted whether anything could be done, and also objected that the results, if any, would be of no substantial value to the trade. Such pessimism has proved to be unfounded. The association has been of real benefit and has promoted a better feeling among the members. The exchange of views on various subjects has been of financial value, and generally has resulted in the members becoming acquainted in a way that is only possible through an association of this character.

In the opinion of Mr. Chalifour, the dark spot in the retail trade is that so many dealers do not know the cost of doing business, resulting in a more or less haphazard method of charging profits. It was obvious he said that this did not work for the benefit of the trade as a whole, to say nothing about the individual traders. There had been a certain amount of price cutting in Quebec, but this is gradually ceasing.

The questions which brought the retailers together were cartage charges and credits. The old practice was to include the cost of delivery in the lumber prices. The association altered this by making the charge separate from the lumber price. The reason for this was that the cartage had nothing to do with the actual purchase—it was of a distinct character, and should be so treated. Up to 1920 the charges made by the members of the association were 75 cents for one horse and $1.25 for two horses. Owing to increased costs, in 1920 the charges were increased to $1 for one horse delivery in the downtown district and $1.50 in the uptown district; two horses, $1.75 for downtown and $2.50 for uptown. These prices are printed and displayed in the offices of members of the association. In the case of a small order a proportionate charge is made.

One reason for the charge in procedure was to discourage the ordering of a number of small quantities, each requiring separate delivery, and, of course, increasing the cost. The specific charge for cartage has brought home to customers the fact that they have to pay for each delivery, with the result that lumber is either bought in larger quantities or small orders are allowed to accumulate until a load is made up. Naturally there are occasions when a small quantity is wanted at once, and in that case the customers have to pay the regular cartage charges.

In the old days a charge of $1 per thousand feet was included in the price of the lumber. By the system now in operation customers save money, while the cost to the dealers has been reduced owing to the smaller number of men and rigs employed, due to the pooling of the lighter orders already referred to. The customers readily agreed to the change, recognizing that it was of mutual benefit, and that they were placed in the position of knowing the exact cost of delivery. It was only on rare occasions that a buyer insisted on a delivered price. Prior to the present system retailers would occasionally lose money on small orders because the cartage charges or a part of them, would be absorbed. On the other hand, sometimes a buyer would do his own hauling, but no allowance was made for this in the price of the lumber.

Co-operation through trade associations, said Mr. Chalifour, was essential to smooth working of a trade such as that of the retail lumber dealer, and he looked forward to the time when many more branches would be formed, and when a central organization for the Province of Quebec would be possible. He was convinced that a meeting, say once a year, of various retail associations, would be of substantial benefit to the retail lumber dealers of the province.

Hardwood Flooring Men Hold Reunion

A reunion and conference of the sales and executive staff of the Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, took place at the King Edward Hotel on September 5th. A number of outside representatives were present as the guests of the company at the Canadian National Exhibition, and opportunity was taken of the occasion to hold a banquet and business session.

Satisfactory reports were presented on the present demand for flooring, and the outlook is regarded as promising. The past month was reported to be the best in the history of the organization. Two new, high speed flooring machines are being installed in the plant at West Lorne, with a capacity of 180 lineal feet per minute. An addition has also been built to the cooling shed which is now capable of "curing" nearly 300,000 feet of lumber within 48 hours. Optimistic messages from the managers of the Company's warehouse in Edmonton, Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto were given.

After ample justice had been done to the tempting menu, George Edwards, auditor of the firm, was elected to the chair and presided in an able manner . E. H. Stanners, sales manager, presented a gratifying summary of conditions and said that business conferences of the staff were held every two weeks, at which matters of mutual interest were freely discussed.

Snappy, three minute addresses were then made by the following:—T. A. Armstrong, Toronto, on "Service to Dealers," D. M. Heise, Stouffville, on "Trade Prospects in Eastern Ontario;" G. Jennings, Toronto, on "Telephone Courtesy;" T. E. McKenzie, Toronto, on "Trade Prospects in Western Ontario;" P. J. A. Duff, Toronto, on "The Value of Building Signs;" C. E. Huff, Toronto, on "How to Maintain Prices;" Bert Harling, Toronto, on "The English Trade;"George K. Tyler, superntendent of the company's plants, on "Factory Efficiency;" T. R. Dunn, manager of Winnipeg branch, on "Western Canada Prospects;" J. A. Barnard, manager of Montreal branch, on"Possibilities of Montreal and Quebec Markets." Reports from Montreal were also presented by G. Miquelon and C. Sheffield.

G. T. Bissell, secretary-treasurer of the company, spoke on "Credits and Collections," and C. F. Craigie, of the Consolidated Advertising Agency, Toronto, delivered an edifying and stirring address on "Advertising." He was followed in a talk of a reminiscent nature relative to the steady growth of the company, by Frank Kent, president and general-manager. J. M. Sparrow and A. K. Doan, of Toronto, directors of the firm, made a few brief remarks as did also P. Murphy and G. B. Van Blaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman." Fred. W. Beatty, manager of the Edmonton branch, was the only outside representative unable to be present.

The successful gathering broke up with the singing of the National Anthem and the usual votes of thanks.

Evolution of Logging on St. John River

Not a stick of lumber will be cut on the upper waters of the St. John river during the coming fall and winter to come to the booms located above and below Fredericton, N. B., where a few years ago as much as one hundred and fifty million feet of logs were rafted says recent advices from the capital city of New Brunswick.

The situation is not only a most striking illustration of the evolution which has taken place in the lumber industry on the St. John river during and since the World War, but it has also been the subject for consideration at one or more conferences of officials of the St. John River Log Driving Company with lumbermen whose interests would be jeopardized if the booms here were not placed in position next year.

While some more meetings will probably have to take place it is understood that a basis of agreement has already been reached by those interested under which at least some of the booms below Fredericton at Lincoln, Sunbury County, will be placed next spring so that the river will be safely sealed and some of the sheer booms along the river above Fredericton will also be strung. These precautions, it is pointed out, will be sufficient to save any logs which come down the river in the early spring and will also provide a safeguard in the event of there being any late freshets next season which might otherwise carry logs out to sea unless a drift drive was organized to catch them on the lower river, which would be an expensive operation.

While these changes mean there will be no rafting operations carried on at the booms here, where a few years ago several hundred men were given continuous employment throughout the summer, they do not mean that the mills here or elsewhere on the lower St. Lawrence river will be idle nor do they mean that there will be no cutting of logs on the upper St. John river. On the other hand the mills here and most of those located at St. John will have a full season's sawing—but the logs will come from other sources than those which provided the supply years ago—and there will probably be considerably more than fifty million feet of logs cut on the upper St. John river—but those logs will all stay up there and will be manufactured largely at mills located on the American side of the river.

READ THIS article and gather a few worth while ideas about a subject that is of paramount importance to every man who stores lumber in quantities.

How to Eliminate Loss in Piling of Lumber

Such Defects as Warping, Checking, Decay and Discoloration May be Controlled and Largely Overcome by Common Sense Methods of Handling

The art of piling lumber is one which too little attention is directed. We all admire well-kept admirably arranged yards where the piles are well assorted and lumber stacks are straight as an arrow, the aisles clean and unimpeded, and everything betokens method and arrangement.

There have appeared from time to time in the "Canada Lumberman" articles dealing with lumber piling, telling how to eliminate loss, and showing that careless methods result in considerable damage, particularly in the case of hardwoods. Not alone must there be proper piling, but the protection must be ample. Of course, different concerns have different methods of piling. One progressive lumber concern has each pile numbered to correspond with the number on the chart, and a square metal plate 3 x 3 inches is used to indicate the number of the pile. An index is kept in connection with this chart, showing the kind and size of lumber in each pile. This is changed from time to time as the lumber is received and delivered to the kiln or factory. A check is kept on the lumber turn-over by using different colored tacks to indicate how long each pile has been left standing untouched in the yard. A red tack on a certain pile shows that it has not been moved within the last month, a brown tack within the last three months, a green tack within the last six months, while a yellow tack shows that the pile has not been moved for over six months. Naturally when there are many piles decorated with a yellow tack, an inquiry is started to find out the cause of the delay.

Showing how the lumber piles are standardized for width by marks on the foundation timbers

The Use and Abuse of Stickers

There are many things to be considered in the piling of lumber, some of which would, without adding to the cost of handling, go a long way towards reducing the loss occasioned to lumber when in storage. Such defects as warping, checking, discoloration and decay may be controlled and to a large extent eliminated with proper, common-sense methods in handling. The decay in lumber is due largely to the low forms of plant life commonly known as fungus. These develop rapidly in most places where there is little or no ventilation, and when once formed, spread very quickly. Thus when lumber is piled solid or stacked in such a way that there is little chance of ventilation, deterioration due to stain and decay is apt to be rapid. The same holds true of lumber piled directly on the ground. The first few tiers are apt to be damp at all times and offer a favorable opportunity for the development of these destructive fungi.

The stickers themselves are worthy of attention. Some firms are very particular about the stickers used, while others seem to think that any old strips are good enough. In the first place they should be of uniform thickness. This means surfaced. It is better to have them of uniform width, not less than 2 inches. In length they should be slightly longer than the width of the pile. If the stickers are uneven in thickness, the pile will be high in one place and low in another, resulting in crooked stock.

The importance of placing the stickers in regular rows directly above each other should be too well known to need reiteration, yet how often does one see a pile where, due to carelessness—for it is nothing else—the stickers are placed anywhere but directly above each other. When this occurs, excessive warping is bound to result. This is plainly shown in some of the accompanying illustrations. To insure straight lumber, every attention must be given to the selection and placing of the stickers. Not only must they be kept in line but each row should rest on a cross piece or skid.

The placing of the stacks is also very important, as upon the clearance allowed between piles depends to a certain extent the circulation of air through the lumber. Not less than two feet should be allowed between each pile and this space might well be increased if the area of the yard permits.

All piles in storage should be covered in some way to protect the upper layers from the action of snow and rain and to shed as much water as possible. Lumber exposed directly to the weather quickly checks and warps and is thus often rendered practically useless, Loose boards of low value are often used for covering purposes.

The Importance of Eliminating Loss

The accompanying illustrations afford some conception of how lumber should be piled. One shows the shed in which piling stocks are kept when not in use. Another view is a close-up one of the lumber piles showing how the foundation is laid off for uniform piles and how each pile is numbered and the marker which gives the kind of stock and date on which the stock was received. Another picture shows the standardization of piles as to width and how the stock is kept in an orderly manner. It is always well to have some rules, and different firms adopt different methods. Some pile only certain widths together and others include all widths in one pile of the same grade, and several concerns have separate piles of 10, 12, 14 and 16-foot stuff. Just what method the average lumberman follows depends largely upon the amount of material he stocks, the demand for that material, whether he has ample space or storage, etc. Any system that is regular, uniform and simple and, at the

To keep the yard clean and orderly and also to conserve the piling sticks, they are kept in small structures located at convenient points same time preserves the lumber from decay and waste, should prove economical and acceptable. No two men possibly adopt the same plan but the importance of eliminating loss cannot be too accurately emphasized.

The Forest Products Forest Service of the United States has given considerable attention to the subject of lumber piling as a whole, and, it is not possible to lay down specific rules for each case, the service has laid down the following which will be found of practical advantage and replete with pointers to everyone who has occasion to stack lumber:—

Foundations

(a) The foundations should be strong and durable.

(b) The top of each foundation should be level; and from front to back the top surface of the parallel skids should be in alignment, so that the lumber to be piled will bear equally upon each one.

(c) The first skid should be raised above the second and the second above the third to allow a slant in the stack of one inch to every foot.

(d) The skids, preferrably 2" x 4", should be spaced not over four feet apart, except for heavy planks and timbers.

(e) The foundation should be of sufficient height to provide space for free circulation of air under all parts of the pile.

Lumber

(a) Boards of equal length should, preferably, be piled together.

(b) The ends of the boards should rest upon the front and rear skids.

(c) A space approximately ¾ inch should be left between boards in the same layer when piling 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch lumber; 2 inch for 2 inch and 2½ inch lumber; and 3 inch for material 3 inches and up.

(d) Lumber piled in the open should have the front ends of boards in each layer slightly protruding beyond the end of the layer beneath in order to provide a forward pitch to the stack of one inch to each foot in height.

A close-up showing how pile bottoms are numbered and also identification markers give particulars of the pile

Stickers

(a) Stickers should be surfaced two sides and should be 2 inches wide, of uniform thickness, preferably 7/8 inch for one inch lumber and 1½ inch for two inch lumber. Their length should be a few inches in excess for the width of the pile.

(b) Stickers should be placed upon the layer of boards immediately over the skids and kept in alignment parallel to the front of the pile.

(c) The front and rear stickers should be flush with, or protrude beyond, the ends of the boards.

Cover boards, as a roof protection, should be laid on the top of the pile, extending a few inches beyond the front and rear of the stack.

Space between the piles should not be less than two feet and increased to four or five feet if yardage conditions allow.

Dimensions of Stack

The customary width of the stacks is from four to eight feet. The height is governed by the size and character of the lumber and by the methods of moving it.

Lumber 2½ inches thick or over, unless of the lower grades, should have the ends treated with a brush treatment of paint or some liquid filler.

The ground occupied by lumber piles should be covered to a depth of at least four inches with cinders (not ashes).

What Western Wholesaler is up Against

In an interview recently a representative B. C. wholesale lumber merchant said, "Our tribulations are many at present mainly on account of the shortage of orders from the rail trade and the increasing difficulty of buying at a profit from the mills here, but it is doubtful to me if such a story would make good reading matter.

"Nevertheless, I might say that there is a paradox existing at present. Practically every wholesaler complains about the few orders coming in and the decreasing margin of profit between buying and selling prices. Yet, on the other hand, all the mills are busy, some of them even running double shifts, though no very large stocks are piling up in the yards. The explanation seems to be that many of the mills which otherwise sell through local wholesalers are seeking and getting rail business direct. They are evidently better able financially to give the long time credits necessary in direct business. At other times, they would prefer to sell on a cash basis to the wholesaler here and let him earn his margin of profit by taking the risk of long credits, etc. Another, and perhaps the greater reason for the shortage of stocks at the mills here is the water shipments, both foreign and to the Atlantic coast, on which the mills are getting much better prices than the rail trade generally is offering.

"Opposed to all this the rail trade customer fights hard against meeting the higher prices which the mills owing to their water trade, ask. Moreover, he seems to magnify the importance of the few instances where, or when, he can buy at lower prices. He acts as though he believes the mills here are piling up stocks as in other years and will ultimately begin slashing prices to get ready money. Whether "them days is gone forever" or not I cannot say, but a trip around the mills here today will convince anyone that there is not likely to be any need of price cutting in the near future. The cargo trade has settled that.

"In addition there is the continued firmness in the price of logs. They will never likely be as cheap (reckoned in the number of dollars per thousand feet) as formerly owing to the available supplies receding more and more from tide water and the operations themselves getting farther from Vancouver, the manufacturing and shipping centre—also the practical end of the railways. Do not overlook that feature. Even if the mills were moved nearer to the logging limits, all lumber except that manufactured on Vancouver Island must be scowed to the vicinity of Vancouver for rail or cargo loading. Also rail shipments from Vancouver Island pay an arbitrary of 2 cents or more per cwt. to points this side of Fort William."

Eastern Lumbermen are not Satisfied

While some of the smaller operators are commencing to make preparations for carrying on cutting in the woods during the coming season on a fairly extensive scale, few of the large lumber companies of the North Shore and Miramichi River in New Brunswick, seem to have taken any steps so far.

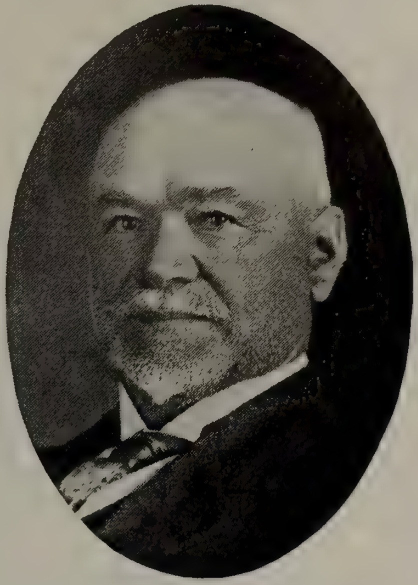
A canvas of the lumbermen has been unsuccessful in providing any illuminating information as to what they will do, except that they do not appear satisfied with the reduction made by the Government in stumpage on lumber unaffected by the spruce bud-worm or fire. The contention of the lumbermen is that they cannot pay even the $4 rate and produce manufactured lumber at the prices which buyers are prepared to pay.

May Issue No Smoking Regulations

The time is not far distant when persons entering valuable timber limits in this and other provinces will be prohibited from smoking. This prediction is made by Mr. Ed. Walmsley, Crown Timber Agent, New Westminster, B. C., when discussing the situation recently created by the severe losses experienced during the past few weeks. Ontario and New Brunswick, according to the local official, are giving serious consideration to the move and British Columbia, in so far as the federal timber belt is concerned, will probably fall into line. This radical move, it is believed, will apply to both loggers and hunters.

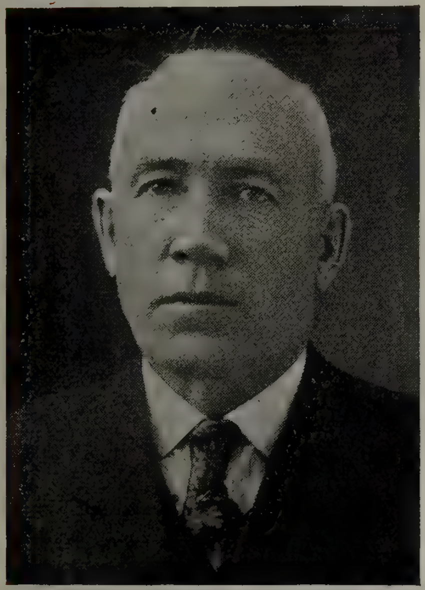
Representative Lumbermen of New Brunswick

Wm. Richards, Campellton



A. T. Leger, M.P., Richibucto

Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock

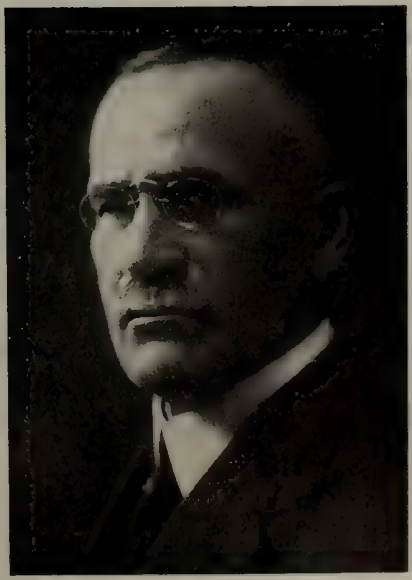


Hon. Wm. Currie, River Charlo

J. B. Brand, St. John

Stanley Douglass, Fredericton

Geo. B. Jones, M.P. Apohaqui



John Harquail, Campbellton

W. E. Golding, St. John

Canada's Champion Woodsman Relates Incidents of Old-Time Log Sawing Contests

S. Happer, Parkhill, Ont.

Much has been said about the expertness of men with the saw and axe and frequently feats of daring, rapidity, skill or strength are related around the millyard, in the bunkhouse or on the drive.

In the "Canada Lumberman" a few months ago there was presented photographs of the present champion axeman of the world, Messrs. Jackson and McLean, of Australia, who established the quickest record of recent years at tree-chopping. They felled several oaks and poplars on the estate of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield, England. Some of the trees were over 100 feet high and 10 feet in girth. It is stated that the trees were cut down in less than 3 minutes each and logs sawn from them in 15 seconds.

It is asked if Canadians could beat this record, and some time later the "Canada Lumberman" published an interesting reference to Stewart Happer, who now resides in Parkhill, Ont., and the late John D. McColl, who passed away 15 years ago. Their official records are considerably lower than those by the Australians at Hatfield, although the latter now lay claim to being the champion experts but their performances did not equal those of the Canadians made about forty years ago.

Happer and McColl won seven silver gold medals and four silver cups during their successful career, among them being 1882 medals for the Championship of Ontario, and 1883 medals for the championship of Canada.

Sawing hard maple log 17 inches in diameter, time 13½seconds.

Sawing hard maple log 22 inches in diameter, time 26¾ seconds.

Sawing one cord of wood, without resting, from hard maple tree, time 8 (eight) minuter and 47 seconds.

Cutting down basswood tree 3 feet in diameter, time 2 minutes and 17 seconds. Cutting this tree into 5 logs, time 1 minute, 1¼ seconds or 12¼ seconds per log.

The record of these Canadian woodsmen remains unbeaten and it is probable that they will remain unbeaten as forestry conditions in Canada have altered greatly since the early '80's.

Big Crowds Witnessed the Contests

In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" Stewart Happer, whose address is R.R. No. 7, Parkhill, Middlesex County, Ont., states that in 1880 there was quite a lot of timber in that country, and every farmer wished to get the fastest-cutting gang. Contests in various towns and the manufacturers took up the battle, and for ten years it went on. The "Maple Leaf" firm of Galt won out for having the fastest cutting saw and a St. Catharines firm next, according to Mr. Happer.

Continuing, he says 'Our matches we held in various towns. The logs were firmly fixed on timbers, a rope placed around to make a large ring to keep the people back, and crowds from 500 to 1,000 persons were generally in attendance. Usually about 10 different makes of saws were entered in the competition and we drew tickets for our turn to saw. There were three timekeepers with stop-watches who would take the time. Occasionally the finish was very close, there being only a difference from ½ second to, perhaps, 10 seconds.

"Perhaps you do not know it, but there is quite a science in feeding a saw, all a 200-lb. man as hard as nails can pull. A saw should be as heavy going as coming. There is also a great knack in filing a saw to make it draw into the timber for fast cutting."

Mr. Happer was born and brought up on the farm and is now over 60 years of age, being a resident of East Williams Township. His partner, the late J. D. McColl and he each weighed 200 lbs. and each stood 6 feet, 2 inches tall.

Evidently the champion is a U.F.O. man or a Progressive today in politics for he humorously adds,—"One of us was Grit and the other a Tory,—both bad."

However, Mr. Happer can afford to lay party proclivities aside and rest his fame solely on the exploits he performed with a saw and axe in the early 80's. The "Canada Lumberman" shows him with several medals that he won in historic contests adorning his breast.

Research Dispels Fallacies Concerning Wood

It is only in recent years that the properties of wood have been studied scientifically. In encouraging such study Canada has been one of the foremost countries in the world and the results are proving of the utmost value. Many cherished ideas about wood have had to be dismissed, however, and the practical wood-worker is having his eyes opened concerning the material which he has been handling for years. As an instance may be cited the belief that green or wet wood is tougher than dry wood. This belief is based upon the fact that dry wood breaks rather than bends and green wood bends considerably before it breaks.

Thousands of tests made in Montreal by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Forestry Branch. Department of the Interior show that although dry wood may refuse to bend as much as green wood yet it withstands more than twice the load necessary to break the latter. This is only one general conclusion obtained from such tests and as the Laboratories make hundreds of trials of each of a dozen kinds of tests on each Canadian wood it will be seen that a host of interesting facts about wood should be available in the near future.

Motor Cars or Homes—Which?

Automobiles! That is the record for the month of August. It means that in every community where lumber dealers are working to sell homes the motor car dealer is really on the job right now to sell automobiles; and in a good many cases the man who was figuring a few months ago on building a home this summer is going to spend his money instead on a motor car.

And there are people right in your community who are going to spend what savings they have to buy a car, instead of building a home.

With automobile propaganda so thoroughly distributed, with dealers in your town working to sell other things, are you going to discontinue your advertising and your sales efforts during the summer months just because it is a tradition in the lumber industry that summer is a "dull season?"

The automobile dealer is going right ahead working and advertising; the railroads are advertising and working to sell expensive vacation trips to our prospective patrons.

Which will they buy?—an automobile, a long vacation trip, pleasure giving luxuries?—or a home?

The answer to that question in a national way is up to the lumber industry; it is up to every dealer so far as his own community is concerned. The aggressive dealer will not let down in his advertising or his sales work a single day of this summer season.—Long Bell Bulletin.

The Forest Killer!

Horses couldn't drag you to a hunting trip in a treeless wilderness; a fishing trip by a treeless stream; or camping out in a treeless valley.

Isn't it about true that the call of the Outdoors is the call of Trees? The hospitality of Nature means little to any man except when associated with living trees.

Last summer hundreds of parties of campers struck an unfair blow at the rights and privileges of fellow campers, fellow sportsmen and nature-lovers by starting at least 2,500 damaging forest fires.

Camp fires that were not put out, matches and smokes thoughtlessly thrown on the inflammable "floor" of the woods—these personal acts killed the camping, fishing and hunting in many thousands of square miles of Canadian forest.

Don't be a kill-joy. The forest is made for the fellow who follows after you.

Enjoy the woods! There's nothing to fear except Fire. And mighty few fires except what you start.

Remember: all big fires start as little ones. One Minute's Care may save a Century of Waiting.

How Some Retail Lumber Advertising Loses Its Momentum

By G. W. Brock

As in all other modern methods of increasing business, there is in advertising considerable lost effort and money. Sometimes the best mediums are not used; at other times the illustrations and texts of the announcement are such as not to arouse interest, make a strong appeal or carry home conviction. Sometimes an inefficient mailing list is used or circulars are broadcasted with little or no idea of the specific purposes of the advertisement. Printers' ink costs money and brings liberal returns if properly supervised and intelligently directed.

It is usual to see some new kind of an article in the way of a toilet preparation announced, and at the bottom one reads the pleasing fact that it can be obtained at "all good drug stores." The same remark applies, perhaps, to a new article of food, a new drink, a new kind of belt, shopping bag, safety razor, fountain pen, brand of underwear, etc., the final wording, of course, reading something like this:—"At all the leading grocers," "at all up-to-date toggery shops," "at all progressive confectioneries," or "ask your hardware man, your plumber or your stationer," etc. Such a general, non-committal announcement may be alright in a small town or a city where there are only two or three dealers of every kind and the person, who is anxious to obtain the article, can make the rounds without much disbursement of time or expenditure of energy. In the larger cities, however, it is different. After one has enquired in a store, for such and such a thing; then gone on to the next and next and found that no such an article or convenience or production, as advertised, has been heard of, he or she feels like rebelling and never having anything to do with what for the moment captured interest or aroused attention.

The saying of "all druggists," "all grocers" and "all retail lumber yards," etc., is a sort of catch-penny slogan, a come-on call or hurry-up proposition hoping that the public will be stirred to such an extent as to think that everybody is carrying the line of which mention is made. On the other hand, there is, no doubt, the furtive expectation that so many inquiries will be received from the propaganda that all dealers who have not bought or stocked the new commodity, will get ever so many queries and will straightway begin to search out the manufacturers of the new product and demand a consignment in order to satisfy the public. Both of these views are a delusion and a snare.

The Expected Effect is Adverse

Without going into the mechanics of advertising or advertising construction or appeal, plan or appropriation, anything that leads the public to believe that they can get a special article in practically every place that they call, has a more or less boomerang effect. To go after something to a certain place only to find it cannot be obtained, is anything but cheerful or reassuring, especially when the purchase of such goods is ardently anticipated.

Any new product depends upon new customers for its sale, distribution and advertising should not be camouflaged by mere words and nothing more such as "in general demand," "all stores," "great public clamor," "everybody using it," "the latest thing out," "the best of its kind," "the marvel of the age," "enormous sale daily," "the greatest convenience," etc. These terms unless translated into action and supported by facts as to names, locations, etc., do not mean very much.

The motorist is proceeding along a country road. He sees a marker or a sign-post pointing in a certain direction and finds that, after travelling a good many miles, he has not reached the place sought but has been wrongly routed. Naturally, he has little faith in future in road-signs, and confirms the tale of the finger-pointing boards by a few personal inquiries. It is the same, too, in connection with advertising that is not honest, definite, timely and effective.

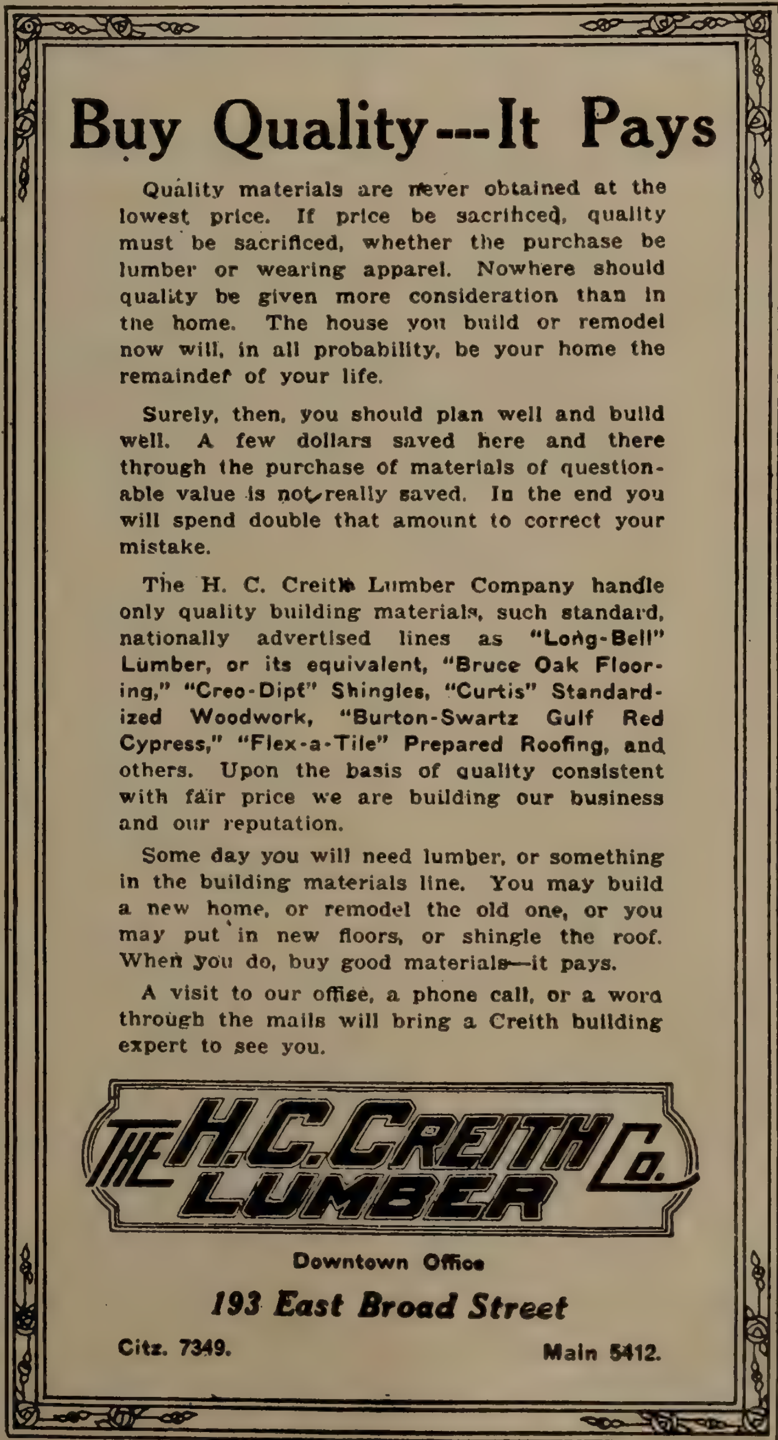
The foregoing remarks, while of a somewhat general character, apply largely to the lumber business and reveal that the man, who merely puts in his name along with the words "Lumber, lath, shingles and posts; large stocks, prompt delivery," is conveying no idea to the public. He is, on the other hand, expending energy and money doing something that might just as well be practical, pointed and instructive. He should emphasize something about the service he renders, his house-building plans, his facilities to manufacture interior and exterior trim, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., or he should say something about his ability to undertake contracts, lay hardwood floors, cover roofs, build silos, etc. He should be able to give definite data on implement houses, garages, henneries, sleeping porches, breakfast nooks, built-in features and other things which people are talking about to-day.

Driving Home the Home Instinct

The average person wants to know the why, when and where of any proposition; whether lumber is likely to go up or down in price; what is the best wood for such and such a purpose; where cheaper lumber can be substituted for dearer and where it is advisable to use the best; the relative merits of the different kinds of material, roofing, flooring, finishing material, etc.

Advertising such as outlined will produce results. It should be snappy, timely and business-getting, changed frequently and, if possible, run in a series. It should be seasonable and persistent, not flaring up at one moment like a fire and dying down the next. The flame of publicity must ever be fed, and, like the lamp, should always be kept burning.

One thing to emphasize is that the public needs homes, wants



Buy Quality---It Pays

Quality materials are never obtained at the lowest price. If price be sacrificed, quality must be sacrificed, whether the purchase be lumber or wearing apparel. Nowhere should quality be given more consideration than in the home. The house you build or remodel now will, in all probability, be your home the remainder of your life.

Surely, then, you should plan well and build well. A few dollars saved here and there through the purchase of materials of questionable value is not really saved. In the end you will spend double that amount to correct your mistake.

The H. C. Creith Lumber Company handle only quality building materials, such standard, nationally advertised lines as "Long-Bell" Lumber, or its equivalent, "Bruce Oak Flooring," "Creo-Dipt" Shingles, "Curtis" Standardized Woodwork, "Burton-Swartz Gulf Red Cypress," "Flex-a-Tile" Prepared Roofing, and others. Upon the basis of quality consistent with fair price we are building our business and our reputation.

Some day you will need lumber, or something in the building materials line. You may build a new home, or remodel the old one, or you may put in new floors, or shingle the roof. When you do, buy good materials—it pays.

A visit to our office, a phone call, or a word through the mails will bring a Creith building expert to see you.

THE H.C. CREITH LUMBER CO.

Downtown Office

193 East Broad Street

Citz. 7349. Main 5412.

An instructive and effective advertisement by a progressive retail lumber firm in Columbus, Ohio.

homes and must have homes. Anything that arouses this instinct in the individual, that stirs within him or her the desire to save, to become an owner instead of a renter, should prove a labor of love. The retail lumber dealer thus has a higher and more auspicious mission than that of the ordinary tradesman. He is a community creator in every sense of the word and caters to the home-building instinct. The more homes and other buildings erected in any community, the better it is for the retail lumberman. A large measure of his publicity should, therefore, be directed along the line of encouraging the home-building concept and deepening the desire to be independent of the landlord.

Here is one advertisement that pretty nearly strikes the nail on the head. A picture of a neat and happy home appears in the foreground accompanied by the words,—"The first real taste of prosperity is a home. To have and own a home of your own, is a feeling in your own experience once in your life. Don't wait until it is too late. Now is the time while we are selling lumber at rock-bottom prices. See us to-day."

Another one appears under the caption,—"Made your dream of home come true. It is not human nature to be satisfied until you have an abode of your own. We do more than merely sell lumber. We offer our service, free plans and estimates of practical and economical homes. If this particular style of house does not suit you, we have plenty of others to submit for your approval."

Another advertisement used by a certain dealer shows a waste-basket filled with receipts and miniature houses accompanied by the wording,—"You throw a house away every ten years! Yes, sir, it's true. Every ten years you keep paying rent you simply throw away a home of your own. Of course, you never looked at it in this way, but now that you know, there is no further excuse. To-day make it count. See us, select your plan, then let us go."

The Appeal to Family Pride

Many other examples might be furnished, but two or three more will have to suffice:—One advertisement shows a mother and children in front of a house, and below are the words,—"Have you given your children a home? The fondest recollection of childhood is home. What makes a real home? The picture answers the question. Are you going to act on this suggestion and own your own home, or are you going to trudge along working all your life for the landlord? Your chance is here now. See us and let us tell you our proposal."

Another reveals a bit of the property in front of a home, accompanied by the slogan "Build and save." Here is the subject matter "Don't throw away the price of a home. Money paid out for rent is gone forever; money paid on a home is money saved. A true recommendation and one that we will take pleasure in helping you in. Our plans, free of charge, will greatly assist you in selecting just the house you want. Now is the time to get started; not a year from now."

One of the most pointed advertisements is the following which is definite and sinks deeper into the cranium of the average reader than the ordinary attractive or sentimental ad. It will make even the coolest and hardest business man think:—

A Little Lesson in Thrift
See how your rent payments, with
interest at 6% compounded annually,
would build a
home of your own

Rent per Month	In 10 years	In 15 years
$20.00	$3,353.28	$ 5,921.52
30.00	5,029.92	8,882.28
35.00	5,868.24	10,362.66
40.00	6,706.56	11,834.04
50.00	8,383.20	14,803.80

See us for free building plans and cost estimates.
Just go carefully over the above figures.
They are based on facts and isn't it surprising when you get down to actual figures
to find out what fools we mortals be. Don't
throw this money away any longer, see us now
and get started on your own home.

The Protection of Farm Machinery

Retail lumbermen should advertise more than they do. They are inclined to take things too much for granted and depend upon the fact that their business is a sort of stock one—a stable or common line—and people will patronize them anyway. This is a mistaken idea as every enterprise can be widened and broadened in its activities and output by well-directed, catchy and thorough publicity.

Another type of advertising, which may be effectively adopted by the village or town lumber merchant, in addition to that of home-building, is to emphasize that now is the time to build anything as lumber will not be lower and there is every probability of it advancing in price.

It is good economy to set forth what an implement house can do in the way of safeguarding and protecting farm machinery. Harvesting and soil cultivating equipment should not be left out in the rain, cold, hail or sleet. It has been estimated that $2,000. worth of machinery, if unhoused, will depreciate at the rate of $500. per year, or 25%, and if properly covered, the drop in value is only $200. per year. The actual loss, therefore, due to exposure is $300. annually. It will thus be seen how splendidly it pays to take care of the goods people have in hand. Counting 300 working days in the year, this means that a well-equipped shed will earn for its builder or owner, in the storage of agricultural implements, just $1.00 a day.

Let CHALIFOUR
Supply the Lumber

IT may mean much to you—expensive delay avoided, ability to get just the lumber you need, finished as you wish it; highest grade of material.

For your next building operations—call us. We will gladly estimate on your lumber requirements.

We have some house plans you may care to see.

Shingles
Boards
Framing
Interior and Exterior Trim.
Stairs
Doors
Windows

O. CHALIFOUR, Inc.
126 Prince Edward St.

Phone 8400

Well displayed and attractive advertisement of a Quebec lumber firm

A certain progressive lumber merchant recently drove home this fact, not only in his newspaper announcements but also in his leaflets sent out to practically every farmer and home-owner within a radius of 15 miles from his centre of operation. One of the striking paragraphs of his announcement was,—"Think what a shed will save." Then after quoting the foregoing figures, he went on to say,—"This saving of $300., invested each year in 6% securities, if allowed to accumulate for 20 years, will amount to a little over $11,600. Where can you obtain a better investment for your money in the light of the above facts than in building an implement shed and in building it now."

Mr. Bradley Passes Away in Montreal

The death of Reginald R. Bradley, consulting forest engineer and agent for timber lands, Montreal, is announced. Mr. Bradley, who was 48 years of age, was born in Ottawa. He graduated in arts, law, and forestry, and for two years practised law with his father in Ottawa. He later removed to St. John, N. B., where he was engaged as a consulting forest enginees for 15 years. For the last three years he made Montreal his home. He continued his practise as a forest engineer and also did a large business as agent for timber lands. The business has been taken over by the Bradley Sales Agency, 205 St. James Street, Montreal.

Mr. Swanson is Thorough Woods Man

P. Swanson who won the first prize of $500.00 in the Barnjum Practical Forestry Competition, resides at Timmins, Ont., and has been connected all his life with forest products operations.

Mr. Swanson was born not far from John O'Groats, in the County of Caithness, Scotland, and, as he says, his adventures since that time have been many and varied. He has worked in lumber camps, driven logs in the iciest waters, fire-ranged and taken many canoe trips through Eastern Canada especially Nova Scotia, Quebec and Northern Ontario. His last work in conducting woods operations was in taking out three thousand cords of pulpwood during the winter of 1920-21 for the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co.

Mr. Swanson has always been a close student of forest conditions and fire protective measures, and it was through his active practical acquaintance, observation and judgment that he was given first prize award in the recent contest.

Mr. Swanson is at present on a prospecting trip throughout Northern Ontario. Several excerpts from his prize-winning essay appeared in a recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

Two Women Who Sell Lumber

"My husband had not been in the best of health for two years preceding his death and I had given active attention to many of the details. I decided for the benefit of my children to continue the business."

—*Mrs. S. L. Herd*

Mrs. Chambers at her summer home on Lake Erie

"I spend about ten hours a day in the office and am rather fond of the work. After school and holidays I have the assistance of my son who wrote for honour matriculation during the past summer."

—*Mrs. Geo. Chambers*

In consideration of the activities, industrial, financial, commercial or humanitarian, women of the present day have to be taken into account. They are forging to the front in every avenue of effort. The war brought out the resource, courage, patience and initiative of the weaker sex in a marvelous manner. Women were forced to enter many trades and callings and render service along lines of which they had previously never dreamed, and, in practically all cases, they made good. One might write at an inordinate length on the achievements of female-folk, but their success and preeminence in so many spheres has been so apparent and appreciated that an extended reference is unnecessary, particularly in merchandizing matters.

To-day we have women plumbers, women hardware merchants, women members of parliament, women commercial travellers, women financiers, women farmers, women contractors and women lumber retailers. In Western Ontario, Strathroy and Watford each have successful lumber yard ladies, if such a term is permissible. These towns are located only a few miles apart, the former being in Middlesex and the latter in Lambton county. Both of these lumber businesses were established by the husbands of the women who now conduct them. When the heads of the firms passed away, their wives did not sit down and idle time or opportunity. They believed in being up and doing and the result is that a growing business is being transacted to-day on sound progressive lines. The women who sell lumber and operate yards are Mrs. Sara L. Herd, of Strathroy, and Mrs. Lillian E. Chambers, of Watford.

How Mrs. Herd Took Hold of Things

George K. Herd, who established the retail lumber business in Strathroy, which is now successfully conducted by his wife, died about thirteen years ago. Mrs. Herd was left with the establishment on her hands and four children, two boys and two girls, and in her own words, says,—"I decided for the benefit of my children to continue the business. My husband had not been in the best of health for two years preceding his death and I had given active attention to many of the details, both in buying and selling. When Mr. Herd passed away, this previous experience stood me in good stead in taking over the entire management of the yard and factory. As I had lived in Strathroy all my life, and my late husband had been a resident of the town for a number of years, we were well acquainted in the community, and my friends extended a liberal patronage in operating the lumber yard.

"We have a small planing mill and I put in certain necessary machines but did not go into the manufacture of frames or doors. As it was necessary for me to keep in close touch with the mill, I learned to operate most of the machines but, of course, I had some help to take care of the heavy work. "I soon became greatly interested in the equipment of the plant."

Mrs. Herd says that she carries a general stock of lumber, lath, shingles, cedar posts, etc., and for the last thirteen years has operated the business. She adds,—"No doubt the lumber realm appeals more to man, but I have found the work in Strathroy pleasant and interesting. With the co-operation of a number of friends in the wholesale arena my retail business has continued to grow until I am doing a large share of all the trade that is offering in the forest products line in the Strathroy district. I like both the buying and selling ends and watch all departments of the yard and mill closely, endeavoring to please customers and give them good value and prompt delivery."

Mrs. Chambers Directs old Established Yard

Mrs. George Chambers is another lady who, for the last six years, has conducted a retail lumber business in Watford, Lambton County, Ont., and knows of no good reason why a woman cannot succeed in running a yard. The business, which she now heads, was founded in 1870 by J. Lawrence & Sons, whom her husband succeeded, running it for 18 years until he passed away in 1916.

Mrs. Chambers handles lumber, lath, posts, shingles, sash, doors, plaster, cement, lime, etc. While there is no planing mill in connection with her establishment, she has an arrangement with the operator of one who does any work required. When Mr. Chambers died he conducted a planing mill, a grain chopping department and an electric light plant, supplying the town with illumination. After his passing Mrs. Chambers naturally felt some diffidence about undertaking so much and disposed of the planing and chopping mills, while the electric light station was sold to the town when the Hydro came in. Mrs. Chambers still has the building in which the former wood working plant was located. The site consists of three lots and a two-storey brick building.

"Yes," said Mrs. Chambers, "I spend about ten hours a day in the office and am rather fond of the work. I look closely after the books and have the loose-leaf system which I think is worth its weight in gold. After school and on holidays, I have the assistance of my son who wrote for honor Matriculation during the past summer and expects to attend the university this fall. I have found the business as a whole rather pleasant. I had opposition when my husband died but I bought this man out."

Mrs. Chambers has very good shipping facilities, her yard being directly on the G.T.R. and she has rollers laid to convey lumber from the cars to the shed. She has been thinking lately that it would pay her to install a truck for delivery purposes. At present all orders are sent out by means of drays, with the owners of which she contracts to do her cartage.

Mrs. Chambers is a firm believer in the value of the Workmen's Compensation Act and thinks that everyone hiring men to work in a milling plant should pay willingly into this fund. She says that she was always glad to do so when she ran the planing mill, and operated machinery. Mrs. Chambers has a summer home on Lake Erie in which she spends a portion of the warm weather. The accompanying view shows her cottage and she is seen sitting on the verandah while her youngest son is playing on the lawn.

Women Buy Materials for the Home

The foregoing reports open up the subject of what the fair sex can do in the lumber industry. The woman vice-president of a live retail concern in the forest products line in a small town in California lately said: "I have been asked as a woman in the lumber business to tell you what I think of the field in the industry for young women.

"I am very glad to do this, for I think there is nothing like the lumber business. In fact my father has been in the lumber business for over fifty years, and that is quite a long time. I tried going to college but lasted only two years and then came home a 'wreck,' and for the last five years I have been in my father's office.

"There is such a field for the modern merchant in the lumber business just at present! We are developing into the merchant class very fast and soon, I think, you will find big lumber stores with their show windows, such as the dry goods and all other merchandizing houses have now. In a small way we have done that here in our yard. We have two display rooms, where we have all kinds of built-in-features, French doors leading from one room to another, draped with attractive hangings like you would use in your own home. We have a breakfast nook in white enamel, with little gingham curtains and runner in a yellow-and-white check and an electric in yellow. Then we also have many different kinds of front doors hung on one wall so our customer can choose the style of door she would like for her home. (Please notice I say 'She' when I speak of our customers, for really it is the woman who selects the things for her home). We also have a buffet and a table made of different kinds of hardwood flooring, so that our customers can see how their floors will look made of different kinds of woods.

"These are just a few of the things we have, but of course the chief thing is the plan service. We like plan service so well we have three different services. By 'plan service' I mean pictures of homes that come very attractively made up in colors, some in the black and white, and with these pictures plans for the homes. It is such interesting work. Recently I spent the entire afternoon with one customer helping her select her new home.

Mrs. S. L. Herd, Strathroy, Ont.

"There is also such a field for a girl in the advertising business. In a few years people who can write attractive copy for the lumber merchant are going to demand high salaries. The lumber merchant is going to advertise the completed product, meaning house, barn, garage, poultry houses, etc., rather than just say: 'All Kinds of Building Material; Lumber, Lime and Cement.' They will advertise as some of us are doing at present: 'See Your Home Before You Build It.' Really, if I were doing it all over again, I think I would go into that part of the work."

Canadian Timber for British Use Urged

Gratifying news comes from London, Eng., in reference to the employment and extension of the use of Canadian woods in the Old Country. A recent cablegram says: The Imperial Institute advisory committee on timbers which is inquiring into the possibility of extending the use of timber from overseas Dominions in Great Britain has drawn the attention of the Board of Works to the value of the British Columbia Douglas fir and spruce and hemlock for constructional purposes. As a result of special strength tests conducted at joinery trials these woods are now included in official specifications as alternatives to European products.

The woods committee also consider that the technical qualities of Eastern Canadian timbers warrant far larger use in Great Britain than at present obtains, and particularly singles out spruce, red pine, and yellow or white pine. Official permits will be gived contractors to use these timbers. It is also understood that the War Office accepts these soft woods as alternatives to European.

Mr. Sullivan W. Jones, a New York architect, speaking at a conference recently held between the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects and the Building Material Producers of the United States, touched on the importance of having a competent person in charge of the filing of such data as is preserved for office reference. As an example of what is likely to happen when this important work is entrusted to the office boy, he cited the experience of a brother architect who found data on "Fly Screens" filed under the classification " Aviation.

What Dry Kiln Can Do for Retailer

The Yardman Who is in Position to Furnish Quality Dried Lumber Leads in the Race

By Kenneth Redman

Broadly speaking economists are agreed that the years immediately in front of us will see a period of intense competition and narrowing margin of profits. This will eliminate the more poorly managed concerns and the business will naturally flow to those companies that render service to their customers in addition to simply filling their orders.

Now a retail lumber yard is in a peculiar position to help its customers and build up an enviable reputation for service. There are few businesses wherein it is possible to offer so many substitutes as in the retail lumber business, and yet generally there is a particular wood for each particular use of which the majority of purchasers are ignorant. A little constructive help along this line often means a life long customer. The foregoing relates to the service possible as regards the kind of wood to be supplied.

Now let's see the possibilities of service as regards the quality of lumber supplied. If your customer is a house contractor and he buys a bill of interior gum trim and two years later the house looks like a wreck, do you expect to hold this customer? You bought your lumber kiln dried and kept it in a shed which might even be heated. But, the mill had probably dried your lumber just to cut down the shipping weight and it was badly casehardened. In such a case there is usually plenty of moisture still in the centre. Now, a year or two after this lumber is in place the moisture has equalized throughout the board and a reversal of the original stresses has been set up causing the board to warp and everybody to be discontented with the finished job.

Control Your Own Drying

The remedy for this is to control your own drying and build up your business on the character and ability of your product to "stay put." Long ago furniture and other wood workers whose name stood behind their finished product, took the drying into their own hands for their own self protection. They did'nt like to do this but were forced to. Besides the big consumer there is the smaller cabinet maker who consumes scarcely enough to warrant the expense of kiln installation and operation. To this class the yard with a kiln offers a special appeal and their business may be secured at profitable figures.

Many yards in small cities don't have enough kiln dried demand to install kilns. Granted, but usually this small yard has competitors and if it is in a position to deliver high grade K.D. stock in contrast to his competitors questionable quality, the architects are soon going to recognize this factor and advise the using of thoroughly dried stock. Under such conditions the foresighted yard that installs a kiln is going to dry for competitors at his own price, or else his volume of sales is going to jump. This has been demonstrated when under conditions where the steam for drying the lumber has been made by burning manufactured gas the most costly fuel.

The Best Type to Install

Assuming that the yard should be equipped with a dry kiln—what type of kiln should be installed? By all means a compartment type of kiln of from 5,000-10,000 B.M. holding capacity—the number of kilns depending upon the volume of business done. In the compartment type of a correctly designed kiln, any kind of condition of lumber may be dried . The drying condition of the air should be subject to the operator's control and the circulation should be constant as it only serves to carry the heat and moisture to the wood which is drying and to carry away the evaporated moisture. These results are most consistently secured in a modern fan type of kiln which is independent of the outside temperature differential in order to secure a movement of air.

Most lumber received at the yard is more or less case hardened, and the first step in the drying of such lumber is to steam it until all stresses in the lumber have been equalized. Then the drying process may be started using a low temperature and high humidity and gradually changing to higher temperature and lower humidity. The lower the temperature and the higher the humidity at the finish of the drying, the better the quality of the lumber as the pores are thus kept open—stresses eliminated and under such drying any machine operator immediately notices an improvement in the way the lumber works up.

The yard that to-day is in a position to furnish quality dried lumber has big sales advantage over his competitors and this advantage may well be the difference between profit and loss in the years of close competition.

Using Paper Pins in Timber Estimating

Rather a novel way of estimating the amount of spoolwood, pulpwood, or ties was told the writer by a gentleman who had occasion to estimate a small block of land for spoolwood. In this method it is taken for granted that the estimator can tell, very closely, the amount of board or cubic feet available for his purpose in each tree.

Several papers of ordinary pins are procured, those that are done up in paper sheets, with a certain number of pins in each row, and a known number to the paper.

The estimator proceeds in a convenient direction, sizes up each tree in a strip, say of twenty-five or thirty feet in width, and, on figuring out what each tree contains in board feet, tears that number of pins from his paper, leaving some of the paper attached, and sticks them in the tree, about the height of his eyes on the side of the tree toward the boundary of the plot toward which he is travelling.

Upon completing a strip through the plot, he turns and, coming back in the opposite direction, goes through the same procedure. The pieces of paper stuck to the trees already estimated prevent him from again counting them.

At the completion of the estimating, the number of pins left in the packages are counted, subtracted from the number started with, and the balance gives the total board contents of the lot, more accurately than any strip can be done, as every tree is counted and marked at the time. There is also no need of carrying a book in which to tally.

Will Double Capacity of Present Plant

H. Biermans, general manager of the Belgian Industrial Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que., returned recently from a trip to Europe. He stated that he had gone abroad to confer with the interests of the company in Belgium and arranged for financial matters that would allow for increasing the capacity of the mills from 200 tons of newsprint per day to 350 tons. Mr. Biermans said this required capital and he had completed the necessary financing, and added that the company must double its capacity to keep in the forefront of similar industries in the province of Quebec. In regard to Belgium, he said the country was recovering but the political atmosphere must be cleared before Belgium could come back to her own in commerce and trade.

Harbor Commission Lumber Contract Adjusted

In the August 15 issue of the "Canada Lumberman," there was published two reports referring to the contract for five million feet of western lumber placed by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. One despatch, from Vancouver, complained that the lumber had been bought in Washington, and criticized the alleged purchase on the ground that it should have been made in Canada. It was also asserted that the lumber was being sent to Montreal in a Norwegian boat. The other report printed was from Montreal, and to the effect that the order for B. C. fir had been placed in Vancouver, but that the lumber could not be shipped in the time specified owing to the impossibility of chartering a boat under the British flag. Further, that a quantity of Oregan pine was being shipped to Montreal, where it would be available for the Harbor Commissioners, if that body was disposed to purchase it.

It is understood that the matter has now been arranged. The Commissioners have granted an extension of time to the Interprovincial Lumber Company, of Vancouver, (managed by A. M. Knox), the holders of the contract for the supply of lumber. This is being supplied through the Associated Timber Exporters, and will be shipped to Montreal via the Panama Canal on the C. P. R. steamer "Monteagle." The Harbor Commissioners will thus be in a position to use B. C. fir shipped in a vessel under the British flag.

The Hardwood Possibilities of New Brunswick

The present condition of the lumber business and the fact that the hardwood limits in Maine and others in the United States are becoming depleted is causing attention to be directed toward the hardwood possibilities in New Brunswick. Americans interested in hardwood manufacture have been in New Brunswick conducting investigations, and have been favorably impressed with the opportunity. There also is the possibility that lumbering firms in the province, which have directed their attention to the manufacture of soft woods, will alter or extend their plants to manufacture hardwood, says a recent dispatch from Fredericton.

One difficulty in the way of American interests coming in is the fact that much of the hardwood area is tied up by leases from the province to operators located in the province, who have developed only the soft wood stands on their properties. Arrangements would have to be made whereby newcomers could lumber the hardwood.

One of the oldest hardwood industries in the province is the manufacture of last blocks. It is carried on extensively at Mavis Mills, an English company controlling the industry, which has been in existence for many years, and has been considerably developed. Last blocks have been made elsewhere in the province and at one time were fashioned by hand in large quantities.

The price received for hardwood flooring and other forms of manufactured hardwood, have been sufficiently high for some time to attract attention to possibilities of manufacture in this province on a large scale.

How Some Dealers Secure Mailing Lists

There are many ways and methods of advertising. No doubt, any kind of publicity which is favorable results in a certain amount of good. Sometimes no direct or tangible returns can be traced, but the cumulative effect is getting in its silent work. The forces and factors that make character, establish a reputation, create a trade, build a business, rear a structure or leave an impression, and influence frequently do not appear on the surface. Back of all there is a good deal of the unseen. Many a man, who has made a signal success of his business, has wrought when others knew it not and produced a connection and developed a service that have sat up solidly a worth-while enterprise.

Much has been said regarding the use of a live mailing list and the value of sending out booklets, leaflets, building plans, catalogues, announcements, etc., through the postal system to the members of this list. This is called "direct advertising," and is followed by many dealers with success and satisfaction. There is one thing, however, that may be said at the outset and that is, unless a list is correct, up-to-date and reliable it is worse than none at all. The name of each individual must be spelled properly, the initials must be right and also the street or rural mail delivery, and number.

Inquiries are received from time to time as to the best means of securing a dependable mailing list. One live Western retailer, in telling his experience in compiling names, recently said:—First we went through our active ledger and transfer ledger, taking down the names, eliminating those that we did not care to send our literature to. Second, we went through the telephone book. Then we got a lot of names from a credit book. This we keep up-to-date at all times by gradually weeding out the undesirable names and adding new ones that come to our notice.

"Oftentimes it is pretty hard to trace any results directly to this class or any other class of advertising, but if a firm uses some good form of publicity and pursues a definite policy along such lines it is sure to result in an increased business, and what better results can anyone show than that Besides that, there are times when we can trace a bill directly to this or that form of advertising."

Another dealer adopted a bright and workable plan when he sent out a circular letter, offering to reserve a fine calendar to all who would sign and return an enclosed post card. In explanation, he said,—"As soon as we hear of a party wanting to build, or when a prospect comes to our office, we take his name and promptly mail him some suitable literature, preferably of a building character. We have three or four plans which we send out just to whet the appetite of the prospect, and if we find he is interested, we continue to see that he is the recipient of live literature, and frequently one of our representatives goes out and pays him a call. We have thus secured a great deal of business through our active mailing and personal call service and system."

These are the days when, if you want business, you have to go out for it and not wait for people to come in and make their wants and wishes known. In the country particularly, the farmer is usually delighted to have a business man call upon him if he does so in a frank, friendly and helpful spirit. The yeoman feels honored by the fact that his standing in the community or his patronage is thought sufficiently worth while to merit the interest and attention of those who supply material for the home, the barn, the silo, the implement shed, the garage or sleeping porch. When such business is followed up by appropriate literature, offering timely, practical suggestions, illustrations, etc., the outcome is generally of a mutually profitable character.

Much more might be said on how retail lumber dealers can drive home the point, particularly of each wage-earner in the community, of owning his own dwelling house and garden. There is much sentiment, appeal and pride that can be infused in publicity of this character, such as "A home of charm and distinction;" A little place to call your own;" "Save to build and build to save; "A home is the best investment," "Build for permanence;" The ambition of every man is a home," etc.

A Lumber Yard Without Lumber?

By Robson Black

Robson Black, Ottawa

> **“Every prediction I ever made on forest depletion,” said a wide-eyed Canadian lumberman the other day, “has turned out wrong.”**
>
> **“You don’t mean to say that,” protested a friendly listener.**
>
> **“I mean exactly that,” replied the lumberman, “because my predictions have always under-estimated the truth as it turns out.”**

A pinched-out forest means a pinched-out lumber industry. An impoverished forest means dear lumber, poor lumber. It means also a jubilee for wood substitutes, as tin, asbestos, and cement. After all, the controlling factor of the lumber trade of Canada, as conditions stand in 1923, is not a folio of building permits but the productive capacity of the forest resources.

True it is that the unpalatable prophecies of observant Canadians of thirty years ago have been out-distanced by actual present-day conditions. None of us enjoys the doleful sayings of the ’denudatic.’ We are all Micawbers by lazy instinct. Something will turn up, we say. Lots of things are turning up. Logging costs, for example. Length of haul and length of drive. The sale of substitutes. Competition of foreign woods. And a few things are turning down. The size of logs in Eastern Canada, for example, and the quality of manufactured lumber.

Of course we all recognize the reason why the owner of a retail lumber yard or a sawmill does not always consider Forestry as one of his active interests. He and his father, perhaps, have been ‘moving on’ from operation to operation for seventy years. They have always had logs and in what is left of their lives probably always will be able to cut or buy a log supply, from the log to the consumer he knows every step. But what lies in the opposite direction between the log and the seed of the tree that gave the log he may leave to chance, or at most to “the Guvmint.” The ‘life expectancy’ of a growing forest is, say, sixty to a hundred years. And that is a long imaginative bridge to ask any lumberman to travel. “Cheap logs”! “Cheaper logs!”’—like cheap wool or cheap eggs—has a horizon of six or twelve months. That seems enough in a business field choked with uncertainty. Most of us have a day at a time and our field glasses have no more range than to the other side of 1923. That may do decently enough in a shingle mill but it plays the devil when we apply such human limitations to the forest. Nature is a leisurely old lady and she works by law. A hundred years may be her fixed rotation for a white pine crop. We protest; we defy; we say: “You can’t do a lumber business on that basis” and proceed to break every law of reproduction. We let loose our settlers, our campers and smokers with thousands of torches and start in this year of grace alone about four thousand forest fires. We turned into charcoal since 1922 a forest estate eighteen times the size of the Maritime provinces. We spread flames across seven-hundred thousand acres of Ontario last summer and as much of Quebec, and had two-thousand blazes in British Columbia between May 1st and August 1st 1922. And after that we hoax ourselves with the belief that a boom in building permits is the last word in permanent trade revival. It is not the last word, nor the third from last.

Can’t Play Hob With Raw Material

Let us get back to the gist of the original text: A forest without timber trees is a lumber yard without lumber. We do not need to go that far. Progressive deterioration of the Canadian forests is automatically reflected sooner or later in increased competition and higher prices and lower demands in the lumber trade. We cannot play hob with the raw materials and keep the market thriving. It couldn’t be done in the textile or flour milling or shoe making industries, and the lumber business is not an exception.

Very well, then, if an A. I lumber industry in Canada cannot be built upon a C. 3 forest, whose business is it to look after the natural resources; whose business is it to stop the present plague of fire destruction and put the timberlands on a basis of sustained yield?

In Canada where fully 85 per cent. of the forest lands are owned by the People and managed by the Governments, the primary responsibility rests upon the State. The timber license holder, by law, must share this responsibility to some degree, depending upon the Provincial or Dominion enactments. For example, in Quebec, the licensee usually controlls his fire protection through a mutual association of his fellow limit holders. In Ontario the Government Forest Service is sole boss of fire ranging. In British Columbia the partnership of limit holder and Forest Service follows more the mutual plan. But everywhere in this Dominion the government that owns the non-agricultural land on which timber is growing recognizes, (in principle anyway) responsibility for keeping those lands n a state of continuous timber production. The licensee, so the theory runs, must operate so as not to depreciate the value of public-owned areas as regards the sustained yield of the only possible crop, timber. This is indeed the primary purpose of public ownership of forest land, for the State thereby declares that while timber utilization is a private commercial function with us, timber growing is a long time proposition necessitating the excercise of public credit and a tireless uniformity of management over great lapses of time, utterly impossible of consideraton by any corporation.

Who, Pray is the Government

Now let us ask ourselves a question. Since the Government is the acknowledged protector and conservator of the forest resources in Canada, by legal fact and moral right, who, pray, is the Government?

“Here Comes the Forest Exhibits Car”—A daily scene on the station platform as the Canadian Forestry Association’s exhibition coach draws in. To centre the interest of the masses of population on forest protection is the aim of this unique enterprise

The Government is a company of legislators and cabinet executives elected and dominated by public opinion.

The Forest Protection Service, its personnel, its good laws and its loose laws, all its inadequacies and inequalities, are there because the weakness of public demand, the sluggishness of popular intelligence on forest matters make any other situation impossible. After all, it is the People who own the forest lands, with few exceptions, and thereby are the permanent landlords. It is the masses who have most to lose by forest destruction because the State pays enormously the greatest penalty when a township of timber goes up in smoke. It is the People who destroy their own patrimony, for nine out of ten forest fires are set by "good citizens." To call a convention of limit holders on forest protection is a simple and sometimes useful procedure. But until the man-on-the-street—millions of him—is called into a conscious partnership with the forest resources, their protection from fire, and their operation on a programme of reproduction, we are simply trying to start a locomotive without the preliminary of raising the steam.

Who that knows how easy and popular it is for a radical newspaper to libel "timber barons" and "predatory lumbermen" can doubt that this is the logical result of a policy of the industry as a whole which at no stage has taken public opinion into serious account. The "Government," of course, has always been a hard reality, for leases have to be signed and ministers have a handy faculty of raising dues and changing regulations. But back of the personality of a minister, how much study has been given to the people who elect that particular minister and control his acts? How much time does the limit holder spend in learning "why" people burn his timber for him, "why" popular legislation handicaps him, "why" public co-operation is so clumsy and so tardy? In no other Canadian industry is the sympathy and support of the general public so utterly essential. The lumberman must have it or lose his timber by fire. He must have the public with him or be rammed by public suspicion and ill will, expressed in pawky ligislation.

Public Rights in National Resources

The public, of course, is fast acquiring a sense of its "rights" in the natural resources. The "rights" mean little in national betterment unless paralleled by a sense of responsibility and a desire for fair play. There is no point of antipathy between an informed public and the operating limit holder, but of business. The major faults in all public forest policies today are the faults of popular belief or lack of belief, for under our form of government, our principle of forest ownership, the power of ignorant belief can accomplish any mischief it sets out to do.

Take the one matter of forest fire prevention; some men still think that this is the job for fire rangers, canoes, towers, and—nothing more. Fire inspectors, chief rangers, the mose experienced of the field men say otherwise. They say: "We must have organized patrol, of course, and mechanical equipment, but the big task is to prevent fires from starting. We must get the good-will and personal help of the thousands of campers, settlers, railroad men, fishermen and others who start the fires. These men start forest fires because they don't give a damn. It is not so very hard to make them care a good many damns but that is mainly an educational job. It needs persistent, patient propaganda." Note what Henry Sorgius, Manager of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, one of the most experienced men in his line, says:

"Every dollar spent in educating the public against forest fires is worth over $2,000. spent in detecting fires. This is the only method to obtain real protection and I am saying this after my eleven years in this particular line of work. It is through experience that we are apt to know the best means. Look at the results that we have obtained from the settlers, log drivers, and railways and this I may say is all due to the education of the public either by posters, lectures, etc. If we want to save our forests we will have to prevent fires and not wait to detect them when it is too late."

Mr. Sorgius' view is no different from that of the other efficient managers of Quebec Forest Protective Association or of the heads of government forest services. Let us look for a moment at the force of propaganda in other spheres:

Implanting Ideas in Mind of People

In the first Victory Loan campaign 30,000 people, mostly professional investors, were persuaded to buy bonds of the Dominion Government. Recognizing that the mass of people must be persuaded to purchase bonds the Minister of Finance began his next campaign by a hard-hitting and inspirational advertising campaign on the simplicity and profit, and patriotism, of bond buying. As a result 800,000 people purchased Government bonds. A short time ago the Coca Cola Company of New York sold their good will for three million dollars. That three million dollars was paid for an attitude, not for anything more substantial or tangible. The money was paid because an idea has been firmly implanted in the minds of millions of persons that a particular drink was worth buying. More recently, the United States private-owned railways sought a remedy for their troubles under public operation by carrying their case to the general public. As a result the private railway managements secured an almost unanimous verdict in their favor which certainly would not have been possible had they not called in the jury of public opinion.

Is not fire protection as palpable and plausible as Coca Cola or a Victory Bond? Is not the Canadian citizen, with a high average of education and a keen sense of fair play, as ready to back forest protection as he is to back a telephone company or railway. Em-

First section of the 'Forest Exhibits Car' of the Canadian Forestry Association. This enterprise, which has been called 'a forest protection school on wheels' drives home the common sense facts of forest fire prevention to at least 200,000 persons annually. The various 'rooms' of the car are elaborately equipped with models and displays of forest production.

phatically he is. During the past ten years many agencies have proved it so.

Now what has all this to do with the Canadian Forestry Association which the editor has featured in his title?

The Canadian Forestry Association came into being twenty-two years ago to develop an intelligent public opinion on the subject of forest conservation. The Association is directed by men representative in the widest sense of all interest involved, the profession of forestry, the railways, newspapers, the lumber and paper companies, the agricultural interests and many others. The view point is national and philanthropic. No private interest enjoys the inside track. Policy and action proceed from a belief that the public equity in forest conservation is the dominent one and that enlightened management of the forest resources wll not come except through an educated public opinion. This is the theory on which all the great forest services of Europe have come into their present status. It is equally the conviction of thousands of Canadian patriots whether in the lumber business or in the forestry profession or running an Alberta farm. In a very few years, it is bound to become the working principle of every forest administration in this Dominion and will be a recognized plank in popular political platforms.

The business—for it is a definite business—of creating public opinion on such an issue as forest protection called into being, twenty-two years ago, the Canadian Forestry Association. Why not have left the task to a Government Department? Because political limitations were and are insurmountable. A national association working from coast to coast amongst all classes of people in every province must have no politics. Why not attach the work to a lumber or paper mill association? For the reason that propaganda from a commercial body is earmarked as self seeking and ruled out of court instantly by the public it attempts to influence. The strict independence of the Canadian Forestry Association, therefore, is perhaps its mightiest asset, and at the same time, as will appear later, constitutes an obvious financial weakness.

Progressive Methods of Operation

I have left until the last any description of the Canadian Forestry Association's methods of operation because it was far more essential to demonstrate the power of public opinion over the forest industries of Canada than to define a scheme of standardized propaganda.

The Canadian Forestry Association maintains a modest head office at Ottawa, with a Manager, an assistant, a Publication Manager, two field men, and a staff of stenographers. The financial maintenance comes from government grants, company and membership fees. It is interesting to note that firms having nothing whatever to do with timber industries contribute as much or more than all the lumber companies combined. This well illustrates the broad basis of public sentiment concerning forest conservation and tree planting. The total of revenues is about $50,000 a year, with another $15,000 in donated services and materials.

Two railway cars, one fitted as a lecture room, with electric generators and motion picture equipment, the other as a Forest Exhibits Car or, as it is called, 'a travelling school in forest protection' are kept in action about eight months of the year, attracting in hundreds of very small communities an aggregate audience of over 200,000 persons. The chief duty assigned to the Lecture Car and its two field men is the development of tree planting in the bare southern areas of the three prairie provinces. This is not exactly forest conservation but is closely allied and the public consequences of the campaign on the prairies are so remarkable that the enterprise now constitutes one of the strongest reasons for the Forestry Association's continued existence.

The Forest Exhibits Car, which moves only in forested districts, argues forest fire prevention by visual instruction. Elaborately built models showing the destructive power of forest fires, the importance of forests to farm fertility, the connection of good jobs and good timber, and many other features of the subject impress the throngs of visitors as nothing else could do. Then, too, scores of visitors are met and talked to by one of the men in charge. They are given literature on forest fires prevention. In the evening they come to a motion picture demonstration in forestry and fire prevention. Many a day this summer showed an attendance at the car of 4,000 persons, all keenly interested in the car and the meetings. Scores of thousands of these people had never previously thought of their personal responsibility in keeping fires out of timber.

The largest number of people are reached, of course, through the Association's daily news service to four hundred Canadian newspapers and magazines. Articles written in popular style are syndicated from coast to coast. "Questions and Answers on Forestry" appear in scores of papers of great aggregate circulation. "Special interviews" are sent out by wire. "The Editor's Scissors," containing items for clipping has proved of value. It hardly need be stated that the French language is employed in the Province of Quebec to the limit. One of the recent new undertakings has been the broadcasting of weekly "talks on the forest" through the Marconi Company's radio stations.

A Great and Growing Aggregation

Have you seen the forest protection cards attached to menus on the dining cars? Thirty thousand of these have been used this summer through the Canadian Forestry Association. Perhaps your boy has carried home an essay competition for cash prizes. This again was the Canadian Forestry Association's work; a nation wide effort to interest the school children in Canada's forests, fire prevention, and tree planting. Perhaps you have heard your clergyman give an address on forest protection as a preliminary to his sermon. Thousands of ministers give such co-operation to the Forestry Association, as do thousands of school teachers.

It would, perhaps, prove tedious to go on and enumerate the full variety of Canadian Forestry Association's publicity schemes launched in a single year. The power of the Association's membership, however, cannot be passed over without a few words.

Twelve thousand Canadians are members of the Association for two reasons; because they believe that forest conservation is the greatest need of present-day Canada and that organized effort is the only hope of success, and because they appreciate the Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine which is part of the return made for the two-dollar membership fee. This body of influential members is scattered in hundreds of communities, one or two here, fifteen or so there, each acting as a local point of educational contact for the spread of the Association's propaganda. When doctors, store keepers, farmers, (yes 2,000 farmers) newspaper editors, bank managers, fruit growers, and almost every class is willing to take a hand in forest protection work, is it too much to suggest that every lumberman in this Dominion having a direct business interest in the Association's success should take up membership without a moment's hesitation. The membership fee of two dollars only pays for the blank paper and the printing of the magazine. For those desiring to take a larger share in the work a contributing membership at five dollars is quite to the point.

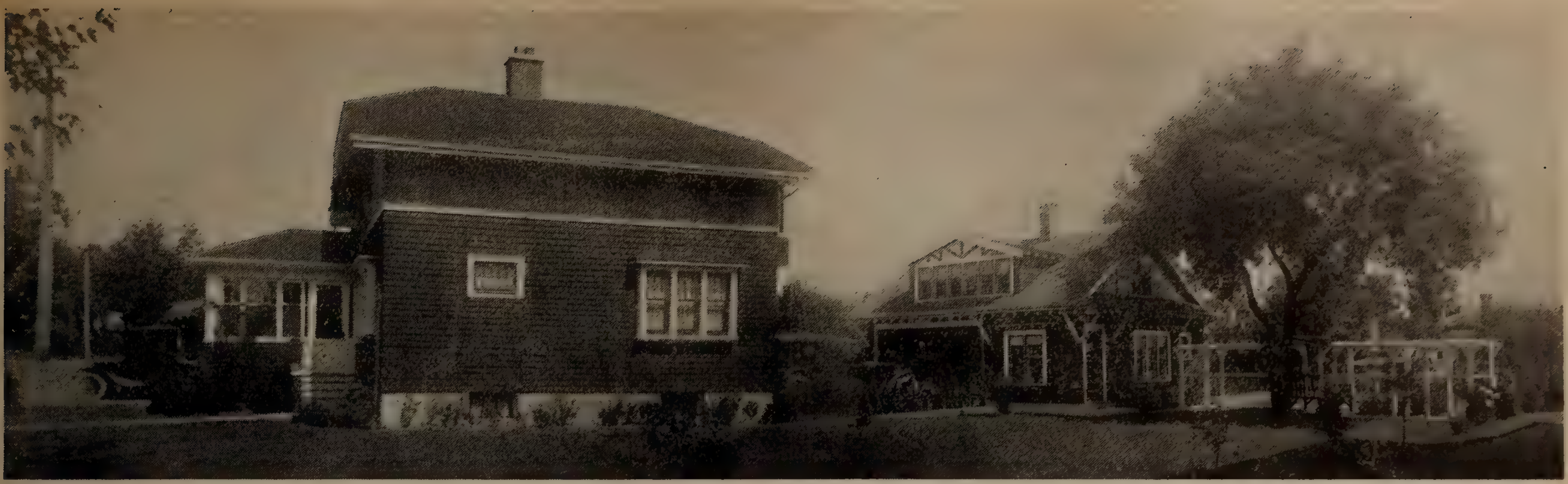
Abraham Lincoln, who knew as few others the mainsprings of human action once made a statement which, might well be blazoned over the doors of the Canadian Forestry Association:

"In this and like communities, public sentiment is everything With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions."

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will hold their sixth annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 25-26-27. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Winton, and arrangements have been made for accommodating a large and representative gathering. Cleveland is known as the "fifth city" of the United States and is a wonderful convention town.

John E. Elliott, of Philadelphia, Pa., is president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and extends a warm welcome to any Canadians to visit the gathering which promises to be the most successful held in the history of the Association.

Panoramic view of the Provincial Forestry Station in Simcoe County. On the left is shown the first planting of Scotch and Jack pine on a low sand ridge in 1909. These trees are now about 24 feet high. In the two centre views are seen the headquarters building and the seeding beds with lath screens for shades and overhead pipes for watering. On the right are Larch and Scotch pine, being planted in 1911 and now standing 20 feet high. From material supplied by the Ontario forestry station, plantations have been started in nearly every county all over the province.



On the right is seen the new office of P. L. Canfield, Woodstock, Ont., while on the left is his attractive home.

How Lumbermen Can Make Their Office Advertise Their Business

P. L. Canfield, wholesale lumber dealer, of Woodstock, Ont., recently completed a handsome new office at 160 Huron St. in that city. It represents the last word in construction and is built almost entirely of wood with the exception of the gables which are stucco and even these are decorated with wood panels.

The accompanying cut shows the new office structure at the right, and garage alongside of the edifice with space for two cars and with door adjoining. The office is constructed entirely of B. C. products, the floor space being 14 x 25 feet. The beamed ceiling and wall panelling are of Douglas fir and the floor of No. 3 edge grain fir. The sash are B. C. pine and the window screens are made of fir as well as the doors, with the exception of the outside one which is of western pine.

Mr. Canfield's house as well as his office has been sided with XXXXX B. C. shingles and given three coats of the best creosote stain, the sides being brown and the roof dark red. The combination is attractive in appearance as well as durable.

The office is heated by hot water and there is a fireplace in which either wood or coal can be burned. This will add to the comfort on chilly days and is also an artistic combination with the fir panelling. There is an arbor with a fountain near the office where any lumbermen or other friends passing through Woodstock may enjoy a few minutes of rest.

Mr. Canfield has every reason to be proud of his new business home and its superb surroundings. Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" recently he said,—„There has been considerable controversy and discussion in your journal of late regarding new offices and in the construction of the one that we have just completed, we have done whatever advertising we could for the wood building. In going through the country and visiting retail lumber yards the first thing one notices is their signs which usually read "Dealers in lumber, lath and shingles." It is rather remarkable, however, to note how very few of the dealers advertising their goods build their own offices of wood. It is safe to say that about 90 per cent. of such structures are built of brick, cement or galvanized iron. I am not now speaking, of course, of city offices where fire or building restrictions will not allow wood structures to be put up. In my opinion the office should be the most attractive building on the place, and there is no denying the fact that wood materials will produce the most artistic and inviting structure. Not long ago I heard a business visitor in a Western Ontario town remark that while the dealers all talked lumber for general building purposes, yet he found the great majority of them erected their own offices of other material than wood."

Mr. Canfield is of the opinion that wherever possible the yardman should make use of and advertise the materials which he handles and sells so extensively.

New Ideas in Retail Lumber Office

Recently a leading retail lumber firm in Columbus, Ohio, built a new office. Half of the downstairs space is devoted to a dislpay of built-in woodwork of standard designs and sizes. There, prospective builders are shown how the interior of their homes will look when completed, and how easy it is to build well when some thought and attention is given to the plan and arrangement of rooms before work is actually started on the home.

The display room shows many built-in conveniences such as a pretty corner china closet, an attractive dining alcove, a mantel, a kitchen dresser, a bookcase, a built-in ironing board and wall case, a dressing table, a tray case, a medicine cabinet, a hanging china closet, and a cedar lined clothes closet. In another room windows, frames, doors and different woodwork items are shown unfinished, but everything in the display room is finished and each item "set" so as to show it just as it appears in the home. When the office was entirely completed and yard and sheds in good shape, the firm decided to hold "open house" and invited the public to visit the office and learn all about these modern features in a home. The invitation was freely accepted and large, interested crowds took full advantage of the occasion which resulted in much new business.

Digging Deeper After Rural Lumber Business

I was speaking to a banker not long ago in one of the smaller towns in western Ontario. As a rule bankers are not communicative about their business, except in a general way. But for some reason or other this manager came out of his shell and we got talking business in the corner cigar store, when I learned something about the way money moves outside the city.

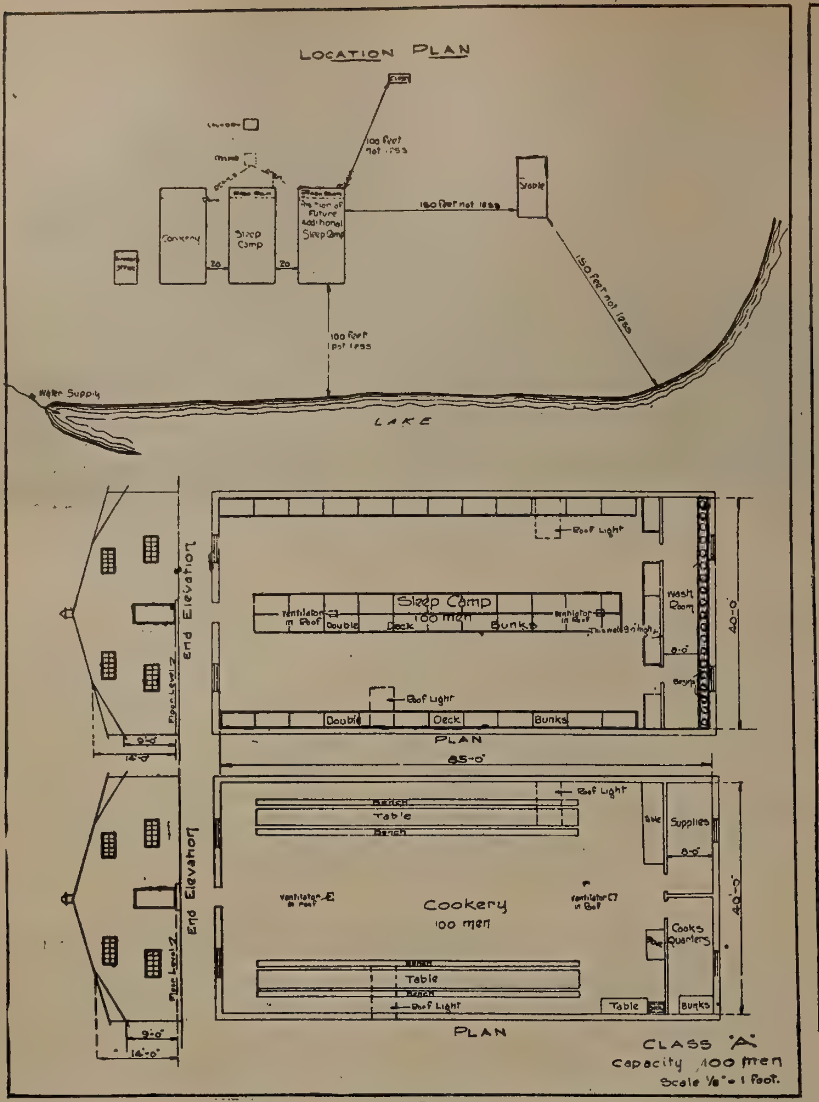
Living in a small town which did a big trade with the farmers the conversation naturally drifted in that direction. Of course, my business there was to learn something of local conditions and especially how the farmers were fixed. I had heard a lot about rotten crops and low prices even in that district and as far as the lumber business was concerned the farmers weren't exactly crowding the offices of the lumber merchants. I happened to venture my opinion that business would be only fair until a couple of crops were taken in and some money in the bank. My banker friend assured me that the farmers had been hit hard, especially those who were beginning to get on their feet. But then he said, something that made me do some thinking. "Farmers don't always buy just because they have money."

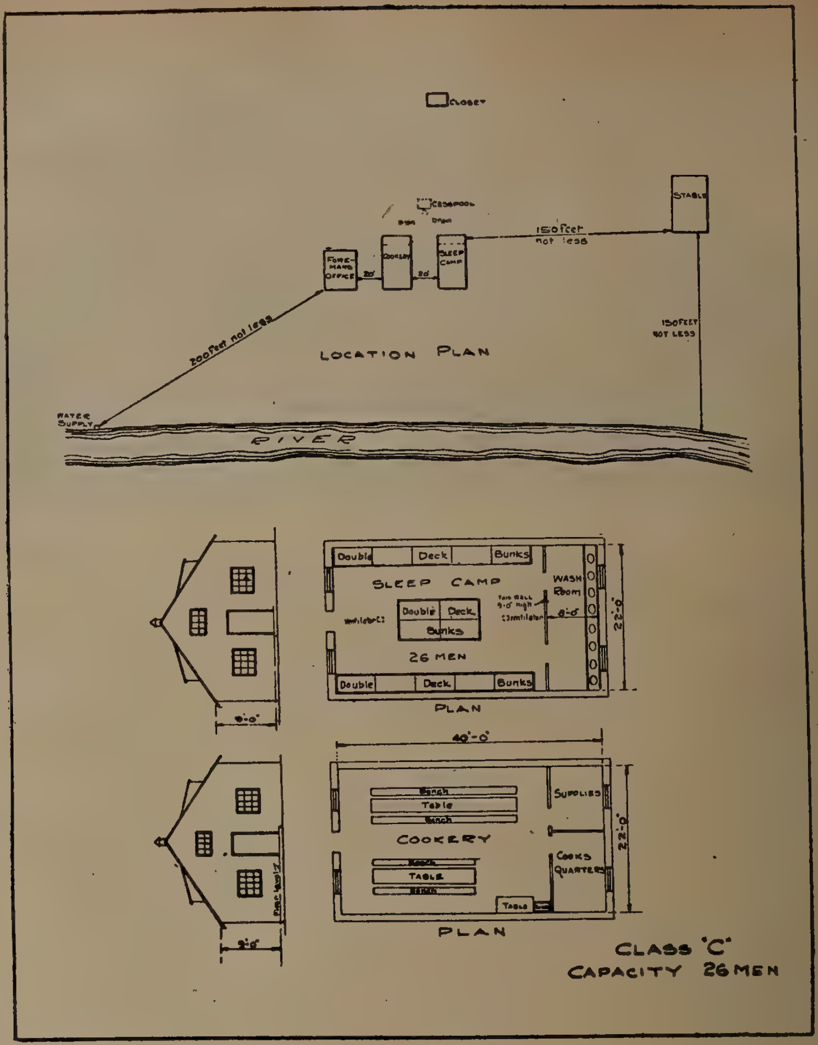
We all know that the farmers are naturally conservative and have to be convinced that their purchase will be a money maker. Maybe this is because so many of them have been sold or talked into buying worthless articles or investments. "But one thing sure," said the bank man, "if I were a merchant the lack of big profits by the farmer would not discourage me in selling an article that would repay the farmer for buying it."

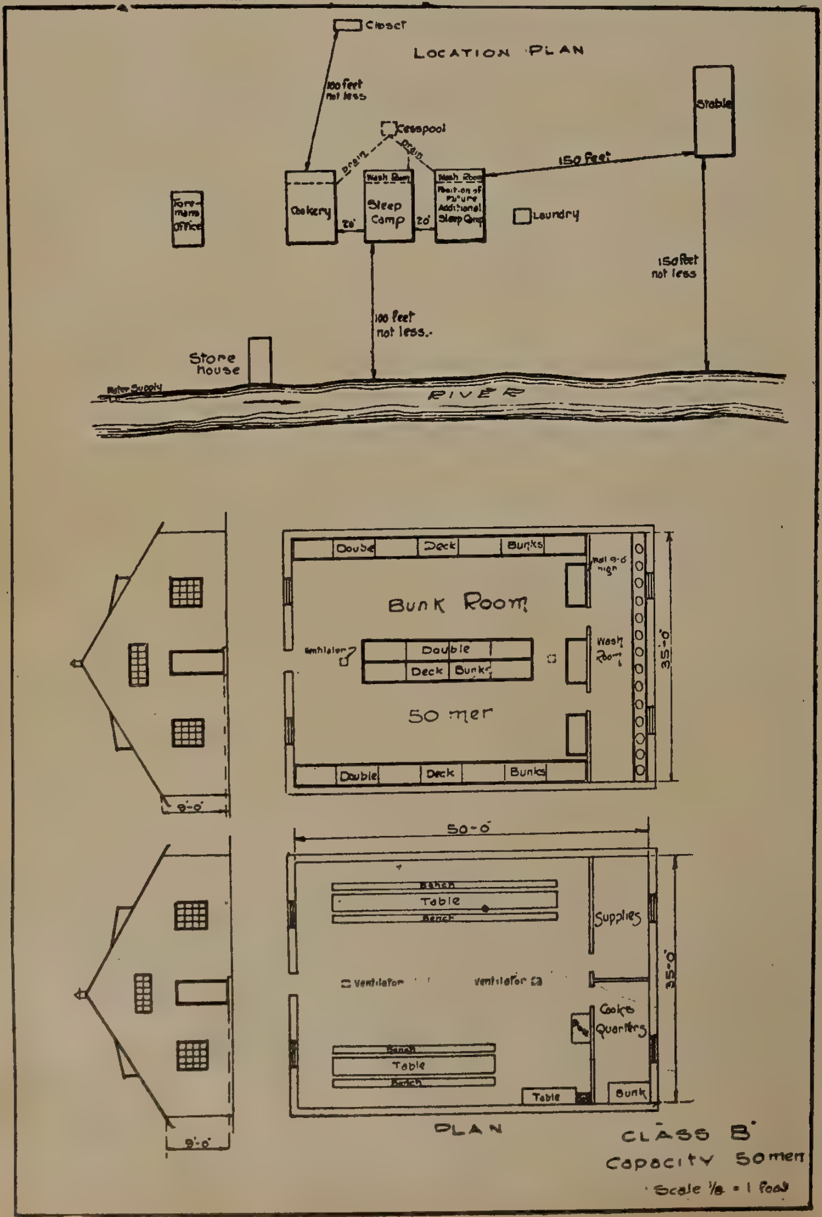
"Looking for business among the farmers is a science. Farmers are very cautious about ambitions merchants and if they get the notion that you're merely trying to make a sale and are not sincere in standing behind your product the size of their deposit won't help you much. Local merchants, as a rule, are altogether too unfriendly with the farmers. It may surprise some to know that manufacturers of motor cars have men around the country spending all their time making reports on market conditions and finding out from reliable sources, in many cases the farmers themselves, what the markets may bring forth.

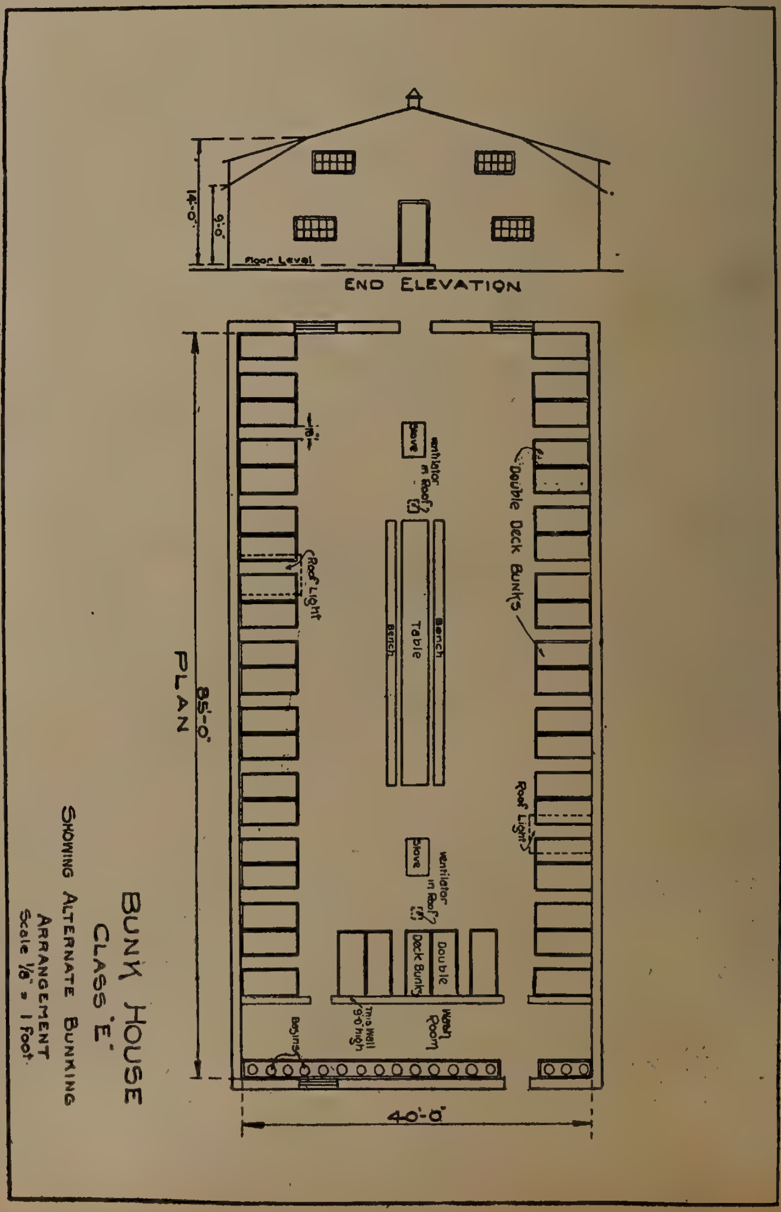
It is admitted that automobile people are credited with having effective sales methods. When the motor car men will spend the money and time of placing experts to report conditions and get business leads in the country, it's about time the lumber dealers especially he who is doing a farm trade should pay little more attention to what is happening outside his lumber yard. If he knows a farmer needs an implement shed badly and he knows the chances that farmer's product has in the market and what he is likely to receive for it he can talk intelligently to him about the buying of lumber. If he doesn't the automobile man will sell the farmer a car, or the machine man will sell him another binder, but still the old implement shed will stand and the money, that should have bought lumber will go to some outsider and incidentally out of the district."

Some Plans of Standard Lumber and Timber Camps Called for by Ontario Board of Health









Comfort and Health of Men in Lumber Camps

What the revised regulations in Ontario call for in the way of sanitary and sleeping accommodation—How the buildings must be constructed—The different styles of camp and the manner that each must be equipped—Past conditions in the bush contrasted with the situation that prevails in the province today.

A sectional view of a model camp in Northern Ontario which will be used as headquarters

Great progress has been made in the sanitary, culinary and dormitory features of lumber camps in the various provinces of Canada. To contrast present living and working conditions in the bush with those of fifteen or twenty five years ago would be telling a tale that is well-known by everyone who has aught to do with the life and labor of a logger. To-day the lumberjack has comfortable sleeping quarters, in many cases single steel beds fitted with springs and mattress, shower bath, laundry facilities, gramaphones, reading and writing accommodation, etc., and enjoys meals that would tempt an epicure. Every variety of food and every known table delicacy is spread before him. He lives and works under almost ideal environs and the experiences and hardships of former years are now things of the past.

The Ontario Government last year passed new regulations for the sanitary control of lumber and timber camps situated in the unorganized territory. Some of the provisions set forth are interesting and will reveal to those who do not conduct forest operations just what is required of logging companies.

Section 1 of the regulations says:—Every employer of labor on any work of lumbering, wood cutting or cutting of timber for any purpose in any portion of the unorganized districts without municipal organization shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp, forthwith, notify the Provincial Board of Health of the establishment of the camp, and shall before the commencement of each season's work forward to the Board a list of proposed camps and location of each; name of foreman in each camp; means of access to each camp; average number of men in each camp; name and residence of physician contracted with and whether located in camp or not; whether a permanent hospital is provided in camp or in the district, etc.

The Deduction for Medical Attendance

Every employer of labor shall contract with a legally qualified physician for the sanitary supervision and inspection of all camps, works or premises under his control. The contract shall provide for inspection at least once a month or as often as required by the Provincial Board, and shall state plainly the amount of fee or remuneration to be paid by the employer to the physician. In case of dispute between the physician and the company as to the fee herein referred to the amount of fee shall be settled by the Provincial Board, whose decision shall be final.

Another important clause says that every employer of labor in a lumber camp or works, may contract with one or more legally qualified physicians for medical and surgical care of his employees and for the payment of such services may deduct from the pay due any employee a sum not exceeding $1 per month. This sum shall be paid to the physician or physicians so contracted with, without rebate or deduction. Every such physician shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees. Every employer who does not so contract for medical and surgical services shall be reponsible for the medical and hospital care as well as for the maintenance of each and every employee taken ill while in his employ. He shall incur a like responsibility for each and every case of sickness which develops in an employee after quitting his service, or after being discharged from his employ when, in the opinion of the Provincial Board, the origin of such sickness is traceable to the period of such employment, or to an accident to an employee occurring while in his employ, when the sick or injured person is unable to pay or does not pay, for the same.

Various other regulations are promulgated such as,—"The Provincial Board of Health is to be notified forthwith of every case of a communicatable disease, and every employee in the camp when instructed to do so, shall furnish the foreman or other person in charge of the camp with a certificate of successful vaccination or re-vaccination within the immediate preceding seven years.

Other important stipulations which have been adopted by the Department, state that every employer in a camp shall provide an Isolation Hospital consisting of a building or tent as may be approved by the Provincial Board. A general hospital for sick or injured employees, of a type approved by the Provincial Board.

The location of a camp, works or premises shall be made with due regard to its healthfulness,, and no camp shall be located or erected nearer than 100 feet to any lake, stream, or other water, except with the written consent of the Provincial Board of Health.

The Air Space for Each Occupant

Every camp occupied by employees shall contain 400 cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof and shall further be provided with sufficient ventilation.

Another sanitatry regulation says when metal garbage receptacles are not available, a sloop or jumper with a covered box may be used for the collection and removal of manure and night soil. These shall be collected and conveyed daily to a suitable place of disposal and there buried or burnt.

The stables in connection with a camp or works must be so located as not to contaminate the water supply or drain to any water. All stable manure shall be collected in the manner provided in the manner afore mentioned and may be disposed of by burning or by spreading out upon the land in a thin covering at a reasonable distance from buildings or water supply to the satisfaction of the Board.

Section 16 of the present act reads—Should the Provincial Board on complaint or otherwise find that any of these regulations is not complied with, the Board or its Inspector shall, when necessary, take steps to enforce these regulations. The expense of such inspection and enforcement shall be paid by the employer or his agent responsible for the violation of the regulations.

After a contract is made between an employer and a physican, the physican may not be dismissed by the employer without the approval of the Provincial Board. Should it appear to the Board that the physican is not fulfilling his contract, the contract may be cancelled by the Board and the employer required to make a new contract with some other legally qualified physican.

The Different Types of Camps

There are three different types of camps that can be constructed; Class A, calling for a capacity of 100 men; Class B, 50 men and Class C, capacity of 26 men, illustrations of which appear on another page in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman". The regulations set forth are very interesting and show what the respective camps call for in the way of specifications, details and plans.

Camp Class A, with a capacity of 100 men, calls for the following.—

Class "A" Capacity 100 Men—The buildings may be constructed of logs or of lumber. If of the former, the spaces between logs must be flushed up with mortar (chinking with moss will not be permitted). All roofs and floors are to be constructed of tight lumber (poles of any kind will not be permitted).

There shall be ten windows; four are to be placed in each gable as per plan. Each of these windows shall contain at least nine square feet of glass, and in addition two dormer windows shall be placed in the roof in position as set forth in the plan. Each of these roof windows shall contain at least ten square feet of glass. All roof windows shall be hindged or hung on pivots with a pull cord attached in order that they may be readily opened and closed.

There shall be three roof ventilators placed as shown in the plan. These shall have openings of at least twelve inches square and shall be equipped so that they must be opened and closed by a pull-cord.

Fresh air inlets are to be constructed as shown in the plan. The fresh air inlets shall be protected at each end by a wire screen and shall not be less than six inches by six inches.

The bunks shall be single double-deck bunks. These may be constructed of iron or of wood, but must be arranged in position as shown in plan "A". This provides bunks parallel with the walls or they may be built at right angles to the walls. Should the plan at right angles to the walls be preferred, a passage-way af at least eighteen inches shall be provided between each pair of bunks. Each pair shall be further divided by a partition of at least eighteen inches in height from the top of the bunk to prevent contract between occupants.

The Interiors Must Be Whitewashed

Ticks or mattresses and clean blankets shall be furnished to each employee when entering camp. All camps and buildings after having been in use for one season shall be treated with a coat of limewash at the beginning of each season.

A section of the cookery building shall be partitioned off, and subdivided, to provide quarters for the cooks' staff. A room for the storing of perishable foodstuffs shall be provided. The requisite number of sinks and table accommodation, shall be provided. Doors shall be hung at entrance to the cooks' quarters and the store-room.

A wash-room with the number of basins, shall be provided. Doors shall be hung at the entrance as in the case of the cooks' quarters.

If a public laundry, satisfactory to the Provincial Board, is not available, a laundry building is to be provided as shown in the plan. The laundry shall contain a built-in or iron boiler,, together with laundry tubs as shown in the plan. Windows are also to be constructed as shown.

Drainage from all sinks and wash basins shall be convedey to a covered cesspool as shown, sair cesspool to be located at least fifty feet from any building or at a greater distance if required by the Provincial Board.

Closets are to be provided as shown. These are to conform to the standard plan save that it may be optional whether an open or closed seat is used. Closets used in connection with summer camps shall be made fly-proof.

This camp is designed to meet the requirements of lumbermen desiring to use camps three years or over, and is also suitable as a depot or headquarters camp. Although designed to house 100 men, it is optional with the builder whether he house the total in one camp as shown, or prefers to construct two camps as shown on plan "B". The half mansard roof shown provides a greater cubic air space than the ordinary pitch roof.

The Equipment for Smaller Camps

In Classes B and C for 50 and 26 men, respectively, a few slight changes are made:—

Class "B", Capacity 50 Men. is similar to Class "A" except that the roof is of the straight or pitch type, and that only three windows are provided in the gable ends instead of four.

The same features respecting laundry closets and ventilaaion are required for this camp as for Camp "A".

The principal reason for this design is to cater to concerns who prefer to house 100 men in two buildings rather than in one large camp, such as shown in Class "A", The specifications attached to plan "A" shall be used in connection therewith.

Class "C", Capacity 26 Men has been designed to house twenty-six men. In every respect this building is similar to those shown on plan "B" save that no laundry is porvided. The specifications accompanying plan "A" shall apply to this class of camp.

All waste water from sinks or basins is to be conveyed to covered cesspool, as set out in specification covering plan "A". All closets are to conform to specifications set out and covering plan "A".

The new regulations also say that any person, firm or corporation who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations or wilfully disobeys or neglects to carry out any order or direction lawfully given by the Provincial Board or any officer thereof, shall incur a penalty of not less than $5.00 nor more than $500.00 as provided by Section 10, Subsection 2 of the Public Health Act. Section 21 also says that all former regulations for the sanitary control of lumber or timber camps in unorganized territory are hereby replaced.

Forest Fire Losses Lowest on Record

Statistics recently released by the Forest Service of New Brunswick, covering the present fire season to the middle of August show that the damage has been extremely slight and the expenditure for forest fire protection comparatively low. Eighty fires have been reported, burning over a total of 5,760 acres, 30% of which contained merchantable timber and 70% being previously burned land containing young growth of various ages. On Crown Timber Lands only 1,920 acres were burned. This is 96% less than the area of Crown Lands burned in 1921, and 93% less that the average of Crown Lands burned the last four years. Sixty per cent. of the fires did not spread over five acres and only 9 fires spread over 100 acres. When one realizes that over 12 million acres of forest land exist in New Brunswick the damage of 5,760 acre is ideed low and marks a new low record for this province at least. Only ten fires required expenditure of money by the government in extinguishing, the other 70 being put out either by the warden or other person discovering it, or by the country councillors with the voluntary aid of the community, everybody giving their services without pay.

Co-operation from Many Quarters

It is rather difficult to decide just where most of the credit is due for this comparatively encouraging state of affairs in fire protection, for co-operation has come from almost every quarter, often from the most unexpected sources. Even the weather man helped for a part of the time at least. Hazardous periods occurred during the first week and the latter ten days of May and first three days of June and again during the latter part of July, but the heavy rains falling between these dry periods were of unestimated value in preventing forest fires. The recent amendments to the fire law enacted last session were a considerable aid in extinguishing those eighty fires which started, especially those on granted land, where the county councillors, who were appointed fire wardens under the new regulations, so ably and promptly extinguished those fires which started on private land, relieving the government wardens of this responsibility and allowing them more time to look after fire prevention on Crown Lands. Westmorland County operating under a separate County Act reports no serious fires and the total loss in that County is less than ten acres burned over.

There is no doubt that the new enactment requiring the municipalities through their county councillors to extinguish fires without any remuneration whatever has had the effect of encouraging the prompt control of all fires starting and discouraging the starting of fires to secure pay. Again, the greater interest taken by the communities is reflected in the case of settlers' fires, where the settler wishing to burn, and knowing it is against the law to burn without a permit, respects the rights of his neighbor as much as he does the fire law, knowing that damage claims are often more costly than actual fines.

Public Shows Awakened Interest

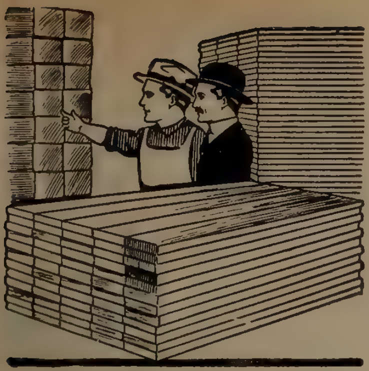
Railroad fire prevention has again improved this year, reaching a new high record in preventative methods and control. Although thirty-six of the fires were chargeable to railways, the prompt action of the railroads in extinguishing these is a fair indication of the realization by the management of the responsibility of railroad fires and the necessity of efficient control. Railway patrolmen following trains in forested sections extinguished some 250 tie fires during the dry periods.

The public as a whole have shown greatly increased interest this year. The department has now reached that long-hoped-for period in fire protection when public organizations and individuals are asking for literature and lectures pertaining to forest fire prevention. The attitude of the press is highly commended for scarcely a week passes without able editorials on fire protection by the leading papers, while the bulletin service of the Canadian Forestry Association is eagerly copies by all the papers. The editorials are in the right key, not demanding that the organizations do this and that, but getting down into the causes of forest fires and asking the thoughtless picnickers and fishermen to be careful of fire. There has indeed been a smaller percentage of fires chargeable to the thoughtless pleasure seeker than ever before. To keep the subject of forest fire prevention everlastingly before the public during twelve months a year is the policy of the forest fire department and it is hoped that each year will continue to reveal more efficient fire protection.

The Balsam and the Budworm

One dollar and fifty cents says he,
Is a fair enough price for a Balsam tree.
It's an outrageous price said a lumber king,
For a worthless species like that to bring.
Balsam is a handsome tree,
But it's as rotten as can be.
Twenty beetles overall,
Have chewed at it says Dr. Faull.
Chewed and chewed and chewed some more,
Till its rotten to the core.
Should a man pay stumpage too,
On what's left when the bugs are through?

A. K. S.



Pep, Push and Production

How to inject new methods, create trade and increase turnover in the retail lumber game—Some plans which have worked out well and brought home results.

How to increase business is always an interesting theme. Nearly every retailer likes to do a bigger trade, make more money and have a larger turnover. It is not always easy in these days of strenuous competition, mail order houses, price-slashing concerns, co-operative bodies and other disturbing factors, to forge ahead from year to year.

New concerns must, however, be met by new plans and trade to-day cannot be carried on with the same equipment and methods of procedure as it was two or three decades ago. Then the retail lumberman could do business in any kind of a tumble down shack. The more dilapidated and antiquated his office, the more pride he apparently took in his environs. His yard was irregularly laid out and lumber carelessly piled, sorted and stored. Sometimes the stock was sound and again it was not. Debris was frequently not removed and partially rotted lumber would be piled against a stack of good material. Infection was thus spread by contact with the sound lumber. On the whole, storage facilities were poor and checking, warping, decaying and case-hardening rapidly developed. The dealer felt that he handled lumber and every one who wanted anything in his line had to come to him anyway to have their needs supplied.

Nowadays, the office and yards of a progressive retail lumber dealer tell a different story. A more inviting picture is presented and in some premises around the doorway there may be seen plants and flowers of various kinds. Then a number of dealers have showrooms or display apartments. These are more frequently called "service rooms" and have proved to be big dividend payers. The most alert dispensers of wood products regard these accessories as a real necessity in the lumber business and declare that they work hand in hand with the plan service. The installation of such a convenience is a fine business promoter and draws many women to the office. People like an object lesson—something visible and tangible—in trim and fixtures and they can there see what the finished product looks like before it is installed in their homes. Doors of all kinds, moulding, finish, trim flooring, built-in features, breakfast nooks, buffets, casements windows and other "wrinkles" are installed in these service rooms, some of which have plate glass fronts in order to arrest the attention and interest of the public. French doors set with bevel plate glass leading from one room to another.

So much has been said upon the matter of stock, premises, service delivery and other lines in the way of increasing business and adding to the yearly turnover, that little which is new can be added. It has been declared that a retail vendor of wood goods cannot have any business revival schemes, special or clearance sales, stock reduction campaigns, quick turnover, or other bargain periods, the same as an ordinary storekeeper who carries commodities of swiftly changing styles and seasonable requirements. The business of the retail lumberman is different in that he deals in staple materials, and the articles which he supplies are, to a large extent, the same year in and year out. However, now and then, a lumberman can be found who strikes out on original lines, and the "Canada Lumberman" recently got in touch with live-wire retailers in various parts of Canada, asking them what means ,if any, they had employed to stimulate trade and increase turnover. A number of replies were received which furnish timely ideas of what can be done in this line.

Keep up Constant Publicity Campaign

A Halton county retailer, who has made a big success in his town and particularly in the matter of furnishing house plans, erecting barns, etc., says,—"I do not know of any one single effort on our part which brought immediate results, but if you keep continually at it with circulars, calendars and booklets until you get the public mind used to your name, you are bound to succeed. Your name should be so familiar with all that when any persons require building supplies, they think of your plant and when you get them there, be sure that you have the good quality goods in stock, plus a plan service.

A live planing mill concern in Waterloo County, in regard to the best method of augmenting sales, says:—During the present season we have noticed an increased tendency on the part of the buying trade to get prices elsewhere, often quoting from the list of some unscrupulous jobber. The prices are generally attractive but the experienced dealer can readily understand the quality of the stock offered. In order to save our customers the inconvenience of doubting our word when we try to describe to them the defects of the stock offered at these cheap prices, we always keep a small quantity of low grade stock on hand to show the difference in grades. In these "selects" we have a low grade merchantable, a No. 2 Ont. Hemlock, No. 1 B. C. Fir dressed Western Standard, and No. 2 B. C. Fir dressed Eastern standard. We have the good fortune of having a big country trade and the houses built in town are in nearly all cases erected for the owners and not on a speculative basis. Therefore, there is no demand for low grade stocks and we have adopted the method outlined for two purposes. We can convince the customer that the difference in price is absolutely a matter of quality and not of profit and at the same time we can uphold our claims of handling the superior grades only.

Making Prompt Deliveries in Country

A Glengary county lumber firm tell an interesting story which is well worth perusal. Here is it.—About a year ago we inserted an advt. in our local paper with the result that we received several inquiries from a distance a number of which we were successful in converting into sales. Then, last fall we purchased a small truck in order that we might deliver an occasional load of lumber to customers who are busy. This news got spread around and the people would call up by phone and ask if we could deliver such and such; if so, they would give us the order. This we agreed to do with the result that last Spring we were swamped with orders, and found that our sales were almost, if not doubled. We have been delivering most of the stock this year within a reasonable distance if the order calls for a load. We have also advertised that we can supply everything in the line of building, nails, felt and all kinds of roof material and that we can supply every thing for a house and, if necessary, build it. We have had as many as five teams and our truck delivering for a couple of days in order to catch up with our orders. This, we think, goes to show that the delivering is bringing in the sales. We find in a farming community such as our trade is mostly comprised of, that during the spring and summer months when building can be done farmers themselves are busy and, by putting the stock on the ground for them, they pass the order on to the dealer giving the best service. The fact that we have been delivering goods to our neighboring villages and furnishing the stock as they neet it and when they need it, has brought us in several new customers.

Various other selling stunts have been tried out. The effect of some has been ephemeral and in others more permanent. One Nova Scotia man gave a carpenter's apron to the first twenty new customers in his section of the country, who bought a thousand feet of merchantable hemlock. This brought in quite a bit of business, and the dealer says he is well satisfied. Another sends out a blotter with each invoice, statement or literature. Many of these blotters are mailed each week, and they are all numbered. A drawing is made in the office and the lucky number made known. If the recipient has the blotter corresponding to the lucky numeral, all he has to do is to call into the office and get a prize of $5.00. This competition has created a good deal of talk.

Another lumber merchant believes in calendars, particularly those which show three months at a time, the present month, the previous and the coming month—in large figure.

There are many other stunts in the way of special advertising, circulars, booklets, billboards, samples of roofing, hardwood flooring displays, interior trim booths, miniture houses, etc.

A certain dealer offered prizes of $10, $8 and $5 for the best reasons why fathers should buy their building material from his yard, the replies to be written by boys and girls of the town under fourteen years of age. The contesr was a success and cost the retailer only about $25.

It has been worked before but it is always a good one when in-

(Continued on next page)

New Storage Shed for End Piling Lumber

Dunnville, Ont., Retailer Tells of the Saving of Shed Space by End Piling Lumber—Care Must be Exercised regarding the Narrow Stock to Obtain Substantial Piles

The William Shirton Co. Limited, of Dunnville, Ont., which is one of the most progressive retail lumber and woodworking plants in Southwestern Ontario, has just completed a spacious new lumber storage shed. The structure embodies the latest features and provides for the end piling of all lumber. K. J. Shirton, who is head of the company and also vice-president of the Ontario Retail Dealers' Association, says he will be pleased to have visits from any retailers who may be interested in building a structure of similar design.

The accompanying view affords an idea of the exterior appearance of the shed while the floor plan shows the size and location of the bins and driveways. The foundation of the building, which in dimensions is 55 feet wide, 63 long and 18 high to eaves, is of concrete 10 inches in width and 12 inches above ground level. The floor also is concrete 4 inches in thickness. The walls are sheeted and covered with corrugated iron. The frame was constructed in bents on the ground and then raised similar to the method pursued in building a timbered barn.

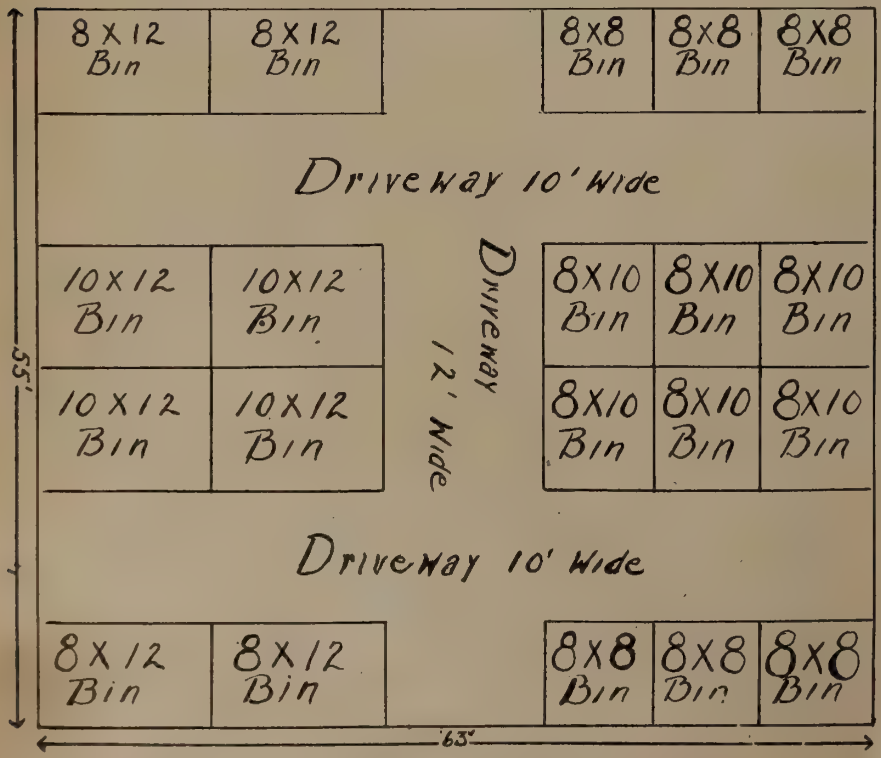
The roof storage shed is covered with asbestos roofing on top of cedar sheathing. In the centre three rows of cement piers support the posts of the building and the bins are divided by 2 x 6 inch studs covered with sheating on one side.

Mr. Shirton says the building was constructed for the end piling of lumber. This method results in saving a great deal of space but care must be exercised in piling, particularly with narrow width material. It is necessary to give strips, flooring and other narrow stock more of a slant or incline than wider lumber, otherwise the piles will have a tendency to topple sideways.

The shed will hold from 125,000 to 150,000 feet of material. Rough lumber for milling is piled on one side of the structure that nearest to their factory, and dressed material on the other. Mr. Shirton states they have already found the building to be a great convenience enabling them to carry a large stock of lumber ready for customers and also assisting to keep a close check on all quantities of dressed material.

The approximate cost of the new storage shed was $3,000. Mr. Shirton says they were able to save a little by using a certain amount of unsaleable material such as their short hardwood sheeting and culls from 2-inch hemlock. In using this stock more work was required; therefore, the cost was not reduced to any considerable amount, but it is always some advantage, he declares, to clean up a yard occasionally of cull material which is bound to accumulate.

The business of the William Shirton Co. was established in 1895 and conducted by Mr. Shirton, the founder, until 1909 in which year he passed away. A partnership was then formed of the family and carried on as such until 1915 when a change was made to a joint stock organization under the present name.



Layout of new shed of the Wm. Shirton Co., Ltd.

New dressed lumber shed of the Wm. Shirton Co., Dunnville, Ontario

The company use Hydro-Electric power but at one time employed chiefly natural gas. This, however, is becoming exhausted in that district, but Mr. Shirton says it would be more economical than either electricity or steam providing its continuity and abundance were assured.

For many years, the company have manufactured cross-arms which developed into quite a prominent side line. In the making of cross-arms B. C. fir is employed as this wood is, the firm declare, the most desirable from every point of view. The dimensions generally in use are 3 x 4 finished and 3¼ x 4¼ finished, while the lengths vary from 4 to 10 feet. Mr. Shirton added that, if manufacturing cross-arms exclusively, they could supply the demand for the whole of the Dominion. Many Western mills are now making cross-arms which are also turned out by other firms in Quebec and in Ontario. The demand in Canada is thus pretty well taken care of. So far as an export trade for them is concerned, the excessive cost of transportation prohibits any large business being developed.

Pep, Push and Production

(Continued from page 163)

troduced at first and even pays to repeat. Get a number of toy balloons and release them from the roof or upper windows. These balliins have on them cirtificates entitling the boy or the girl bringing them in to so much merchandise. Some time ago the retail merchants of a certain town announced a series of bargains by means of these toy balloons. The committee sent up each day a number of balloons of various colors which were carried to many parts. To the balloons were attached tags bearing the announcement of the bargain event, and the name of a local merchant who would give the bearer certain goods. This could be worked out very well with certain modifications in the lumber line.

A lumber dealer sometime ago gave out little envelopes with his announcement on containing half a dozen pumpkin seeds. He offered a liberal cash prize for the largest pumpkin grown from the seeds, and proposed to maintain interest by publishing news notices from the youngsters who were growing the pumpkins during the summer.

Going After New Brunswick Hardwood

Americans interested in hardwood manufacture have been in New Brunswick for some time past. The hardwood limits in Maine and other States are said to becoming depleted and this is the reason that attention is being directed towards this province to ascertain just what the possibilities are for replenishing their supply. There is also said to be a possibility that lumbering firms in the province, which have directed their attention to manufacturing soft wood alone, will alter or extend their plant to cut hardwood. The majority of the hardwood areas in the province are tied up by lease from the province to operators, who have confined their efforts to manufacture soft wood alone. In order to secure the hardwood, arrangements would have to be made by the Americans with the provincial operators.

One of the oldest hardwood industries in the province is the manufacture of last blocks. An English company carries this on extensively at Mavis Mills. The price received for hardwood flooring, etc., has been sufficiently high to attract attention to possibilities of manufacture on a large scale.

Value of Time in the Mill and Mill Yard—What It Means in Day's Work

"The Value of Time in the Mill and Mill Yard" has always been a theme of interest. On the one hand is the employer seeking to get full time from those who belong to his army of workers, in order to turn out the largest quantity production, secure the best results and keep down overhead costs. These are days when every item that can be controlled has to be supervised closely.

There are, on the other hand, workmen, many of them, conscientious, faithful and devoted, who endeavor to render a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, but all do not come under this category.. Human nature, however, is very human, and it runs pretty much in the same current and eddies in each community or industrial establishment.

In every body politic, there is the shirker, the indolent, the time-server. the drone, the get-byer, the loafer, and the foreflusher. Probably a number of these draw down as much per hour as the man who is always on the job and doing his level best.

It is not fair to the industrious that a premium should be placed upon the slacker or the sluggard. There is enough of the time-killing and duty dodging element around industrial plants without it being in any way encouraged. Realizing this, many woodworking, sawmill and lumber firms have installed time and labor-saving devices of various styles. Card, key, dial or autograph time and cost-keeping systems are seen and they are excellent payroll protections, for the arrival and departure of employees are matters of great importance to the average business man, or manufacturer. Punctuality and promptness are two valuable assets in work, contracts, deliveries, service and other features of any business. When these two go hand-in-hand, there is a closer co-operation, more efficiency, greater teamwork and a feeling that everyone is placed on a fair, square footing. No one can do, what in automobile language is termed as "cutting in ahead of the other fellow."

Time-recording devices have rapidly come to the front in various lines of industries, and some of the strongest claims made by the manufacturers of these modern and economic contrivances are that they help production by getting all in on time, reduce overhead burden, eliminate disputes regarding pay, promote honesty and punctuality and cause the employer to pay for only the time he gets. Every man is also given a chance to prove that he is honest.

It has been well said that it is unfair to the employee who comes on time, not to dock the man who is late. There are in every establishment some individuals who never seem to realize that a job has a certain fixed starting-time and generally a fixed stopping-time. In the one case they are too slow and in the other too quick. The hours of labor are short enough in all establishments and, if a few minutes are clipped from either the beginning, middle or end of the day, it may not seem a great deal in an isolated instance but in the aggregate there is much at stake.

Regulation That Means Much

It is the little things that need watching, for too often they escape attention while interest is being directed on larger affairs. Any system, therefore, that will regulate or speed up production or any mechanical means that records the productive and non-productive time of men (on which the accuracy of a cost system depends) is something that should be carefully considered. Every time an employee is late, someone must pay. This fact cannot be driven home too persistently, and cumulative time losses should be as zealously guarded against in every industrial plant as fire, flood or disease.

Time recorders are being used in every line of business and their worth and work are clearly and definitely established. They are turned out in types to suit all industries from the small to the largest.

It is a well-known fact that in the production of any article in modern use, the labor costs are the heaviest. It is urgent, therefore, that the greatest amount of production should be obtained from labor which should work its full time. No business can be successfully engineered to-day if it has not carefully analyzed all its conditions and carefully chartered its expenses, income and overhead. It has been well said that time is the vital factor in our modern business life, and if we take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves. In many parts of Canada, industrial establishments have since the war been handicapped by a shortage of efficient help. It is, therefore, of prime importance to see that every minute is utilized to the best possible advantage.

To learn how time recorders are working out in the lumber industry, the "Canada Lumberman" interviewed a number of representative concerns, enquiring into all phases of mechanical time and labor-saving installations. Such questions were asked as "Does a time-recording device pay?" "Did your employees have any objection to its installation?" "Has such a convenience resulted in economy, system and regularity?" From the replies it will be seen that the symposium is largely in favor of the use of time recorders in all woodworking establishments and other factories closely connected or engaged in the lumber line.

How Users Regard the System

A Penetanguishene firm say,—"We have used a time clock in our woodworking factory for a long time and find it works out splendidly."

"We have used a time clock for a good many years now and find it of great assistance to the timekeeper in recording the time worked as well as helping to eliminate losses. We would not think of being without one," declares a large Orillia wood working firm.

A lumber company in Hamilton say,—"We have been using a time clock for about three years now and have found it most satisfactory. It is economical in that it saves the time of a man in keeping the men's time and makes an accurate record which we could not always otherwise be sure of. It is paying for itself in checking the hours which men would otherwise be paid for. We certainly believe it makes the men more prompt. Most of our employees had used a clock in other places of employment and, therefore, had no objection to its installation."

A Sudbury company remark,—"We have been using a time clock for about two years, and have found that it is a good investment."

A leading lumber concern in Bathurst, N. B., observe,—"We had a time-recording outfit installed in 1916 and it has given us perfect satisfaction. We figure that it has paid us many times over since its installation. We save the services of three timekeepers which means dollars and cents, besides bringing about system, regularity and economy. All this has been added without any objection from the employees. From the employer's standpoint a time clock gives assurance of exactness, and from the employee's standpoint he feels satisfied by eliminating all possibilities of mistakes which are bound to occur where the human element enters. In addition to this he feels that he is getting paid for all the time he has worked."

A representative Ottawa firm declare,—"We could not continue business and go back to the old system. We always feel that the time clocks are one of the most important parts of our plant. Some years ago we found it almost necessary to install some form of time-checking system in our factory as so many of our employees were leaving before quitting time and were coming in late in the mornings and at noon. The first system that we had was one of the earlier kind and a check was used. When this was first installed most of the employees acted as if they were going to strike and we had considerable trouble with them. Some of the complaining ones were good workmen whom we did not care to lose and we had to humor them along for a time, but we soon had things going nicely and we figured that this check system paid for itself in less than six months. This was 25 years ago. When our present plant was re-built in 1903 we decided to install a more up-to-date system. We have in our plant at present two time clocks, which are very satisfactory and we consider them indispensable. We have no trouble whatever, either with the men or with the clocks and it means considerable less work for the time clerk in looking after the men's time. If any dispute comes up regarding hours or minutes the slip shows at once who is at fault and usually it is the workman."

Employees Keeping Their Own Time

A large lumber-manufacturing firm in Northern Ontario say,—"We think the time clocks are a great improvement over the old system and now have a sufficient number of clocks installed to cover both of our plants. The employees had some slight objection to using the clocks at the start particularly a few of the older hands but when they were shown that they were keeping their own time and that there was absolutely less chance of mistake with this system, thev verv soon fell in line and we do not think they would care to go back to the old plan."

From a Kingston concern the following interesting information is gleaned,—"Most of our employees are quite willing to mark their time. Occasionally we find some who are following work of a special class such as outside salesmen or collectors and whose time is not all spent at the plant, who do not care to be judged by their records on the time cards. In fact there is more or less difficulty in keeping the time of men who are working on contracts away from the plant. At times these men come to the office in the morning to stamp in and return at the end of the day to stamp out and the firm loses the time which it takes them to go and come from their jobs. In cases of this kind, we usually allow the foreman of the job to report on their time. We cannot say that workmen object to a timeclock. On the other hand, we believe that most conscientious men approve of it. There is no doubt that it helps to establish a system of regularity in the working of our plant. As a matter of fact we do not see how any concern with 50 or more men can very well get along without it. Of course it does not prevent workmen from idling their time during working hours."

Eastern Firm Endorses System

A large woodworking firm in Brantford state,—"We installed a time clock 14 years ago, and a few of our employees at first refused to use same, but in less than one month every one was satisfied the machine was correct. When we pointed out to them that they were keeping their own time they began to take interest and we have had no trouble at all but, on the contrary, consider our time clock one of the best investments we have made."

A widely known lumber manufacturing firm in the Midland district remark,—"We do not find there is any material saving, but a time clock eliminates time disputes, which was our main reason for installing the same. There was the usual comment among our employees when the clock was installed, but no open opposition."

A large establishment in St. John write,—"We have found the time clock to be a very necessary adjunct to our business. The clock is certainly the only check that the employer has upon the employees going in and coming out from the work at which they are employed. Of course you must bear in mind that they do not in any way check the employee while he is at his work. This is entirely up to the foreman on the works. A few minutes a day for 100 men saved on steady time for a year means a great saving for the employer and we would certainly not want to be without a time clock at our factory. We do not use a time clock in ous saw mill, as it is a different class of work. If the men are not at work when the whistle blows at 7 o'clock and at 1 o'clock, they invariably loose their positions; and again the saw mill is only running for a few months in the year. While no doubt some gains could be made by having a time clock, we have never employed one in our lumber plants. It would cause more regularity and promptness at work, than any other system we could use."

Many Uses for the Aeroplane

(Continued from page 143)

of the aeroplane for this work is going to become more essential.

Another important use to which the aeroplane may be devoted is in checking up the number of logs in booms, at sorting gaps, on the drive, or left behind by the drive. With a system of aerial inspection following logging, it will be impossible for careless operators to leave logs or skidways without being discovered. The aeroplane may well be looked upon as the eyes of the woods operator, and it will be used more and more for the transportation of supervising officers.

Unloading supplies from seaplane in the Province of Quebec

In the preliminary reconnaissance work for hydro-electric development, it is doing valuable service. Aerial photographs taken in a few hours show entire watersheds, which it would take possibly months for a ground party to cover.

Comprehensive aerial photograph showing logs in the boom, rapids in the river, log storage areas, etc.

Actual experience with the aeroplane proves it to be the most effective means of doing the various types of work outlined in this article, and the day is not far distance when it will be indispensable to the woods operator.

Permit System Has Many Advantages

There is nothing succeeds like success, and so successful has been the permit system, inaugurated by the Quebec government early last summer, requiring all campers, fishermen and hunters entering the woods to have a permit. The period of the enforcement has been extended to the middle of November. The original order-in-council was to have expired on August 15th.

There are several features in regard to the permit system to enter woods which are to be commended, and the benefit of the plan has been so apparent that other provinces are likely to emulate the example of Quebec. The number of tourists, campers, fishermen, hunters and others using the woods every season is increasing at an alarming rate, and, to use a colloquial expression, it is necessary to "put a tag upon them," during the period when the fire hazard is the greatest. In the early days automobiles were not licensed but the number of machines multiplied so rapidly and the users in every community became so numerous and reckless that the license system had to be adopted for the puropses of regulation, control, safety and revenue in the interest of good roads.

While no one would at present advocate that permits to enter the woods should call for the payment of a fee it is an excellent step in a precautionary way and has caused little or no inconvenience to frequenters of the bush. The working out of the regulation has been highly beneficial in forest fire prevention.

The new Quebec law prohibits the entry into the forest except by permit, and it is easy to secure the necessary document. There are forest rangers at nearly all the points of entrance and few, if any, complaints have been heard regarding the formula or precaution that has to be gone through. There is no red tape about the proceeding but the step is one of a purely prophylactic character as the medical profession would say.

The new regulation insists upon precautions in building and extinguishing camp fires, the cautious use of tobacco, cigarettes, matches, etc. The name and address of the traveler is taken by the ranger, and in the event of conflagrations occurring that are attributable to matches, smoking or camp fires, the permit holder will be held responsible for his callousness, wrong-doing or culpable neglect.

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The Outlook in the Lumber Trade

With this issue the "Canada Lumberman" presents to its readers in all parts of the Dominion its Annual Number which is looked forward to with much interest.

A Statistical Edition is printed every year in March and tells of the production, distribution and market conditions of the previous year. These figures are gathered at a considerable outlay of time and money and are accepted as a criterion of what has taken place in the trade during the previous season. All guesswork is eliminated and the returns are a reliable revelation of the exact status and development of the industry. The Statistical Edition, therefore, serves a wide and useful purpose.

In the Annual Number the contents are more varied and partake of a prophetic and general news character. Opinions from representative men in the various provinces are given regarding the outlook for the coming year, so far as logging and operating conditions are concerned. These views are obtained from first-hand sources and carry weight.

It is not always possible to descry the future or to read aright the signs of the times, especially in these latter days when so many standards have been upset and criterions toppled in the discard. With a return of conditions, however, to a saner basis and a more normal aspect generally, it is possible to gauge the coming months more clearly than in the past. The outlook is distinctly brighter for next year, and with good judgment, conservative management and a well-defined understanding between manufacturers and distributers regarding precautions against a runaway market or fictitious state of affairs, everything should come out alright. Of course, unforeseen factors may arise from many sources, but there is no use in crossing a bridge before one comes to it, and the pathway seems comparatively free of pitfalls or snags. There may be a sudden turn in the unexplored road, but the vision is, on the whole, favorable, and if the danger of over-production and a too rapid rise in values can be eliminated, 1923 should be a year of satisfactory returns and permanent results in this great basic industry.

In the Annual Number are published several articles of a practical character on the uses and adaptability of various lines of Canadian woods, enlargement of retail activities, cutting down costs, piling of lumber, the export situation, progress in camp construction, aeroplane service, business organization and administration, motor truck delivery, association work, dry kiln equipment, planing mill facilities and reminiscences that will be read by both the present generation and old-time operators, with pleasure. Other articles promised for this issue have been crowded out but will appear in the near future, thus keeping up the progressive policy of the editorial pages which the "Canada Lumberman" endeavors to uphold. These contributions will continue to be of a helpful, practical nature, admirably illustrated and written in a bright, entertaining way.

In a special number like the present one, it is advisable to let others ventilate their views, and authoritative articles by representatives of various units of the industry will be found, all indicating a steady improvement in trade conditions and the betterment of the industry as a whole, after a period of nearly two years of ups and downs, marked by much uncertainty and perplexity. The advertising pages are also replete with interesting announcements from leading firms in all parts of the Dominion. These announcements are well worth a close study as they will be found timely, instructive and comprehensive in character. The firms are those who have never lost faith in the future, have preserved a cool head, steady nerve and stout heart through the process of realignment and readjustment, and to-day are shaping their course and directing their energies to share in the prosperity which is close at hand.

Many questions are being asked regarding the production of lumber for next year, the extent of logging operations and what is being done in various parts of Canada in the way of increasing the yield of forest products. Varied are the prophecies set forth, and the rumors that have gained credence. Employment bureaus, who naturally like to boom their end of the business, are contending that everything betokens a record cut in the woods, and, on the other hand, there are several firms who say that they will not increase the number of their camps this season; in fact will operate to a diminished degree.

Between the two extremes,—excessive optimism and undue pessimism,—it is difficult sometimes to portray the true state of affairs. Then wholesalers and manufacturers frequently do not see eye to eye. This point was well brought out in a conversation recently with a leading wholesaler who said,—"In my forty years in this business, I have never known a manufacturer to admit in the early fall that he was entering the bush on a larger scale than the year previous. He will always tell you that the cut is likely to be a little smaller in his district, or about the same as last year, or that circumstances do not warrant any augmented production. The tendency is to minimize the extent of operations in order that wholesalers may become more alert and buy up stocks quickly. If the impression existed that an over-production was on the way, many large distributers might be disposed to hold back. There are certain lines that I would not buy now on any consideration and they are 1-inch stock and culls In most softwoods 2-inch material sells much better and is in more active demand. I am firmly convinced, however, that in spite of what is being said and done, the cut this year will be greater than it has been for some time."

A leading manufacturer, on the other hand, said that in the fall he had never misrepresented the amount of lumber that he was to take out. He declared that he used his best judgment and went ahead irrespective of what others were doing. He sized up the situation for himself and, if he found that old stocks had been moved and there was to be a shortage in certain lines, he made preparations to increase his output. There was no juggling of conditions so far as he was concerned, and he thought that logging during the coming winter would be considerably increased over last year. A shortage in dry stock had developed in a number of woods and the only way to meet the forthcoming demand was by an enlarged cut.

"Going ahead," he added, "on an augmented scale is often a gamble, but that is part of the sawmill man's life. He has to take chances on everything,—wind, weather, fire, famine, flood, labor, shipments, industrial activity, etc. I have never known a year of over-production but what it was followed by a shortage, and vice versa. It seems humanly impossible to equalize production and consumption, and more particularly in the lumber arena as it takes so long to convert the raw material into the finished product. Other manufacturers can speed up and curtail in a few weeks but not so the lumberman. He has to proceed when once he has started and carry out his original programme. Trade has been holding up encouragingly of late and the market looks favorable for next year. We do not want any of the undesirable features which characterized the boom period of 1920, and I may say that all the elements,—foreign, frantic and feverish, with which the market was surcharged,—have, to a large extent disappeared."

In the foregoing interviews opinions are presented from both the manufacturing and the wholesale ends, and the reader will have to balance the arguments and largely judge for himself what the prospects really are so far as the cut of 1922-23 is concerned. In regard to logging operations, reports have been received from numerous organizations in the East and they are summarized in another column to indicate how the situation appears. It is a little too early to speak with authority regarding expansion in many sections, but there is every indication that operations will, if labor is not too exacting in its demands and the prices of supplies keep down to a reasonable basis, proceed on a more liberal scale than they have in any year since the great war.

The Largest Spruce Planing Mill in Canada

Sixty Million Feet of Lumber Handled Annually in Extensive Establishment of Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, at Etchemin Bridge, Quebec—Various Operations of Busy Plant

The distinction of owning and operating the largest spruce planing mill in Canada belongs to the Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd., of Etchemin Bridge, P. Q., located on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, about four miles from Levis.

In describing the plant it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of its complete character—the solid nature of the buildings, the admirable plan on which the detached buildings have been laid out, the equipment of the mill, and the many other details which contribute to the smooth and economical operation of the plant. Many of these features are the outcome of long experience in the manufacture of the various products of the company.

One point which strikes the visitor is the care given to the maintenance of the buildings and the means taken to ensure cleanliness and tidiness in all parts of the plant. In the mill, power house, store houses, and yards, there is evidence of a systematic and sustained effort to obtain the maximum amount of cleanliness.

The company does a very extensive milling in transit business for the trade, and also manufactures shookes and boxes, hardwood flooring and mouldings, besides carrying on a wholesale and retail lumber business.

Handles Large Output Each Year.

It has taken many years to build up the trade to its present proportions; its extent may be judged from the fact that the company handles between 50 and 60 million feet of spruce and hardwoods annually, and that the output of the milling in transit department is from 12 to 15 cars per day. The business was founded in 1882 by Mr. Alphonse Gravel, senior, now dead, and who came to Quebec in the eighties from Burlington, Vt., with his younger brothers Joseph and Alfred,—under the name of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co.; three years later the title was changed to the A. Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd. On January 1, 1919, there was a further alteration to the Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd., with additional capitalization. The first president was the late Mr. Andrew Thompson, former president of the Union Bank of Canada, who was succeeded by the Late Hon. E. J. Price, who filled the position until his death in 1899, when he was in turn succeeded by Sir William Price.

The mill, with its three departments, viz: planing, resawing and dressing section, extensive box factory, hardwood flooring and moulding manufacture, is under one roof. The building is of the one storey type, except at the south end. This is regarded by many as the ideal arrangement for a mill of this character. The plant has been laid out with a view to the minimum handling of the lumber and of the various products. It is self evident that the efficiency, and therefore the profit earning capacity, of a mill depends to a large extent upon the economical handling of the raw material and of the manufactured articles, and in the case of the Gravel Lumber Co. considerable thought has been given to this phase of the industry. The mill is situated in the centre of the plant, with the auxiliary buildings, offices and yards on either side and at the ends. These auxiliary buildings, 24 in number, are 100 feet away from the main mill, a precaution against fire. The mill is 475 feet long by 92 feet wide, built partly of solid brick and partly of frame construction, all roofing being of galvanized iron. In a building of this character good lighting is of the first importance, and in this respect the Etchemin plant is worth copying.

Complete Character of the Equipment

We may briefly review the chief features of the equipment. The planing mill has 5 vertical band saws, a horizontal band saw, a rip band saw, 7 fast feed planers and matchers, and one harwood flooring machine of the latest S. A. Woods type. In the shook and box department there are two complete sets of box making machinery, including a Linderman machine for manufacturing butter and other high class boxes, three fast feed surfacers, matchers, cross cut saws, edging saws, cleat machines, nailing machines, champering machines, and a large Hooper printing press,—in fact all the equipment required for making boxes, reel stock, egg cases, and anything in the shape of wood containers.

At the south end of the mill, and located in the second story, is an extensive joiner's shop for executing repairs, adjoining which is the file room, equipped with a complete outfit for band and circular saws and planer knives. The company use Radcliff, Atkins, Simonds and Disston saws.

The power house is situated at the north end; it is a substntial building of solid brick and steel beams with galvanized iron roof, surmounted by two brick chimneys 130 ft. high. The boiler room contains 7 Jenckes boilers, with a total capacity of 1,400 h.p. to which was added two years ago a 300 h.p. Alberger feed water heater. In the engine room adjoining is located one 500 h.p. Brown engine, one 400 h.p. Brown engine and one 300 h.p. Robb engine direct connected to a generator, together with a large Alberger feed water heater. The plant and offices are lighted by a 50 h.p. Robb engine belted to a multipolar dynamo. The other machinery includes three pumps of a total h.p. of 150 for feeding the boilers and for fire protection purposes. Some of the machines are operated by three motors

Sir Wm. Price, Quebec
President of the Company

A. S. Gravel, Quebec,
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director

L. G. Gravel, Montreal
Manager of the Montreal office

The attractive planing mill, box factory and hardwood flooring plant of the company

of an aggregate capacity of 250 h.p. housed at the south end of the mill.

A very efficient blower system of the Arlington & Curtis type for collecting and distributing the shavings and sawdust is installed. The debris is collected direct from the machines by means of two main collectors on the roof. The chief use of the sawdust and shavings is for fuel for the boilers, this being fed direct into the boilers from three collectors on the roof of the boiler room. At nights and on Sundays, when the mill is not running, the boilers are fed from a vault in the boiler room, where a large reserve stock is kept. The boilers, however, do not consume all the sawdust. Part of the surplus—three to five cars a week—is therefore sold. By a special arrangement the collectors on the roof of the mill discharge the sawdust direct into the cars on the tracks, thus saving considerable handling. Besides this the company sell sawdust in bags, retail. This is stocked in a detached building, the sawdust being conveyed from the collectors on the roof of the mill in pipes erected on iron trestles. It sometimes happens, however, that a surplus is still left and in this case the sawdust is used for filling inside the wharves.

The supply and store room and the superintendant's office are located on the south end of the mill. In the former a very large variety of supplies are kept and distributed, while all the tools of the employees are given out and returned to this room.

A word as to the ample precautions taken for fire protection. The mill is fitted with sprinklers supplied from an immense water tank of 30,000 gallons capacity. Besides this there is an artificial reservoir containing 200,000 gallons which can be used in case of a fire when the tide in the river is low. In addition to the pumps in the power house, a Worthington pump, a vertical boiler and a supply of coal, together with two feed pumps, are contained in a detached brick pump house.

Capacity of Dry Kilns is Large

We have already referred to some of the detached buildings which constitute one of the features of the plant—making it in fact a complete and self contained unit. The most important of these buildings is the dry kiln. This is on the Hanrahan Automatic Drier System, which has been in operation in the plant for 25 years, and which, according to Mr. Gravel, has given the most satisfactory results for spruce and hardwoods. The kiln is constructed of brick and tile, and quoting Mr. Gravel again, "is one of the best in Canada. I can say this without hesitation as I have visited a very large number of plants in this country." The capacity is 100,000 feet, the loaded trucks being run on rails into the kiln at one end and out at the other, after the lumber has been dried from 5 to 8 days for hardwoods.

The plant and yards cover an area of 50 acres, including the foreshore rights on the St. Lawrence, giving the company 3,000 lineal feet of wharfage. There is sufficient accommodation at the wharves for 25 boats, but in addition to this, the company has four railway tracks, totalling 3,500 feet, connected by a spur with the main line of the C.N.R. It will be seen that the company has excellent facilities for receiving and discharging lumber and its other products both by rail and water, the loading and discharging being facilitated owing to the rail lines running through the centre of the property. Three offices are located in different parts of the plant in order to check the reception and distribution of the lumber purchased by the company and of the lumber to be planed and dressed for customers. One office is on the wharf and deals with all goods received by boat; another attends to all the car shipments; and a third looks after the retail business. These offices are equipped with telephones.

The milling in transit lumber is taken direct from the cars to the mill after having entered into the books at the head office, where the necessary recording has previously been made from the milling and shipping instructions received from the numerous clients. Under the system invariably adopted it is almost impossible for a mistake to be made in the way of getting the lumber of the different customers mixed. A shipping order is made out in triplicate, this containing the Gravel Co's. own number, the car number, date, the name of the customer, the milling operation to be performed and the destination. This order accompanies each load; after the lumber is milled the order is attached to the load, which is shipped generally in the same car in which it arrived. If a customer desires a tally of the goods a charge of 25 cents per M. ft. is made.

How Lumber is Taken Care Of

In the case of lumber purchased by the company, on arrival it is sorted, entered in a stock book and piled, each pile bearing a number, the name of the shipper and the date. When any lumber is used or sold, the transaction is entered into the book opposite the original entry, so that track is kept of every piece of lumber. Each pile is protected from the rain by a double covering of lumber.

The company has always from 25 to 30 cars waiting to be unloaded or to be loaded. All lumber requiring to be milled in transit or to be manufactured for the company's own purposes is received at one side of the mill and shipped out at the other side, thus saving a considerable amount of handling.

The firm has a total of nine warehouses, some of them for storing shooks, mouldings, hardwood flooring, etc. One of the largest contains shooks and shingles, a portion being devoted to hardwood flooring. This latter section is lined to prevent the heat escaping and in winter the temperature is kept at 60 degrees. Then there are other buildings for storing mouldings and dressed lumber.

In addition to these the company has a machine shop, equipped for doing a great variety of repairs; a scale house; reel house; blacksmith forge for shoeing horses; two lunch rooms, fitted wtih a stove; store house for heavy supplies; stables for ten horses; oil shed, and garage.

The method for registering the men's time is worth special mention. An office 40 by 24 ft. is devoted entirely to this purpose. It is divided into four divisions, each with iron railings on one side and a wooden frame on the other. The four divisions are all built on the same plan. The frame contains two ticket racks, one at each end, with an International time recording clock in the centre of the division. When the workman comes in the morning he takes his card out of the rack, punching his time as he passes along, and deposits his card in the rack at the other end. On going to dinner the process is reversed, the man depositing his ticket in the rack from which he took it in the morning. Every man registers his in and out time four times a day. Under this system, three hundred and fifty men can punch their tickets in a total of from two to three minutes. This is made possible by the fact that the building has five doors on each side.

It is obvious that in a business of such an extensive and varied character it is necessary to keep the departments separate and to closely scrutinize the cost of the various operations. For this purpose a special staff deals with the milling in transit trade, while the accounting system in force looks after the details of every job in all the other departments. The cost of every operation is known and a careful track kept of the total cost of every job.

The Office and Officers

The offices are located on a bluff separated from the mill. The interior fittings are of spruce of the first quality with a finish closely approaching that of B. C. fir. The floors are of hardwood. The manager's office is at one side of the building, from which he is able to command a view of the mill, yards, and wharf. The general office contains a clock which records the periodical visits of the watchman in the mill during the night and on Sunday, known as the American Watchman's time Detector System of New York.

The following are the officers of the company:—Sir William Price, president, Quebec; H. E. Price, sec'y-treas., Quebec; A. S. Gravel, vice-president and managing director; Joseph Gravel, general superintendent; L. G. Gravel, asst.-manager and in charge of the Montreal office; O. A. Gravel, Asst.-Superintendent; D. E. Gravel, mill supt. in charge of the machinery and construction work; J. A. Joncas, chief accountant; G. A. Robitaille, head of the traffic dept.; Frank Holford, lumber recorder; William Hamel, chief stationary engineer and Whitefield Shannon, head of filing department.

It may be added that Mr. A. S. Gravel, who has had the management of the entire business since the year 1888, when he was but 26 years of age, has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the City and Port of Quebec, having been for several years a Harbor Commissioner.

All the officers of the company except the president and secretary-treasurer, have their homes within a short distance of the mill so that in an emergency there is always someone who can deal with the occurence.

Since last April it has been found necessary to open an office in the Drummond Building, Montreal, for the sale of the company's products in dressed lumber. This branch is under the control of Mr. L. G. Gravel, who has made an excellent beginning, and there is every indication that this departure will turn out very satisfactorily. Mr. L. G. Gravel, although still a young man, has had several years' practical experience both in the buying and selling end of the lumber trade. Many of the chief customers of the company are located in the United States and in Ontario, and Montreal was selected as a branch office because of its central location, enabling the company's representatives to keep in close touch with the customers and also with the mill.

Previous to the Great War, the business of the company was largely confined to the export trade in rough and dressed lumber, caseboards and box shooks to the United Kingdom, South America, Australia, South Africa, and other foreign countries in parcel shipments by steamers or complete cargoes.

During the war the company turned out a large quantity of munition boxes for the British Government, which has merited the makers the appreciation of the Ministry of Munitions in the following terms:—

"The quality of the boxes ex S/S "Hamstead" was excellent and they arrived in first class condition. They were the best delivery of box boards we have ever received. We wish to assure Messrs. Gravel that their trouble in making this first class box has resulted in a sincere appreciation of their efforts by the Ministry. They have certainly been of national assistance in the production of a shell case which is considered safe to hold its dangerous but valuable contents, and which is strong enough to be sent back from the Base for repair after its first journey."

For a number of years back the company has directed its special attention to milling in transit, and at the same time has greatly developed a Canadian and United States trade in their various lines of wood products.

New Double End Box Nailing Machine

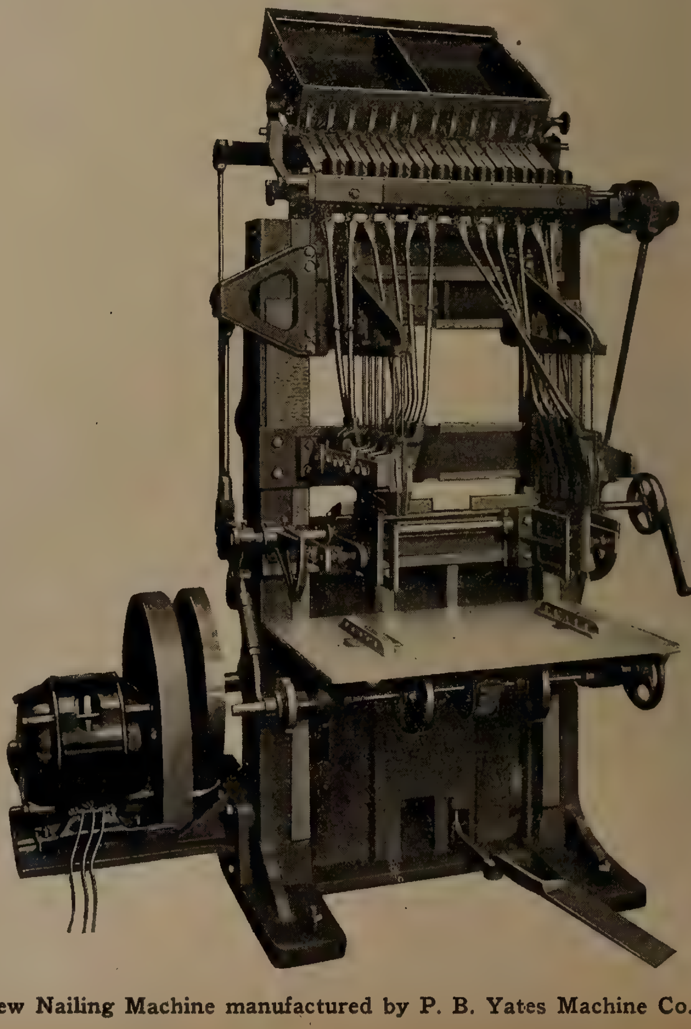
The last few years have witnessed remarkable changes in mechanical equipment. All lines of manufactured goods have entered into a period when keen competition has developed the necessity for more economical manufacturing methods, and greater production at reduced costs; a demand for better machine methods to perform many of those operations formerly performed by hand. Nailing machines to-day are a determining factor in box making and case making, or any factory where boxes cases, crates, etc., are made.

Every firm that is progressive, is looking for something new. There has been placed on the market an entirely new nailing machine, called the Double End Box Nailing Machine. It will nail a box together in three strokes, with the exception of the lid, providing the box or crates are end nailed; that is, the sides and bottom are nailed to the end pieces only. The side can be nailed to the two ends in one operation as the sides are nailed to end of box simultaneously. Its capacity is limited only by the skill of the operator, but a production of twenty-five hundred boxes per day is a normal output.

Another feature of the machine is that it can be arranged to nail combinations, such as four nails on bottom and sides, at each end, or four nails in each side and six in the bottom, at each end. This variation in the nailing makes it adaptable for nailing boxes which are shallow in comparison to the width. Specially designed clamps for holding the ends of the box while being nailed, also effectively straighten warped or crooked stock, and align these pieces with the ends of the sides. These clamps open and close automatically. The machine can be driven by direct connected motor, where electric power is available, or by belt. It was designed for box makers or manufacturers who end nail their boxes, and especially for nailing together standard apple boxes, pear boxes, butter boxes, and all the regular types of boxes used in the canning trade.

Reports from companies who have regular nailing machines, say, that nailing machines increase production with less labor, and at the same time lower manufacturing costs. One company who installed a nailing machine, found after six months use, the machine had paid for itself through wages saved and at the same time had increased their output considerably.

The accompanying cut represents No. 12 A. B. nailing machine the number of the machine designating the number of nails that can be driven at one time.



New Nailing Machine manufactured by P. B. Yates Machine Co., Ltd.

Caspar Lamarche Discovers Dragon in New Mill Yard

Editor, Lumberman Canayenne:—One day las' w'ik Im take a walk 'roun de yard for see hows everyt'ing look an' make sure we go'ne have plentee place for pile our stock. You know we have pretee big cut d'is year an' some leff from las' year al-so, so it not take long before de mos' our alley' are fill up wit' de good pine an' spruce an' some hemlock.

Batisse Lafleur w'at have charge on our yard he aks me every two t'ree day how he go'ne fin' place for pile de plank w'en nudder place are fill', so Im decide Im go'ne make nudder place for him.

We have beeg swamp close beside de mill an' it are leetle soft for make de pile so we take de hemlock slab an' edging an' buil' him up 'bout four feet an' make de good cover wit sawdus'. Dats give plentee more room an' now Batisse are satisfy an' not speak wit' me every two t'ree day 'bout her pile.

Jus' de same Im not go'ne leff Batisse make me hurry some more for new groun' so Im k'ip one eye on how he's get along. Las' w'ik like Im say, Im walk 'round de yard an' bimeby Im come on dat place Im make for Batisse an' are very pleas' how he have place de shingle and cedar tie wit' leetle track close on front dose pile. Batisse are very pleas' al-so an' he laff an' make de joke so much Im begin t'ink he are go'ne aks me for a rise on her pay. After he have talk a w'ile an' have laff some more he turn on me an' say, "Oh Caspar, Im mos' forget for show you somet'ing w'at are go'ne make you very much interes'. Better you come wit' me an' Im show you now", an' he start for go behin' one dose pile de shingle. Im t'ink he have found one d'ose what you call 'em, crocks? Yeh, one dose leetle jug like Im have me'sef one time, so Im follow her 'round d'at pile. He not fin' any crock but he pick up one piece de edging an' begin poke in de grass w'at grow close beside d'ose pile. After he look leetle w'ile he say to me "Come here Caspar an' Im show you somet'ing."

Ba Gosh, he show me somet'ing like Im never see before an' Im take couple step back Im so start'. De t'ing w'at he show me look like one snake, one d'ose water snake, 'bout four feet long mais, it have de mos' curious head Im never see. Big flat head an' de wide mout' an' big pair de black eye on de front he's head wit' nudder pair small black eye 'bout t'ree inch behin'. Between de two pair de eye he have two horn like one moose an' w'ile Im look on him he's ope' her mout' an' make soun' like a yo'ng crow, "Caw-w-w, Caw-w-w", like d'at.

Im say few word on me'sef an' step 'roun dat snake on nudder side mais, Im not able for tell w'at he are.

Glorianna have read for me on de paper 'bout one beas' w'at have been see on big lac on Sout' Amerique an' Im t'ink mebbe we have de same kin' here on Lac au Loup.

Anyhow Im not want one dose snake come too close on me so Im jus' go'ne say on Batisse he better take her over to Pere Jaroin who are make a collection dose sort de t'ing, w'en Im look 'round an' he are laff an' all de mans w'at pile de shingle are laff an' me Im de onlee feller w'at are not laff.

Im say, "W'at de Dev' you are make de laff for," an' Batisse he make more laff mais he take couple leetle stick an' he separate de head d'at snake on two piece. He say "now Caspar you have see one big water snake try for swallow one big bull-frog. He have plentee courage d'at snake for tackle big job like d'at, Eh? "Ceh, Im say, an' you go'ne need plentee courage for go home on your wife to-night after you get out d'at swamp." an' Im take him on de back his pant' an' one shoulder an' t'row her on one soft place w'ere we not have put any slab or sawdus'.

Nex' time Batisse wan' for show me some nudder curious t'ing it be better he sen' me pos'card.

Ma wife Glorianna are well an' have jus' return' from make visit on her sister Mercedes on de Brule. Im not go wit' her for me an' Hector w'at have marry Mercedes are not de good fr'en, also Mercedes have scratch my nose one time before she's marry Hector an' Im not go'ne give it chance for scratch me some more.

We gone take off one gang on de mill pretee soon an' Im start make a few improve on de riviere before de Boss tell me how much we cut d'is winter. Better you make me visit an' we catch a few speckel' trout. You not need bring nutting for eat or drink for we always have lots de grub an' jus few day ago Im receive jug wit' some home make stuff on her an' w'en you take couple drink you go'ne t'row your pole away an' catch d'ose fish wit' your han'.

Bien a vous,
Caspar Lamarche

Lac au Loup, Que.,
Aout., 1922.

Progressive and Public Spirited Lumberman

W. A. Nichols, who has been in the lumber business in Carleton Place, Ont., for over thirty years, is a live wire citizen and an enterprising manufacturer. Some months ago he purchased 300 acres of the finest pine in the forest primeval in the vicinity of Smith's Falls, Lanark County. The logs are floated down the Clyde river into the Mississippi, on which stream Mr. Nichols' sawmill is located The timber is of sufficient quantity to keep the plant going for several years.

The subject of this reference who was born in Carleton Place in 1870 first worked in a lumber mill for the late Senator McLaren, of Perth and next for Nichols & Dougherty for a couple of years. He then started out for himself in which he has been very successful.

The sawmill of Mr. Nichols is equipped with circular saw, edger and cut-off saw and turns out from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in a nine-hour day. In his woodworking plant are a planer and matcher, a double surfacer, a power rip saw, hand rip saw, band saw, jig saw and all machines in connection with sash and door manufacturing, including a four-sided sticker. He turns out a large quantity of sash, doors, mouldings and fancy inside finish, and says that business during the past season has been very fair. There are good crops in Lanark County, and Mr. Nichols is of the opinion that next season will be a much better one than this. He has good shipping facilities on the Canadian Pacific Railway and conducts a wholesale as well as a retail trade. In the delivery of stock Mr. Nichols employs horses entirely as the local hauls are short and all long shipments are sent by rail.

Asked what the chief difficulty was in connection with the lumber line to-day, Mr. Nichols replied that it was wholesalers trying to sell locally and sending printed lists with prices to individual builders. He does a big business with contractors and allows them a special discount. In building up his connection to its present proportions, he makes use of space in the local newspapers and does considerable advertising by card and letter systems.

Outside of his manufacturing activities he takes much interest in municipal and fraternal affairs. Just twenty years ago he was Mayor of Carleton Place, and has been a member of the town council for two decades and of the county council of Lanark for seven years. He was also a member of the Board of Education and belongs to the Board of Trade. At present he is Reeve of Carleton Place which position he has filled ever since 1915. Fraternally, Mr. Nichols is a Mason, an Oddfellow and a Forester.

W. A. Nichols, Carleton Place, Ont.

Forest Permit System Works Out Well

G. C. Piche, chief forester of Quebec province, says that there was a substantial decrease in fire losses in the province during the past season, and, compared with last year, the damage will not even reach half as much, while the quality of timber destroyed has been of an inferior character. Mr. Piche added that there had not been a single case of a violation of the permit system reported, and when anyone endeavors to enter the forest without the necessary certificate, he is given to understand a permit is necessary and quite easily obtained. In consequence of this policy no difficulties have been reported anywhere.

Mr. Piche states that one of the main causes of forest fires, notwithstanding the constant efforts of the railway companies, are sparks from engines. With its immense waterpower resources he is of the opinion that the province of Quebec is admirably suited for the operation of electric lines.

How Association Membership is Made Up

So much misleading propaganda has gone out regarding the make-up of the membership of the National Hardwood Lumber Association whose headquarters are in Chicago, that a questionnaire was sent out to all members to determine the exact percentage of the membership who were manufacturers of hardwood lumber. Replies have been received from twelve hundred and sixty-eight members and, of this number, six hundred and eighty-three are manufacturers of hardwood lumber owning and operating mills and five hundred and eighty-five may be classed as wholesale distributors.

Many of our members operate several mills and the actual number of sawmills owned and operated as tabulated from the twelve hundred and sixty-eight replies received, is nine hundred and eighty-five with one-hundred members still to be heard from.

Down East Looking After Spruce Shipments

J. S. Granner, Montreal, who is on the staff of the Imperial War Munition Board, Explosives Section, in which capacity he has charge of the loading and shipping of lumber bought by the Imperial Government during the last years of the war, was down East recently looking after a shipment of 13,000 standards of 3-inch spruce sent to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Granner says that there still remains about 50,000,000 feet of lumber in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, contracted for by the Imperial Government, which includes 3,000,000 feet piled at Halifax, most of which is being shipped to points in Upper Canada and sold over the line to American cities, Niagara Falls and Rochester. The difference between the original contract price paid by the Imperial Government and the present contract buying price is $8 per M.

Quebec Maintains Reduced Stumpage Dues

An influentual deputation recently waited upon Premier Taschereau and the Hon. H. Mercier and other members of the Quebec Cabinet to urge a suspension of the Order-in-Council regarding stumpage dues. This order reads as follows:—

"Whereas on account of the crisis now reigning in commerce, and particularly in the timber industry, it would be expedient to suspend temporarily the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated the 6th of October, 1920, so as to encourage licensees to provide employment for lumbermen during the coming winter:

"Whereas it would be expedient, for the same reasons to cause the exploitation of burnt timber or timber damaged by insects, and to that end a reduction of timber dues should be granted:

"It is ordered that the Order-in-Council of the 6th of October, 1920 be temporarily suspended in favor of licensees who shall, from this date to the first of May, 1922, cut at least 20 per cent. of the total timber cut of their last year, operations and that the dues on the timber so cut be calculated according to the provisions of the Order-in-Council, No. 765 dated the 13th of June, 1918.

"That there shall be charged on the burnt timber cut between this date and the first of May, 1922, a rate of $1.75 per thousand feet, board measure, for white pine; of $1.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for red pine, elm, ash, basswood, maple, birch and tamarac; and of $1.25 per thousand feet, board measure, for spruce, balsam, gray pine, hemlock, white birch, aspin, cedar, etc."

The delegation was headed by W. Gerard Power, president of the Limit Holders' Association of the province of Quebec, and was given a cordial reception. The members urged the further suspension of the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated October 6th, 1920, regarding the dues on timber and to enforce instead the Order-in-Council dated 13th June, 1918.

After hearing the views set forth by the deputation, Premier Taschereau stated that the claims of the Limit Holders would be given immediate consideration by the Cabinet. Later, at a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to maintain for the coming year the reduced stumpage rates which were put into effect last year.

It was stated by the deputation that the same reasons which had warranted the Cabinet last year to lower the stumpage dues, still existed, and though there was, perhaps, an improvement in respect to the demand, prices were still low and no further improvement was at present in sight. In the event of the old tariff remaining in force, the lumber companies would operate their camps during next winter.

The Order-in-Council which the deputation requested to be maintained for another year, considerably cuts down the dues in comparison to the scale of 1920, but it was pointed out, that in New Brunswick dues had also been cut down, and it had been understood by the lumbermen generally, that if conditions did not improve the 1918 tariff would be extended.

The deputation was composed of the folllowing:—Messrs. W. G. Power, president of the Quebec Limit Holders Association, Sir Henry Egan, Albert MacLaren, R. L. Montgomery, T. F. Kenny, J. H. Stephens, M. C. Small, W. R. Beatty, D. MacLachlin, J. Rotchester, P. C. Walker, J. Champoux, D. Champoux, J. S. Gillies, F. F. Faure, W. Mathewson, G. M. Stearns, Col. W. J. Ray, Brig.-General J. B. White, D.S.O.; J. Power, S. P. Grogan, J. A. Rousseau, J. Ross, R. Grant, W. Grant, R. S. P. Smythe and P. J. Owen, secretary of the Association.

The following companies were represented by the deputation; Peninsular Lumber Co., Power Lumber Co., Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Montgomery Sons Co., James MacLaren Co., Price Bros. & Co., Quebec Development Co., Pembroke Lumber Co., Colonial Lumber Co., Laurentide Co., James Richardson Co., MacLachlin Bros., Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., Chaleurs Bay Mills, Gillies Bros., Fraser Companies, Lake Megantic Pulp Co., Iberville Lumber Co., Belgian Industrial Co., Riordon Co., Gatineau Co., Ontario Paper Co., Franquelin Lumber Co., Port au Quilles Lumber Co., J. R. Booth, Ltd., Howard Smith Paper Co., York Lumber Co. and others.

Farmer Won Practical Forestry Contest

Michael D. Currie, who won the second prize of $250. in connection with the Barnjum Practical Forestry Competition, is a well-known resident of Grand Mira South, N. S. He was born and brought up at Blackett Lake, District No. 2, Cape Breton, in 1853, and was a teacher in several sections of the country for thirty years.

Mr. Currie says his principal work now is farming. He never held any position as government official for any lumbering company, but did some wood-chopping on his own account and got out a certain amount of pit timber for the mines.

Mr. Currie cultivates a small orchard and does some writing for the press. He has always been a student of botany and takes great interest in that subject to-day.

Says B.C. Balsam is of Little Value

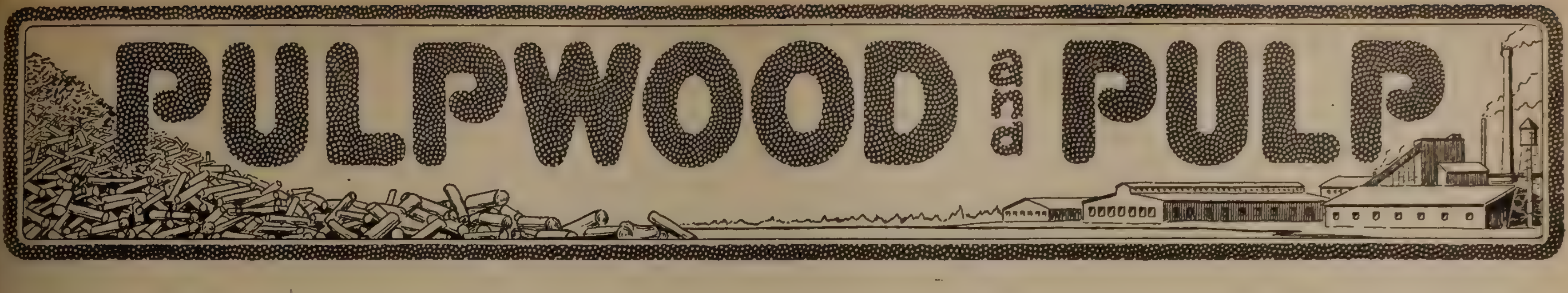
Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a British Columbia operator says, "I see that considerable has been said of late in your journal and other publications regarding the susceptibility of the balsam to the ravages of the spruce budworm and various other insects. In British Columbia the balsam is practically worthless and the lumberman generally are kicking about having to cut it at all. The spruce budworm came through here in 1914 and according to Mr. Swain it takes from eight to ten years for its effects to be badly felt."

The New Rates Prevailing on Stumpage

The new stumpage rates recently went into effect in the province of New Brunswick. In the first two columns the following table shows the rates which prevailed during 1920 and 1921, and 1921 and 1922: The third column shows what the government has decided upon, and the fourth column the rates which were asked for by the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association:—

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	Rates asked for for 1922-23
Spruce and Pine	$3.50	$5.00	$4.00	$2.50
Cedar	$3.50	$5.00	$4.00	$2.00
Railway Ties	$ .12	$ .17	$ .12	$ .10
Hemlock	$3.00	$4.50	$4.00	$1.50
Fir	$3.00	$4.50	$3.00	$1.50

The foregoing rates are per M. superficial feet. For trees wholly killed by bud worm or fire the rates shall be one-half.



Settlers Have Cut More Pulpwood

Pulpwood activities have slowed down in Northern Ontario at present as the season for peeling expired last month and settlers do not find much demand for rough wood. The quantity of peeled wood taken out in Northern Ontario has been considerably in excess of the year previous although prices have not been attractive.

The Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., of Toronto, who make large contracts, report that they have shipped out all the wood they contracted for and will not start sending out on their 1923 contracts until next month. They have bought about 25% more wood than last year, and any that has not been sold, is being held over in the belief that prices will not, at any rate, decrease.

There is a scarcity of poplar, for which a considerable local demand prevails. All the pulpwood along the tracks of Northern Ontario has been shipped out and the prospects for production during the coming year are fair. Most consuming mills are pretty well covered by contract, and those which are not, are willing to buy but not at any fancy price. There is, however, a quiet undercurrent of feeling in the trade that pulpwood has long since touched bottom and prices from now on will slowly but surely ascend.

Construction Starts on New Plant

The McDougall-McNeil Co., Limited, have been awarded the contract for the erection of the new plant of the Wigwam Pulp & Paper Co. at Elko, B. C. Work on the first unit which will entail an outlay of $3,500,000., has been started, and on the completion of this unit, a second will be begun. Each unit will have a productive capacity of about 100 tons of newsprint a day or 300 tons when the three are completed. Combined Canadian and American capital is behind the enterprise and limits have been secured which will ensure production for, at least, thirty years. Elko is in Southern British Columbia, not far from Cranbrook and is served by the C. P. railway. The Elk and Bull rivers furnish ample water power and one of the first undertakings in connection with the plant will be the building of a large power dam which in itself will require 35,000 cubic yards of concrete. The buildings will be of modern design and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

Belgo Paper Company is Extending

The Belgo Paper Co., Limited, which was recently incorporated with an authorized capital of $20,000,000. and head office in Montreal, is successor to the Belgian Industrial Co., Limited, whose mills are at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

In regard to the increased newsprint output of the company, one machine is being installed at present although most of the construction work is planned for two machines. The new Fourdrinier will be 232 inches wide and electrically driven. Good progress is being made on the work, and it is expected the new unit will be in operation by January next. The daily newsprint production of the company will then be about 286 tons per day.

New Rossing Plant Now Operating

The Spruce Falls Co., of Neenah, Wis., have their new rossing plant in operation at Kapuskasing, Ont., and expect to have all their wood rossed before the cold weather sets in. The company have spent a large amount of money in development work at Kapuskasing and are now carrying out to completion their 120-ton sulphite pulp plant. This, they expect to have finished and in operation before the end of the year.

Bathurst Company is Branching Out

The Bathurst Co., of Bathurst, N. B., at the head of which is Angus McLean, intend embarking in the manufacture of newsprint. For some years the company have been large producers of sulphite and sulphite pulp and have decided to extend their activities. The actual work of constructing the new mill will begin in the near future. The plant will be built on ground adjoining the present pulp mill. The buildings will be of concrete and steel and the mill will have an initial capacity of 50 tons a day of newsprint which will later be increased to 100 tons.

One of the original plans considered by Mr. McLean when the present pulp mill was built were the establishment of a newsprint division as part of the Bathurst activities. For that reason the main western wall of the building was left unfinished. The new building will start at the unfinished wall and will extend westward as far as the street and, possibly, further.

Mr. Kernan Succeeds Mr. McKee

George M. McKee, managing-director of the Donnacona Paper Co., Limited, Donnacona, Que., has retired from that position and has been succeeded by Robert P. Kernan, second vice-president of the company, who has been in charge of the woods operations for some years. Mr. Kernan is chairman of the Woodlands Section of the Pulp & Paper Association and has always taken a prominent part in questions affecting reforestation and fire protection. He is a strong advocate of the permit system for entering forest lands on the lines adopted by the Quebec Government.

Mr. McKee, who is this year president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association and one of the most highly esteemed members of the Industry, has been with the Donnacona Company for the past nine years. He retains his seat on the Board of Directors and is at present enjoying a holiday. It is understood Mr. McKee will become manager of the Riordon Company, Montreal.

Will Burn the Bark from Pulpwood

An application was made before Justice Mowat in Toronto recently on behalf of G. T. Clarkson, receiver for the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co., to instal new grates in the mills of the company at Smooth Rock Falls. It is said that a new style of grate will enable the mills to burn the bark from the pulpwood that has hitherto been waste, and that the grates will pay for themselves. The change, it was urged, is necessary owing to the prospective coal shortage and the necessity for economy as well as the advisability of using some other fuel. It is also stated that a considerable saving would be effected by installing a newly-invented furnace that would utilize surplus waste power for heating. The cost of the furnace will be about $15,000. The debenture holders consented to the application which was readily granted.

Say Pulpwood Demands are Improving

It is given out by the Quebec dealers and shippers of pulpwood that the demand was on the increase, prices firm and that a renewal of sales to the American mills would take place with better satisfaction this coming fall. It would appear, from the many inquiries received and the presence in Quebec of a number of representatives of American plants, that the supplies at their yards were dwindling to such a point that they could hold off no longer from the Canadian selling market. Quebec dealers interviewed said that they looked forward to good orders from the American interests this fall, but would not agree to ship unless they obtained a fair figure. They also asserted that they will not accept orders from the mills who measured their Quebec shipments as well as culled wood sold them at their yards after delivery unless the measuring and culling took place at the Canadian base of supply before shipment.

W. Gerard Power of Quebec, P. Q., former President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has gone on a business trip to England.

A most enjoyable garden party was held at Millsville, N. S., recently on the lawn of Alexander Young, the well known West Pictou lumberman, on the occasion of his birthday, when many friends from various parts of the country, as well as a number from abroad were present. It was an enjoyable occasion, and Mr. and Mrs. Young were the recipients of many congratulations from many friends.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	80.00	85.00
5/4 and 6/4 No.1, 2 and 3 cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	35.00	40.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	28.00	29.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	35.50
2 x 5, 2 x 6	33.00	34.00
2 x 8	35.00	37.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
1 x 4 and wider	31.00	33.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	25.00	27.00
2 x 4 and wider	27.00	29.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6	35.00	36.00
1 x 8	36.00	37.00
1 x 10	39.00	40.00
1 x 12	40.00	42.00
2 x 4	30.00	32.00
2 x 6	31.00	33.00
2 x 8	36.00	38.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
2 x 12	41.00	43.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	36.00	37.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$75.00	$78.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	55.00	57.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2" per M.		5.50
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.25

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 65.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	70.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	135.00	100.00	50.00
4"	145.00	120.00	50.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$ 90.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
1¼ and 1½"	95.00	55.00	35.00
2"	100.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	110.00	75.00	45.00
4"	120.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$50.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	52.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	70.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½"	143.00	88.00	39.00
2"	153.00	98.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	85.00	65.00	45.00	27.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$78.00	$135.00	$77.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
2"	143.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Figured Gum, $30.00 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$45.00
1¼ and 1½"	65.00	48.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	155.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	125.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4	120.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	80.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	190.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4, to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs. ..	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.

Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.

Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.		$110.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		125.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		150.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		150.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide		105.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in., 1¼ and 1½ in., 10/16 ft. ...	33.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	44.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	47.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

White Ash

1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	105.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	30.00	34.00
2 x 9	38.00	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	30.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2	33.00	35.00
1 x 3	30.00	31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	5.75	6.00
Clears	4.50	5.00
Second Clears	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted Lath

4' Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White Pine, No. 1 and 2 Spruce.

Duttweiler-Weiler Lumber Co. Cleveland, Ohio. 15-18

Wanted

to buy short Cedar Logs 30" long or any multiple of 30" to make good grade of cutting up.

J. H. CONNOR & SON, LTD.,
17 T.f. Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention, Shippers

I can place between six and eight million feet of good three inch unsorted spruce deals for overseas shipment, if goods and prices are right. Apply Box 9, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½" x 4' also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.,
16 T.f. Island Pond, Vt.

Cordwood and Slabs Wanted

By car lots in any amounts. State price, quality, quantity, where situated.

THOMAS DUNN & CO.,
18 406 Aylwin St., Montreal, P. Q.

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc.
1¼" x 3¼" same lengths.
1¼" x 2½" x 49")
(one half each size.
1 " x 3½" x 49")
All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Pulpwood Wanted

Contracts will be made for next season's supply of peeled and rossed wood. Delivery commencing early 1923. We desire firm offer on 10,000 cords peeled wood at once.

F. C. SHOREY,
307 Imperial Bank Building,
18 St. James St., Montreal.

Lumber For Sale

Lumber for Sale

Merchantable and Crating Spruce, 200,000' 5/8", also 1, 2, & 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce.

J. B. ABEL FORTIN, LIMITED
379-387 Desjardines Ave.,
18 Maisonneuve, Montreal.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding rejlies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

Timber for Sale

About 3 million ft. of mixed standing timber, within easy distance of Toronto, good shipping facilities, free from Crown dues, price will average about $2.00 per thousand. Box 983, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-18

For Sale

Cedar Posts 8 ft. and longer.
5 cars 6/4 Soft Elm.
We want 5/4 Bright Hard Maple.

John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited,
Saw and Planing Mills,
15-18 Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale

1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 12/4 Hard Maple
1 Carload No. 1 C&B. 14/4 Hard Maple
2 Carload No. 2 C&B 6/4 Beech.

For further particulars apply to Box 948 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13 T.f.

For Sale

4 cars 2" No. 1 C. & B. Birch
2 cars 2" No. 1 C. & B. Hard Maple
7 cars No. 3 Com. Birch—Hard Maple
4 cars No.2 Com. Birch
8 cars 1" No. 2 Com. Balm Maple
10 cars 1" No. 2 Com. Hemlock
1 car No. 2 Com. mill run White Pine.
Apply Box 14, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday the **16th day of October 1922**, for the right to cut the timber on the south half of the township of Shackleton, in the district of Temiskaming.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent, Cochrane, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 24th, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 18-19

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

A medium sized flooring machine, about 15". Would exchange or sell a 108 Berlin Moulder. Apply Box 408, Huntsville, Ont. 18

Machinery For Sale

Corliss Engine for Sale

an E. Leonard & Sons 18" x 36" horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine with heavy duty girder frame and outbearing; 12 ft. x 24" Band Wheel and Ball Governor; first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 18

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

19 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 25 H.P. Wheelock Steam Engine, Steam Chair Back Bender, 2 Spindle Borer Machine, 2 Veneer Presses, 1 Glue Spreader, Double Belt Sander, Cabinet Benches, Surface Planer, Glue Pots, 5 Ton Wagon Scale, 2 Wood Presses. 150 H.P. Boiler, 1 Sheldon Drykiln, Factory Trucks.

R. W. NICHOLSON,
Strathroy, Ont. 17-T.f.

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

FOR SALE

All or Any Part of Saw and Shingle Mill Plant Including

3 Allis Band Mills with 10" steam feeds and carriages Mershon vertical resaw.

4 edgers, trimmers, slashers, conveyors, live rolls, filing room equipment and saws. machine shop equipment including 16' x 36" lathe, drill press and planer.

700 H.P. Corliss engine.
1,000 gal. cap. Worthington fire pump.
Shingle and lath machinery.
Electric lighting generators and fixtures.
36" gauge tram cars.
Piping, valves, cables and everything connected with large mill plant.

DENNIS CANADIAN CO.,
Whitney, Ont. 17-T.f.

Situations Vacant

We want a good office-manager in bookkeeping. Apply to Box No. 6, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-20

Lumber buyer thoroughly familiar with Pine, Spruce and Hemlock wanted for Toronto Wholesale firm, must be experienced. Applications confidential. Box 1, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-18

Hardwood grader wanted—one who is perfectly acquainted with rules of National Inspection, knowing both French and English, and who could guarantee his inspection for our Montreal and out of town hardwood grading. Married man preferred. Must be active, honest, sober and well recommended. Preference will be given to one knowing grading in softwood, such as spruce, pine, etc. State salary expected and when services would be available. Box 13, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Young man, age 23 ,desires progressive position with lumber firm. Three years experience with lumber manufacturers. Experienced shipping cars and cargoes, stocks, payrolls and general office routine. Can operate typewriter. Willing to go anywhere. Apply Box 11, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Situations Wanted

Position Wanted—as agent or manager for lumber firm. Ten years experience and can give first class references. Apply Box 8, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Young man, 28, wishes position with lumber camp, preferably outdoor work, scaling etc., in Canada. Several years' experience in office work. Apply Box 998, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-19

Experienced office man with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, payroll, etc., and fair knowledge of the grades of lumber, desires position in lumber office. Box 10, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Capable salesman wishes position with reliable wholesaler or white pine manufacturers. Experience from "Ground Up". Now handling wholesale end of white pine manufacturing. Apply Box No. 999, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Accountant and general office man, with over ten years experience in all branches of the lumber trade, seeks re-engagement. Accustomed to payrolls, orders, specifications, etc. Good correspondent and can operate typewriter. First class references. Box 996, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-18

Young married man wishes position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man, either in country or city. Has had almost twenty years experience in office work, nine years in lumber office. Would like to come to city lumber company's office if possible. Apply Box 3, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Wanted—Position as Superintendent, or Manager of local planing mill, or lumber yard. Am thoroughly experienced in all lines of the business and can give best results. Have always been able to increase the output of mills where I have been in charge. Apply Box 15, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Young man, 38, married, desires permanent position. Experienced in all branches of lumbering, have made a specialty of planing mill work, both machine and office, can take off amounts, make detail drawings, special knives and keep machines in repair.

Prefer town with good schools. Apply Box 12, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

PULP AND PAPER SPECIALIST, FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES, MONTREAL; INITIAL SALARY $3,120 PER ANNUM.

Qualifications:—Education equivalent to graduation in science from a university of recognized standing, preferably with specialization in chemistry or chemical engineering; at least four years' experience, after graduation, in research work relating to pulp and paper or in the manufacture of pulp and paper; wide knowledge of the technology of pulp and paper and of their industrial utilization; some knowledge of office practice; executive ability.

Applications will be received by the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, until October 3rd, 1922. 18

Business Chances

Logging Contract Wanted

for 4 to 6 million feet of lumber. Apply Box 106, Parry Sound, Ontario. 17-18

Agencies Required

Firm in Montreal, with good connections amongst Lumber Merchants and Mill Men in Eastern Canada requires direct selling agencies on Commission basis only for:—

SPRUCE
PINE
B. C. FIR PRODUCTS
BIRCH & MAPLE FLOORING.

Box No. 37, Canada Lumberman, Montreal. 18

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.
Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. **6-T.f**

Wanted

Some concern or individual to represent the Pullman Coach Company's Pullman One-Man Transfer Car in Canada.

This transfer car enables one man to transfer lumber to and from all points in the plant. Electrically driven. Guaranteed to pay for itself in 5 months if work is given. Completely covered by patents. The greatest time, money and labor saving device of its kind ever put upon the market or installed in a wood working plant. Numerous successful installations throughout the country. List furnished upon request.

A real money making proposition to the right party. Liberal commission. Write for full particulars. Give business references. Box No. 2, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Miscellaneous

Articles Wanted

Floor Sander Wanted. State price, make anl condition of same. Box No. 7, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

For Sale

6 prs. logging sleighs, 1 water tank and sleigh complete, 1 Patent plough, and 300 boom chains, ½" and 3/8". All of the above are in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co. Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 18-21

Quebec Engineer Wins Prize

The first prize of $2,000. for a practical suggestion for the suppression of the forest insect peril in Canada, has been won by a Quebec forest engineer in the person of O. Schierbeck, who is on the staff of Price Bros. & Co., Limited, Quebec. The award was given to the winner for practical suggestions for the suppression of the spruce budworm, bark beetle and borer. The paper by Mr. Schierbeck on this subject was the best of the 230 presented. The rest of the Barnjum prize, $3,000., was divided equally, or $1,000. each to Doctors Swaine, Craighed and Tothill of the Forest Insect Branch of the Entomological Department as a reward of the untiring efforts of a small band of loyal, conscientious, Government officials, who are giving the best years of their lives for the suppression of the forest insect peril in Canada.

Backus Interests are Expanding

Work is progressing favorably with the construction of the new power plant by the Brooks-Backus company at Rideout Bay, Lake of the Woods, and by November it is expected that two million dollars will have been expended there, which is the amount involved in the erection of the first pulp mill unit. Preliminary work was started on March 15, 1921, and now there are sufficient power units, which will provide sufficient power to operate the first paper mill unit.

The first unit will consist of an eighty-ton pulp mill, which it is hoped will be completed this year. Next year a mill with a capacity of from 100 to 150 tons of newsprint will be developed, and in each succeeding year additions to the manufacturing capacity of the plant will be added, until a total of 1,000 tons of paper daily has been reached.

Picturing Canada the World Over

"Visual instruction" has become recognized in recent years as practically a correlative of aural instruction. Not only do schools and universities apply it extensively in imparting knowledge to their students, but it has been demonstrated beyond peradventure to be one of the most popular and efficient means that lecturers and other public speakers can adopt before public audiences of any description. Pictures constitute a universal language. Whether or not an audience can understand the language spoken, it can derive some conception of the information it is desired to impart by looking at well-chosen pictures.

During recent years the Federal Government has applied the visual method extensively in extending throughout the world a vast volume of information with respect to Canada. One of the chief methods made use of has been the projection lantern and colored slides. The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, as an authorized source of information concerning Canadian resources, circulates thousands of slides every year.

Takes Optimistic View of Future

Taking into consideration the ups and downs in the pulp and paper business during the past year, the annual statement sent out from the head office of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills at Toronto, is regarded as satisfactory.

In spite of the trade depreciation and falling prices for their product, the earnings for the past year ending June 30th were $3,361,537. This is a falling off of $1,474,464., as compared with 1921.

In his annual report President G. H. Mead takes an optimistic outlook and believes that a decided and permanent advance has been made in the company's relations with its employees.

Long Run For Arnprior Sawmills

Present prospects are that the lumber mills at Arnprior, Ont., will be in operation until the ice forms, or at least until there is snow on the ground. At no time during the present season have the logs come down the river more plentifully and just now there are sufficient logs on hand to keep the machinery at full capacity. The activity of the mills at Arnprior and at Braeside is reflected throughout the community; a long run means the distribution of much money in wages and a distribution of money means good business. During the early part of the summer weather conditions made it practically impossible to procure more than sufficient logs to keep the mills in operation from day to day and there was a possibility that operations would cease indefinitely.

Nearly Cut in Two by Slasher

A fearful warning was given those who are tempted to stray from the straight course of sobriety in a norrowly averted accident at the Fraser mills recently at Newcastle, N. B. The mills have been running night and day and were shut down for temporary repairs for two hours. In that interlude one of the workmen quenched his thirst with something stronger than a soft drink and when he returned to work he was drowsy. Not being particular where he took his slumbers he lay down on the chains which fed the main slasher saws and was soon sound asleep. The mill machinery was started and the chains had carried the sleeper to within a bare inch or two of the saws when he was seen and snatched from certain death. So deep was his sleep that he did not waken when rescued and it was some time before he was informed of how close he had been to a horrible death.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

The Bradley Sales Agency has taken over the Timberland Business carried on for some years by Mr. R. R. Bradley, Consulting Forester.

The Agency is open to receive listings of Timberlands in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland but more particularly in Easter Canada. There is an active demand at present for hardwood tracts and freehold pulpwood lands.

Clients may rest assured that their confidence will be protected and that the identity of the property and ownership will be disclosed only to persons and corporations who we have every reason to believe are serious in their inquiries and are strong enough financially to buy.

Bradley Sales Agency

512 Bank of Montreal Bldg.,
205 St. James St.,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

MacLean Reports Cover Canada

MacLean Building Reports will give you accurate, advance information on every building and engineering contract of consequence in the Dominion.

These reports are issued daily and reach subscribers in ample time to bid on the work or submit prices for the machinery, equipment, materials or supplies required.

Subscriptions may be placed for any one city, portion of a Province or more than one Province. Rates range from $25 yearly for the smallest cities to $500 yearly for the entire Dominion.

Hundreds of firms are deriving much financial benefit from the use of MacLean Building Reports. Tell us what territory you cover and put it up to us to show how we can help you get more business.

Try this service out. The result will please you. Write to day for rates and free sample reports.

MacLEAN BUILDING REPORTS Ltd.

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348 Main St. - - - WINNIPEG
106 Winch Bldg. - - VANCOUVER

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Montreal Reports Good Volume of Business

During the past two weeks there has been a large volume of business in Montreal, with prices maintained. This applies to every section with the exception of hardwoods, in which trade has been dull. Although one occasionally meets a wholesaler who takes a pessimistic view of present conditions and of the future, the majority report a satisfactory turnover and are hopeful concerning immediate prospects. The lumber trade, as a whole is in a sound position, looking at it from the wholesalers' point of view. It is asserted that some manufacturers are still selling at a loss, and certain it is that many small mills are offering stocks at very low prices.

Further complaints as to car shortage are to hand. These refer particularly to the Maritime Provinces, where many mills are behind in their deliveries.

A wholesaler who has just returned from a trip to districts on the Transcontinental report that the stocks have appreciably diminished. Operators he said, are unable to secure all the help required for the bush, despite an advance in wages.

The orders from across the border continue satisfactory. Pine lath is very scarce, and stiff in price, while spruce lath is in great demand at firm prices.

Quotations of B. C. forest products have strengthened, with shipments slow. In one or two instances Western mills have declined Eastern business on the ground that they are crowded with orders for the Orient. A very large amount of Western timber is being shipped to the East via the Panama Canal this season. At least four boats will unload at St. Lawrence ports, besides which a vessel chartered for J. A. Likely, Limited, St. John, N. B. The Montreal Harbor Commissioners are carrying out extensive improvements requiring very large amounts of timber. Departing from their usual practice, the Harbor Commissioners are letting some of the work to contractors. The latest inquiry is for two million feet of B.C. fir for piers.

Locally construction is maintaining its excellent record this season, residences forming the greater part of the work.

The British Government stocks are being shipped from the Lower Ports at a rate which will probably result in all the lumber bought for export being sent to the U.K. this season.

Very little lumber is going to the U.K. from this port, and it looks as if the remainder of the year will be very quiet.

In July the exports of pulpwood were 96,965 cords, of a value of $946,946, as compared with 75,897 cords and $815,155 in June. A comparison of the figures for the four months of the fiscal year shows that prices have appreciably declined during the current year. For the four months' period the shipments were 291,640 cords valued at $2,978,732, against 284,401 cords and $3,704,327 in the 1921 period, so that while the amount of pulpwood this year increased 7,239 cords the value declined $725,595.

Domestic Trade in Ottawa Keeping up Well

The Ottawa lumber market during the early part of September was characterized by a decline in American inquiries and orders, but showed an increase in the domestic demand. The drop in American business was attributed by shippers to the U. S. as being due to the unsettled conditions arising from the Railway and the miners strikes.

At some points along the eastern shipping boarder reports were heard by the trade that congestion had occurred on the railways and some shippers basing their belief on the congestion having occurred said they would not be surprised if the United States Government resorted to a system of placing embargoes on certain points as it did in 1919 and the winter of 1920.

The unsettled condition of affairs the trade believed had a direct bearing on the purchase of stocks by American buyers from Ottawa and district. In face of the situation local shippers did not hold orders they had, but got the stocks ordered onto the cars and away as fast as possible. One firm reported that it had shipped every stick that its American orders called for.

The domestic demand however, brightened considerably as the general report was that more stocks were being used than formerly and that wholesalers who have been hanging back for some time, to dispose of their old stocks were coming out into the market to buy from the manufacturers. The demand was principally for the better grades, of pine and spruce. Box lumber, mill culls, and dead culls while they did not show much movement, were expected to show increased activity before long.

The woods labor situation caused considerable concern with several companies some of which reported labor as being "very scarce". Operators pointed out that many men from Ottawa and Montreal which had formerly gone to the woods, had this year departed for the harvest and that any available surplus of labor there might have been in the first part of August had been wiped out.

Some companies it was stated were prepared to advance the general scale of wages, if they could get suitable men to go into their camps at once. Other companies, however, were inclined to sit tight so far as any advance in wages was concerned and await the outcome of the harvesting operations.

The reason given by the "stand patters" was that if the men who had gone west returned after the harvest was over that there would be sufficient labor to man the woods camps, and a raise in the scale of wages would be obviated.

Prices in most lines continue to remain firm, though it was whispered around that a few of the manufacturing wholesalers were considering tacking on a dollar or so more on some grades they were short of. However, there was no general advance.

Building prospects as reflected by the permits for August kept up very well, the August total being close to the half million dollar mark. The two civic swimming baths accounted for $145,000 of the $417,000 total. There were also many permits for residences, some of which were of the costly nature and included a new home by Mr. F. H. Booth on Goulbourn Ave., which is to cost $20,000.

Ontario Finds Steady Improvement in Demand

So much interesting data is given regarding the lumber market, outlook and general conditions in other columns of the "Canada Lumberman," that it is needless to present an extended review of conditions in an ordinary market letter. A feature is the improvement in the hardwood trade and the number of inquiries that are being received. One Toronto wholesaler reports that his shipments last week were the largest of any period since 1920. This would indicate a revival of activity in phonograph factories, piano plants, agricultural implements works and the better class of furnture. Prices are a little stiffer and there is not that disposition to hang back which formerly characterized negotiations.

Hardwood flooring plants have also been exceptionally busy, and one large Ontario firm says that August was the best month in its whole history, not excepting the unusual activity which characterized the trade during the early months of 1920.

The past season has been an unusually brisk one in the building of stores and houses. Now architects in many cities are preparing plans for the construction of large business blocks, warehouses, apartment houses and industrial structures. Construction of some of these will be started this fall.

In softwoods, although August is usually a quiet month in the lumber line, business kept up remarkably well. Building activities continued unabated, particularly in the larger centres. The farmers of Ontario have just reaped the most abundant harvest in many years and rural lumber dealers are looking forward to an active fall trade as building projects, repairs and other small structures on the farm have been delayed by agriculturists until they were assured of a good return from the field. There is a fair demand for B. C. shingles with prices unchanged and mixed carloads are also moving in moderate numbers while several cars in transit are being disposed of without much difficulty.

Several Northern stocks of hemlock and jack pine have recently changed hands, and the trend of prices is upwards, the advances being from $1.00 to $3.00 on good merchantable stock. Values in all other lines are well maintained with the exception of the lower grades of hardwood which trade is very dull. Lath are still in active requisition and very firm in price.

Everything points toward enlarged operations in the bush this season and wages have begun to take a jump as the number of available men is not any too large. As high as $35 and $40 in a few instances and board is now being offered.

A few complaints are heard in regard to car shortage. These refer particularly to the Maritime Provinces and the West where a number of mills are behind in their deliveries. Whether there will be a serious car congestion when the Western wheat crops begin to move East, is a matter of conjecture among lumberman at the present time.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

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St. John Market Shows But Little Change

The lumber market conditions at St. John show practically no change during the past two weeks. Locally, business at the factories and general repair work is not as good as it was, having seemingly slowed down all of a sudden. Many people who have made plans for building, have given up, and for the time being they seem to hesitate as to whether to build or not. Mortgage money is not plentiful, the people who hold the cash preferring to keep it on bonds at good safe interest rates. It would look at the present as if the yards at St. John would not have a good fall or winter, but this condition may change at any moment.

The English market shows no improvement in price, but many more inquiries are coming to hand, and as new stocks are not plentiful, the sellers or manufacturers do not care to sell at prices offered, and the buyers as yet seem to hesitate to pay the prices asked. This, with conditions as they are, will not continue much longer, and in the near future the English buyers will awaken to the fact that stocks of new sawn goods are scarce. When they do, prices will, certainly, stiffen, and the manufacturer, who is now selling at a loss, will recover, at least, the cost of his deals.

Few logs will be cut this winter unless the operators can see a profit ahead. At present prices and the cost of stumpage and logging no profit is shown. Many mills over the country which were sawing, have completed their work, having cut up all their logs which were largely old. This goes to show the real condition that, with logs all sawn up, old and new stocks well shipped out, what can the buyers get in the East; practically very little except broken random lots.

The American market prices and inquiries still remain the same and the yards will, certainly, need to buy before long. Industrial conditions are slowly improving with all strikes gradually wearing out. The near future should see a change for the better. Prices remain the same as at last writing but, when Americans wake up to the condition of the shortage of stock, there will be a scramble to purchase which should make fall and winter business the best yet.

Laths are very firm and scarce. Shingles are steady and will remain so as there are no surplus stocks of good grades.

Shipments From Quebec Have Been Satisfactory

It is pleasing to note that the Quebec lumber export firms are not only satisfied with the shipments made this season of navigation up to the first week of September, but are optimistic for the 1923 business. The export firms who have done the larger share this summer, are Price Bros., Limited, John Burstall & Co., W. & J. Sharples, Limited, and Goodday & Co. Although these concerns have practically filled all orders received during the last winter and spring months from the United Kingdom they are still receiving orders for small parcels of wood, and inquiries are coming in by every mail as well as by cable to denote that consignments are expected for shipments in the fall.

W. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, will sail by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Scotland" on September 19th for England. In a talk with Mr. Power he informed the Quebec correspondent of "Canada Lumberman" that he was going over to the United Kingdom to confer with the firm's European agents and take observations of the lumber situation. Mr. Power, who has strong hopes of a reaction in the lumber trade between Canada and the British Isles in 1923, is anxious to make himself thoroughly acquainted with conditions and the prospects for next year before coming to a final decision regarding the firm's lumber operations in the woods next winter.

The lumber trade between Canada and the United States this spring and summer has been unusually brisk, and all the Quebec mills have been working to the utmost capacity to meet the demand. A pleasing feature in connection with business is that the demand for shipments continued all summer and still keeps up; in fact the Quebec shippers say they have every reason to believe that orders for shipment of wood from Canada to the Central United States markets, will be coming along until the end of October.

It is too early yet to gain any reliable information as to the intention of the Quebec limit holders in regard to cutting operations in the woods next winter. The Timber Limit Association members, of which Mr. W. Gerard Power is president, are looking for a report from him on his return from abroad to guide them in their operations.

In consideration of the lumber market conditions, the competition in the United Kingdom markets, by Sweden and other continental countries, the members of the Quebec Limit Association appeared before the Quebec provincial government recently to request that the stumpage dues be reduced instead of being increased, as provided by the Order-in-Council adopted on the 6th of October 1920. After two meetings with the Quebec government, Premier Taschereau and his Cabinet colleagues decided to continue the favor granted the trade last year by a suspension of the Order-in-Council passed in 1920. The concession has been accorded to encourage licensees to provide employment for lumbermen during the coming winter, and at the same time enable Canadian shippers to compete with the Swedish lumber trade which, at the present time, is underselling the Canadian trade in the European markets.

The Order-in-Council passed to meet the wishes of the Quebec province operators and officially announced on September 2nd, is practically the same as the Order-in-Council passed October 6th 1921, suspending temporarily the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated October 6th 1920, as follows:—To encourage licensees to provide employment for lumbermen during the coming winter.

Whereas it would be expedient for the same reasons to cause the exploitation of burnt timber or timber damaged by insects, and to that end a reduction of timber dues should be granted.

It is ordered that the Order-in-Council of the 6th of October 1920, be temporarily suspended in favor of the licensees who shall from this date to May 1 1923, cut at least 25 per cent. of the timber of their cut of the 1921 year of their operations, and that the dues on the timber so cut be calculated according to the provisions of the Order-in-Council No. 765, dated the 13th of June 1918.

There shall be charged on the burnt timber cut, between this date and the first of May 1923, a rate of $1.75 per M. feet, board measure, for white pine; of $1.50 per M. feet, board measure, for red pine, elm, ash, basswood, maple, birch and tamarac; and of $1.25 per M. feet, board measure, for spruce, balsam, grey pine, hemlock, white birch, aspen, cedar, etc.

Reduction in Estimated Weights on Lumber

R. L. Sargant, manager of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, in a recent notice says, that the new Canadian Freight Association Tariff No. 14 A, which is now in effect, provides for rules and regulations covering the weighing of freight traffic and, also includes a table of estimated weights used on lumber and forest products between points in Eastern Canada. The following are the changes which are reductions:—

White pine, dry, reduced from	2,600 to 2,500 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Whitewood, dry, reduced from	2,800 to 2,500 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Basswood, dry, reduced from	2,600 to 2,500 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Hemlock, dry, reduced from	2,800 to 2,700 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Ash, black, dry, reduced from	3,300 to 3,200 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Elm, soft, dry, reduced from	3,200 to 3,000 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Birch, dry, reduced from	4,100 to 4,000 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Poplar, dry, reduced from	2,800 to 2,700 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Hemlock, lath, dry, reduced from	530 to 500 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Hemlock, cordwood, green reduced from	5,000 to 4,800 pounds per 1,000 feet.
Slabs, pine, spruce or hemlock, dry, reduced from	2,500 to 2,400 pounds per 1,000 feet.

There are also some changes which are both reductions and advances in the estimated weights used on pulpwood per cord. The new scale of weights is given herewith.

Pulpwood per cord:—

Balsam	Rough	4,500	R4,000	R3,500
	Peeled	R4,200	R3,600	R3,000
Spruce	Rossed	4,800	4,200	3,600
	Peeled	4,000	3,500	3,000
Poplar	Rough	4,500	3,900	A3,300
	Peeled	4,500	3,900	R3,200
Hemlock	Rough	A4,800	A4,200	3,600

A—Advance.
R—Reduction

There are one or two advances in the estimated weights on lumber, for instance, spruce partly seasoned has been increased from 2,900 to 3,000 pounds per M. ft., Maple hard, dry, has been increased from 3,900 to 4,000 pounds per M. ft.

Eastern Dealers Stung on Lumber Sales

It seems that there are designing people in all lines of trade; individuals who, apparently, give more thought and time to getting ahead of the other fellow than they do in the pursuit of an honest living.

An Eastern Canada lumberman reports that several firms in his section have received pretty smooth letters from a certain concern, offering to buy lumber and pay and reasonable price for it. The organization is said to suggest that the seller attach a sight draft to bill of lading for the amount of 80% of the invoice value, the balance to be paid on delivery of stock. It is stated that a so-called reference from a trust company is gladly given, but on investigation it has been found that no such a monetary institution as the one named exists. It is further asserted that several dealers have been "stung" by the plausible proposals, and now more care is being exercised and fuller inquiries made with respect to doubtful propositions.

Charles O. Maus and Ray Maxon, of the Charles O. Maus Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., were in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

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1—500 h.p. Armington & Sims Automatic High Speed Engine with condensor.

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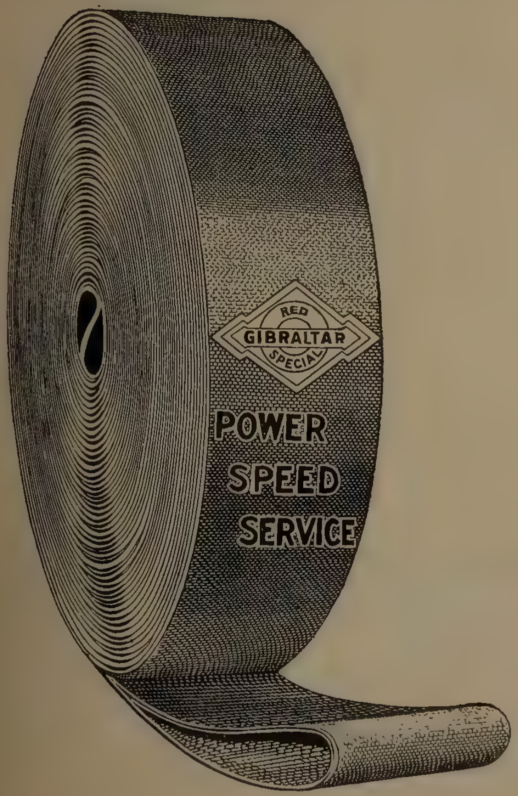

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Canadian Timber Trade with Scotland

Trade Commissioner Gordon B. Johnston, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on Canadian trade and opportunities in Scotland, says, in respect to Canadian shipments of lumber and timber:—

The imports of hewn fir, oak, teak, etc. (other than pit props and pitwood) for 1913 were 928,000 loads and in 1919 253,000 loads. The United States was by far the largest exporter, Canada in 1919 being third in the list of exporting countries with nearly 25,000 loads.

The imports of sawn or split, planed or dressed timber in 1913 were 6,636,000 loads and in 1919 4,657,000 loads. In the former year Canada supplied 961,000 loads and in the latter 1,155,000. In 1920 the imports of all kinds of hewn, hard timber, except mahogany, amounted to 3,082,000 cu. ft., of which Canada supplied the largest quantity, namely 908,000 cu. ft. In 1920 the imports of soft, hewn timber were 229,000 loads, Canada supplying nearly 20,000 loads. The 1920 imports of all sorts of sawn, hard timber, except mahogany, were 13,333,000 cu. ft., of which Canada supplied 2,883,000 cu. ft., being second in the list of exporting countries. The 1920 imports of soft, sawn timber were 3,928,000 loads, Canada supplying 813,000 loads.

Practically all this business in the United Kingdom is handled by brokers in London or at the seaports. In the case of spruce deals and hardwood planks, while there has in recent months been little demand, due to old Government stocks on the market, the position may change before long. Formerly Liverpool, Manchester and district took large quantities, and Glasgow and Belfast also consumed fairly large quantities, and no doubt when trade revives the business will come back again.

Much Activity in Interior Lumber Operations

It is stated that important new developments are anticipated in the interior of British Columbia lumbering operations within the near future. Word comes from Prince George that the J. D. McArthur interests, of Winnipeg, who recently completed the purchase of large timber areas along the Nechako, Mud and Upper Fraser Rivers, are preparing for the establishment of a new sawmill at Prince George, and have been negotiating for the purchase of a site from the Hudson's Bay Co.

Another visitor to the interior recently was C. P. Lamb, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is head of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Co., of Kamloops, B. C. This company was organized in 1905 and the plants at Kamloops and Arrow Head were dismantled two or three years ago and the machinery sold. The company still holds timber limits and it is stated that the visit of Mr. Lamb was with a possible view of the resumption of operations in the near future. Another contemplated move is the establishment of a sawmill at Quesnel with a daily output of about 100,000 feet, by leading limit holders.

New Devices for Handling Materials

The Link-Belt Company, of Chicago have recently secured a patent on their new Link-Belt Power Hoe. The power hoe makes it possible to store and reclaim coal, gravel, sand or similar materials, at a very small cost per ton handled.

Another new machine which has recently come from the company's shops in Chicago is the Link-Belt Crawler Crane. The firm say that this latest invention is more able than previous cranes to cope successfully with all the various working conditions a material handling machine must meet. The fact that it is gasoline engine driven makes it a paying investment in such industrial plants as handle only a small amount of material (7,000 to 8,000 tons yearly), as no time is lost in starting up or shutting down. The machine will unload ten to fourteen cars in ten hours, which is more than sufficient for most plants. It will also travel over ground where powerful motor trucks will get stuck, and will operate in the most congested places, as the unique steering mechanism will turn the crane in its own length (10 feet radius circle). As it travels anywhere, it makes every space in industrial plant or storage yard available. The increasing shortage of common laborers who are willing to perform hard physical labor, has developed a large need for a machine of this character.

Studying Forestry Problems in the Dominion

Capt. A. E. Lewis, of Chelton, England, is in Canada studying problems of reforestation. He will continue his research work of Canadian forests for some weeks after which he will return to his home in England. Recently Capt. Lewis spent some time in New Zealand. The forestry commission there, he said, is doing invaluable service to the state by its work in connection with conservation of standing timber and reforestation. Sir Francis Bell is chairman of the commission, but the actual job is in charge of a Canadian Capt. Macintosh Ellis. Capt. Ellis has pursued a vigorous and far-seeing policy during the last two years. Pine and fir trees have been introduced from British Columbia and have done well in their new surroundings. They promise to become a valuable source of timber supply within the next half century.

Capt. Lewis states that there has been enormous depletion of the Kara tree. The forests of New Zealand are very dense with a particularly heavy growth of underbrush, according to the captain, who has travelled over practically every square mile of their extent. Bush fires spread rapidly but efficient forest ranger service has greatly decreased fire losses.

Capt. Lewis spoke highly of the Indian and Canadian forestry systems. "India," said he, "has the most efficient system of forest protection in the world. British army officials with specialized technical knowledge are in charge and they have accomplished wonders. New Zealand has followed Canada's example by establishing a course in forestry in the University at Auckland to train experts to serve in her forests."

The Way They Handle Lumber at Sarnia

They are breaking records up at Sarnia these days in the lumber unloading line. Recently the steamer "James Dempsey" tied up at the yard of the Laidlaw-Belton Lumber Co., having on board 1,076,635 feet of 4/4 and 8/4 hemlock. The cargo was unloaded on to the docks of the firm in the remarkably short time of 17 hours and 45 minutes. The company believe this constitutes a record for handling lumber in the district and say the unloading did not interfere with the regular shipping or operation of their planing mills. Everything went along just the same as though the boat had not arrived. The unloading of the steamer in such rapid time was accomplished under the direct supervision of Frank Richards, superintendent of the company, with whom he is completing his twentieth year.

Outlies Many Facts on Investments

The Annual Financial Review (Canadian) for the year ended June 1922 has just been issued by Messrs. Houston's Standard Publications, Stock Exchange Building, 84 Bay Street, Toronto. To the man or woman who has money to invest, whether in large or small amounts, this is a publication that may well pay for itself many times over during the year, for it is a carefully revised precis of facts regarding Canadian securities. The information contained includes the latest annual statements of banks, railways, public utilities of every sort, loan and mortgage companies, mines, etc. List of bond and brokerage houses are also given, with the standard charges for buying and selling. In addition to the annual report of each company, there is also printed in nearly every case the record of the buying and selling transactions in the different stocks for a number of years, thus giving the investor an opportunity to judge, at a glance, whether the past history of a stock is such as to make it a suitable investment for his particular needs.

Contrary to the opinion held by most inexperienced investors comparatively few fortunes are the result of speculation. Insurance companies tell us that 95% of our population are more or less dependent upon their relatives in their old age; this in spite of the fact that perhaps 50% of our people have developed in a greater or less degree the saving habit and have placed their money at one time or another in what they believe to be "investments." The secret of old age dependence must, therefore, be due to the lack of knowledge about investments. For these reasons, it would appear that no person with money to invest could do better than pay $10.00 for a copy of this Annual Review and make a careful study of its contents. If an investor has large quantities of money at his disposal this expense represents an infinitesimally small portion of the savings that may be effected through accurate knowledge. For the small investor, who's all is counted in thousands, it goes without saying that a high factor of safety is of prime importance.

Greater Energy Needed to Fight Fires

Dr. Howe, dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, recently gave out some interesting facts in regard to the loss created by forest fires. Last year 760,000 acres of forest lands were burned in Ontario, 640,000 acres in Quebec and about 100,000 acres in the Maritime Provinces, making a total of 1,500,000 acres for Canada east of the Prairie provinces. In seventy-five years the burned area, Dr. Howe states, has been twice as great as that of the province of Ontario. He adds that the importance of the forest as an employer of industry cannot be over-estimated. While all the provincial governments had done a great deal to prevent forest fires, the energy and expenditure had not been in proportion to the need.

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EDGINGS

J. A. Laferte, wholesaler, Montreal, returned lately from a business trip to Buffalo, Detroit, and Toronto.

J. E. Green, Montreal representative of Terry and Gordon, Limited, recently visited Toronto and Midland.

Alex. McKay Co., Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated to deal in builders supplies of all kinds. Capital $40,000.

The Cubbon Lumber Co., have bought out the Rat Portage Lumber Co., at Souris, Man.

John Davis recently started in the lumber business on Ida St., St. Catharines, Ont., and is carrying a general line of stock.

A. H. Koepke, Kitchener, Ont., is contemplating the erection of a planing mill on Lancaster Street, in that city,.

The many friends of James Harriman, the veteran retailer of Niagara Falls, Ont., will be pleased to learn that he is convalescing after his recent illness.

G. Wightman, manager of the Wightman Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, has been on a business visit to the Maritime Provinces.

S. G. Denman, representative of the British Government Timber Department, Montreal, has returned from a visit to New York and St. John, N. B.

Plans are being prepared by the Phillips Hoyt Lumber Co., Burnaby, B. C., for a new saw and shingle mill plant to cost about $75,000.

The planing mill of Silliker & McCann, on Windsor St., Halifax, was destroyed by fire recently with a loss to the owners of $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

Graves Bigwood & Co., Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, who lately suffered a heavy fire loss at Byng Inlet, Ont., will shortly start work on a box factory as soon as the fire loss has been adjusted.

A bad fire in merchantable timber on the Wapiti River was recently reported to the forest headquarters in Calgary. It is learned that the blaze was extinguished before any great damage was done.

John B. Davies has been granted the lease of the water lots by the city council of New Westminster, B. C., as a site for a plant to manufacture lath, shingles and small dimension timber.

R. J. Stalker, of Sherbrooke, Que., who is a brother of D. A. Stalker, wholesale lumber dealer, of that city, has recently joined the staff of S. P. W. Cooke, 209 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

A recent despatch from Warsaw says:—"The enormous forests of Bialowieza, containing many thousands of acres of uncut timber, are engaging the attention of British concerns, who are negotiating for leases."

Steven & Groff Lumber Co., Ltd., Beamsville, Ont., was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in all kinds of builders supplies. Capital $40,000. J. W. Steven and E. G. Groff, both of Beamsville, are two of the incorporators.

The Henry Wise Lumber Co., of St. Catharines, Ont., report that they have had the busiest year so far in the history of the firm and believe that trade will continue to be satisfactory especially if the farmers get a good price for their produce.

W. A. Murphy, of Norwood, Ont., recently started a retail lumber yard and sash and door factory. His plant is very well equipped for turning out woodwork of all kinds. Mr. Murphy reports that bnsiness with him has been very good so far this season.

D. A. Stalker, of Sherbrooke, Que., has made arrangements with S. P. W. Cooke, 209 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, whereby the latter has been appointed exclusive representative in Ontario for the stocks of Quebec spruce in which Mr. Stalker specializes.

K. M. Brown, of Toronto eastern representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co., has returned from a holiday trip to Chicago, Minneapolis and other Western cities, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and family who have been spending several months in Spokane, Wash.

J. H. Lane, representing Montague L. Meyer, Limited, London, England, is now in Canada in connection with the purchase by his firm of a large block of British Government lumber which will be shipped to the U. K. Mr. Lane is no stranger to Canada, having been here on three or four previous occasions.

The E. Burtt Lumber Co., of Fredericton, N. B. recently acquired title to the Southampton Lumber Company's mill property at Doaktown for $10,000. The mill was erected about three years ago and has a capacity of about 20,000 feet of lumber a day and about 15,000 lath. The latter department is only in operation now but it is proposed to run the sawmill throughout the winter when it is expectd that about 3,500,000 feet of logs will be available.

Martel Lumber Co. Limited, Causapscal, Que., was recently granted a provincial charter to operate sawmills, pulpmills, and manufacture and deal in all kinds of lumber products. Capital $99,000. Two of the incorporators are D. Martel and E. Martel, both of Causapscal, Que.

P. W. Brooks, London, Ont., a partner in the firm of Brooks Bros., retail wood dealers was electrocuted recently while he was oiling a machine. It is believed he stood on the metal frame of the machine to reach the motor and that the circuit was completed through the oil can and his body.

J. K. Cunningham, agent for the C. P. R., who recently returned to Owen Sound after spending some time on Manitoulin Island and the North Shore is optimistic regarding conditions in that district. He said that preparations are being made for a big cut of timber during the coming season, and all the large firms are arranging to put in as many, if not more, camps than last winter.

The Spruce Falls Co., Limited, whose rossing mill, sawmill and pulp plant are located at Kapuskasing, Ont., are installing a 154-inch Fourdrinier pulp-drying machine, which was built in Sweden, and ordered through J. D. Volckman, manager of Pulp and Paper Mill Accessories, Montreal. The sulphite pulp plant of the Spruce Falls Co., will have a capacity of 120 tons a day.

A recent despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that timber for the manufacture of paper, a long-felt need in Australia, has finally been discovered in Tasmania. Three important timbers from that territory have been converted into excellent pulpwood in the Perth laboratory according to an announcement by G. H. Knibbs, director of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry.

Harry E. Talbot, former president of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., who died several months ago at Miami Beach, Florida, left an estate of nearly $3,000,000, on which securities are held in Ontario to the value of $546,000. They are composed of preferred and common shares in the Spanish River Pulp & Paper mills, together with an interest in real estate at Sault Ste. Marie.

The new slasher of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., at Iroquois Falls, Ont., is about completed, making three in all. The new one, which is a duplicate of the other two, has five saws with a capacity of 1,200 cords a day. The slasher will handle 16-foot pulpwood brought in by the new railway which is being built by the company from Hughes to Iroquois Falls.

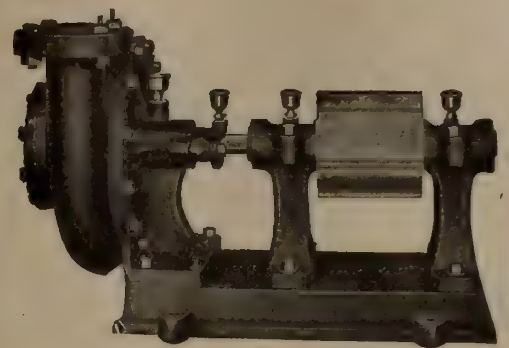
Barnet MacLaren, of Buckingham, Que., who spent the past two months in England and the Continent, recently returned home. He combined business with pleasure, getting a first-hand acquaintance with the foreign paper manufacturing industry and information relating thereto, which will stand him in good stead in connection with the business of the James MacLaren Co.

Recent advices received from Nova Scotia are to the effect that the lumbering industry has picked up considerably in that province. The industry formerly depended almost entirely on the British and South American markets. Cargoes are still going to the south but the British market has not been a good customer of late years. The great piles known as "war stock," which have been lying undisturbed following the slump in the latter part of 1920, are said now to be at the vanishing point and a new cut is being sought.

Roscoe M. Brown, who won the fourth prize in the practical Forestry Competition conducted by Frank J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N. S., resides at Pincher Creek, Alta., but is a York County boy, having been born in Aurora and educated at Toronto University, graduating from the Faculty of Forestry and obtaining the degree of B.Sc.F. some ten years ago. Since then he has been connected with the Dominion Forestry Branch in Alberta and has been superintendent of the Crow's Nest Forest Reserve for several years.

The William J. Murphy Lumber Company have opened an office at Room 23, 55 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, as wholesale dealers in hardwoods, softwoods, timbers, and sawn lumber. Mr. Murphy has had a wide and practical experience in the lumber trade; for seventeen years he was in the employ of Dobell, Beckett & Co., and for two years was with the Bennett Lumber Company Ltd., Montreal. He is a practical culler, and has done a large amount of this class of work.

The Otnabog drive for the River Valley Lumber Company at Oromocto, N. B., consisting of 700,000 feet of lumber, which has been held up three times this season, was completed recently under the direction of R. B. Smith, M. P. P., who has been managing the driving operations. This drive represents last winter's cut in this section for the company which has been hung up during the past dry period. The drives on the Brisley and Back Creeks of the Oromocto containing some 800,000 feet of lumber have reached safe waters so that the total amount of lumber available for sawing at present amounts to 1,300,000 feet.



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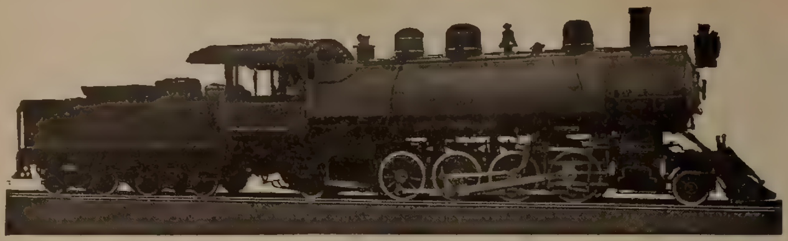

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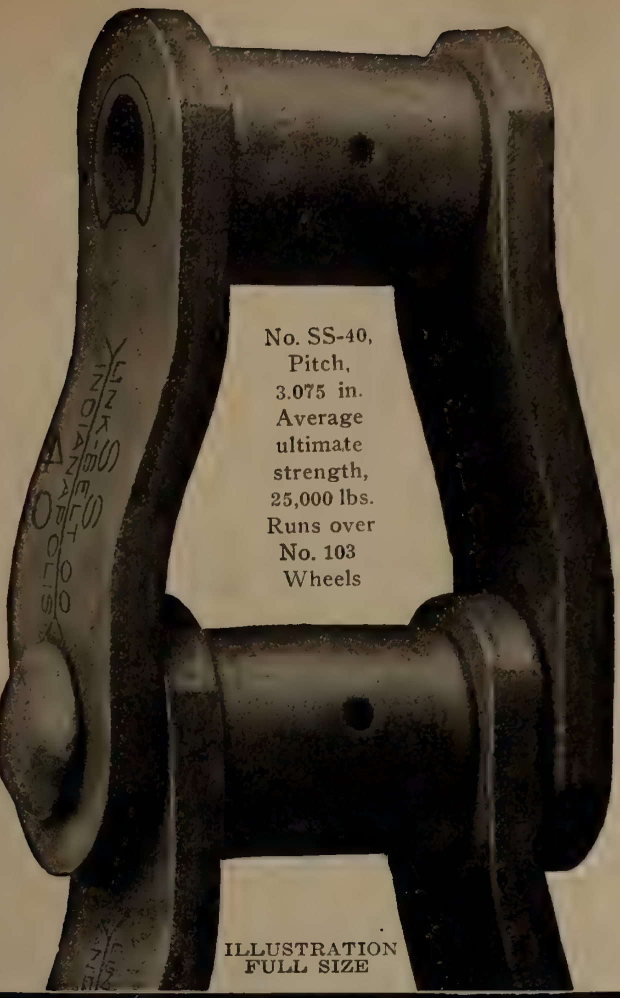

No. SS-40, Pitch, 3.075 in. Average ultimate strength, 25,000 lbs. Runs over No. 103 Wheels

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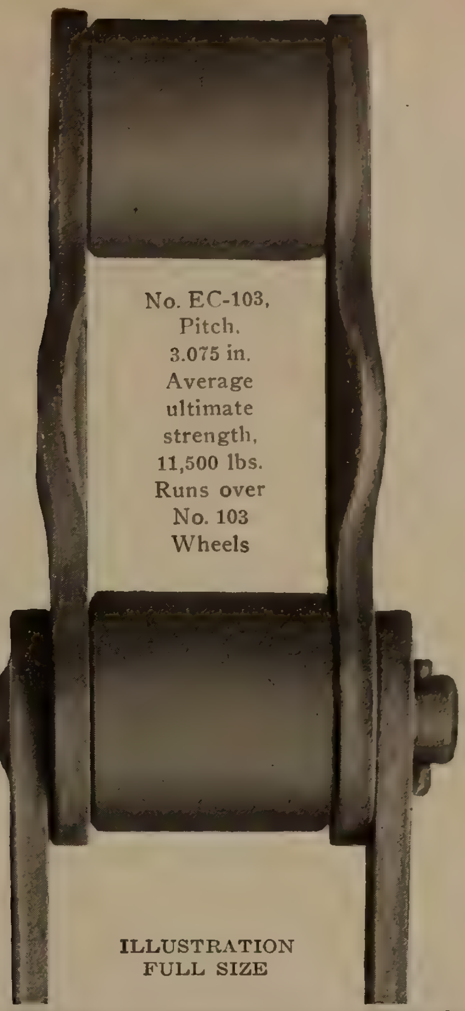

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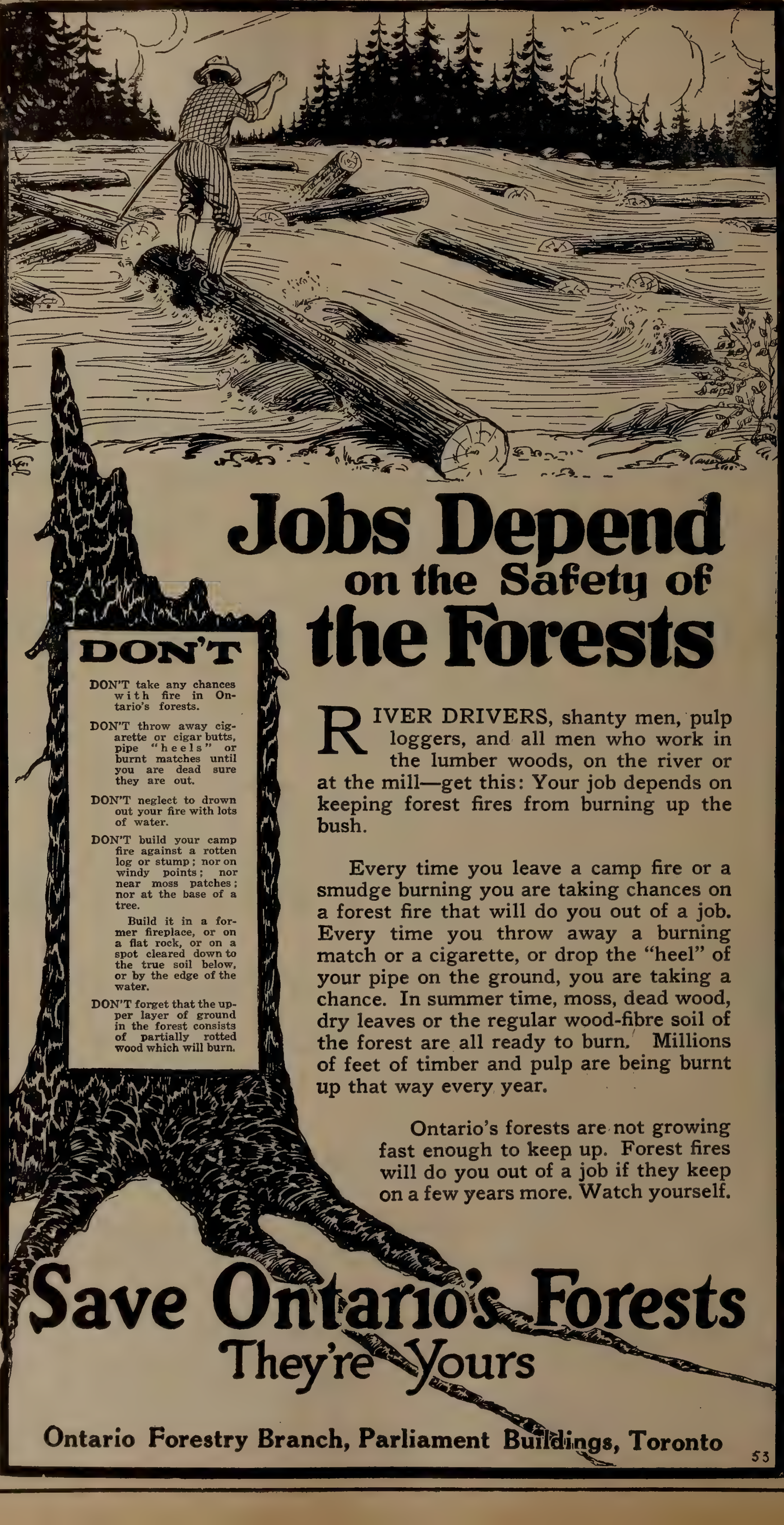

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DON'T forget that the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood which will burn.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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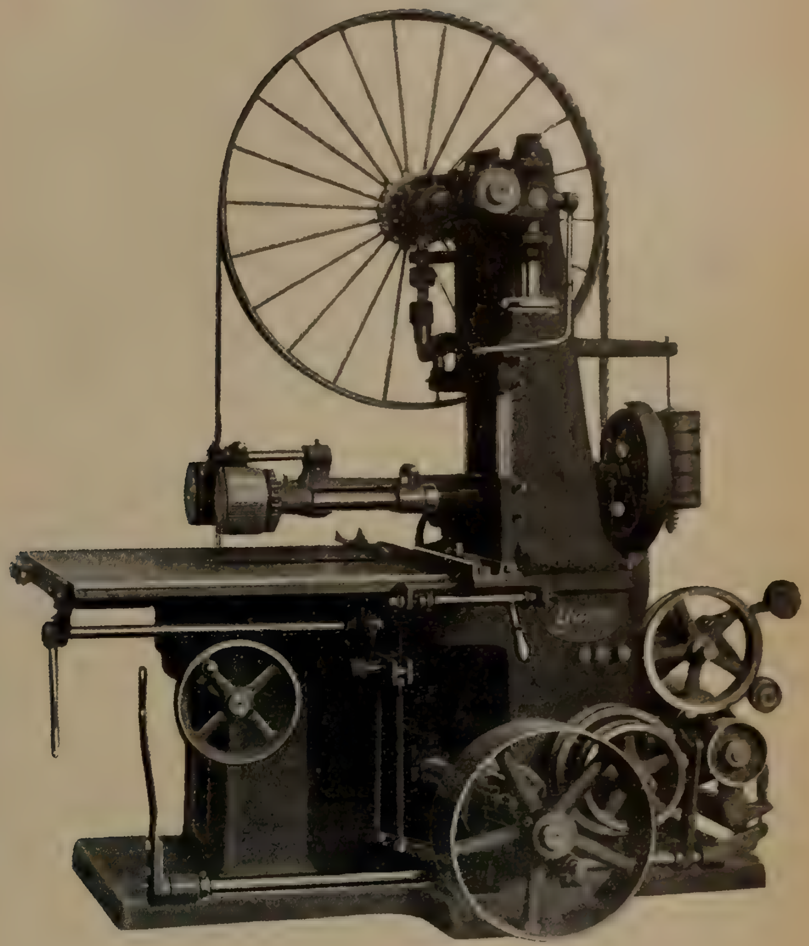
"A RIP WITH A REP."

Yates

No. 281 Band Ripsaw



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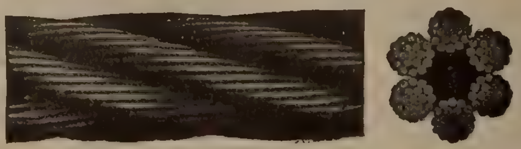

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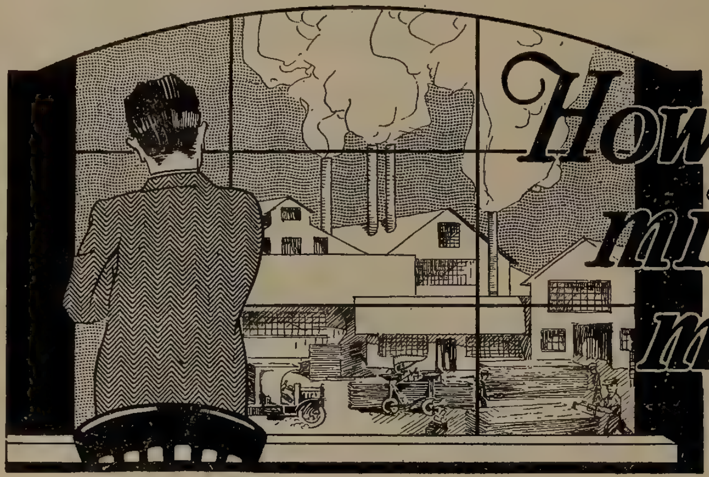

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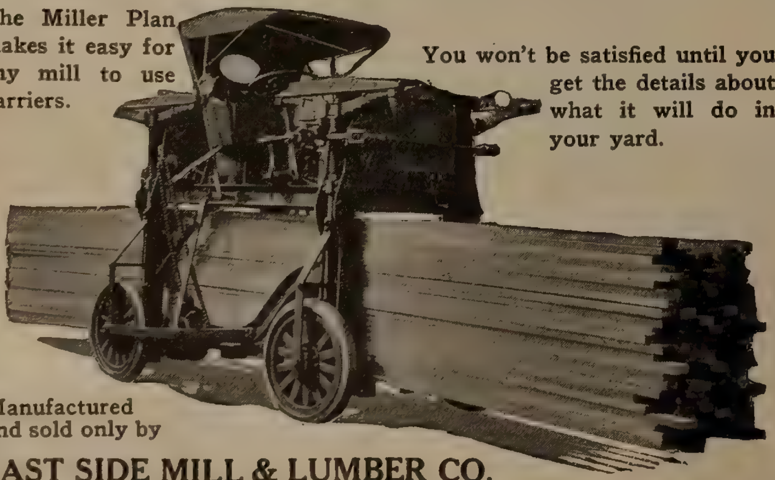

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PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" EXPANDED METAL LATH

THIS material is ideal for buildings of every style and size, and for both interior and exterior walls. Many of the largest office buildings, hotels, hospitals and high-class residences erected in Canada during recent years have all the plastering based on Pedlar's Metal Lath.

Retail lumber dealers can increase their sales and profits by carrying a stock of Pedlar's Metal Lath, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in all parts of the country. This lath makes walls that are fireproof, crack-proof and vermin-proof. It requires less plaster and less labor.

PEDLAR'S "LOW-RIB" LATH

This material is the same as Pedlar's Metal Lath except that the sheets are designed to go on studding spaced at 24-inch centres, instead of 16-inch, and that they have a series of longitudinal ribs to increase the rigidity of the sheets.

Catalog and Price List Sent on Request

The **PEDLAR PEOPLE** *Limited*

ESTABLISHED 1861

Executive Offices; Oshawa, Ont.
Factories: Oshawa, Ont. and Motnreal, Que.
Branches: Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamlton,
Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

Tudhope - Anderson Detachable Lumber Trucks

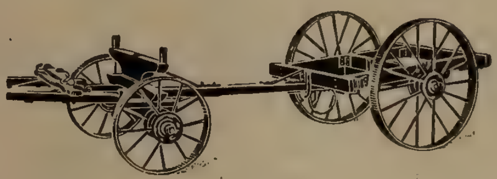
—mean—

LONGER SERVICE - BETTER SERVICE

This handy, sturdy lumber truck was designed and constructed to give the utmost in dependable service. Exceptional strength has been built into the parts where it means the most and the truck will stand up under the most difficult conditions for years.

Constructed of the best oak, air seasoned and kiln dried. All parts heavily ironed and strongly braced.

The wide 4" tires make easier hauling and facilitate work in lumber yards.



Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	Width
41 Front Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	42	5 ft.	40 inches

Axels (1¾") are square steel of the highest grade.

Steel wheels will not come off through backing up.

Particulars and prices sent on request.

Tudhope - Anderson Co., Ltd. Orillia, Ontario

A Name Synonomous With Quality Satisfaction and Economy

GREENING'S

Wire Rope
Wire Cloth
Perforated Metals

The name Greening on any product is an assurance of the highest quality. During the sixty years of the Greening Company's existence it has always been their endeavour to manufacture nothing but the best grade.

The Greening name is likewise an assurance of satisfaction. Close study of conditions under which their products are used, combined with long experience in their field makes it certain that buyers obtain an article that meets their requirements.

The name Greening also stands for economy. When quality is linked with utility, economy follows as a matter of course.

Catalogs of all products sent upon request

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

---

300 Candle Power!

Won't Blow Out!

"Tom, here's a real light
—*you ought to get one*—

It's the COLEMAN QUICK-LITE. The handiest, best all-round lantern I ever saw or used. Look at the light it gives—300 candle-power strong! That's more light than you get from 20 old-style oil lanterns. Doesn't cost much to use, either. And it's right on the job all the time."

Use it Everywhere!

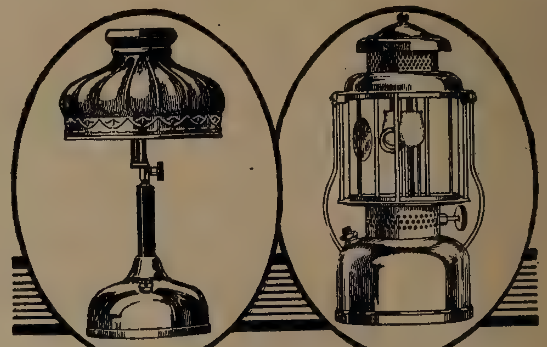
Just the light for night chores around the barn, feed lot, dairy and orchard; for night hauling, harvesting, ditching, road grading—any place, any time.

Just the light for Lumbermen!

The QUICK-LITE is safe—can't spill fuel even if tipped over. Can't blow out Has wind-proof and rain-proof mica globe. Lights with matches! Built of durable brass and steel, heavily nickeled. Made in Canada. Inspected, tested and guaranteed. The ideal lantern for saw mills and woodmen everywhere. Will last a lifetime.

COMMISSARIES—You can sell a large number of Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns.
Retail Price—Lamp $11.50, Lantern $10.00.
Write Dept. CL-1 for further information.

The Coleman Lamp Co., Limited
Queen St., East and Davies Ave. TORONTO, CANADA



CQ 329 LQ 327

Coleman Quick-Lite
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Disston

SPECIAL HIGH GRADE CROSSCUT SAWS

ORIOLE

BUZZ

BEAVER

Made also with Two Cutting Teeth to One Raker

GREAT SOUTHERN (Wide)	ZIP (Medium)	KENNEBAGO (Narrow)

Something Entirely Different in Crosscut Saws

EDGE HOLDING We guarantee Disston "special" high grade crosscut saws to hold a cutting edge 50% longer than any other make of saw. A perfect combination of hardness and toughness; easy to file.

SET HOLDING Disston "special" high grade saws are given a temper which insures the set remaining in the saws permanently.

EASY CUTTING The length of time the teeth hold their cutting edge and set insure free and easy cutting; no more exertion and no pressure required on the part of the sawyers to make the last cut at night as easily and as quickly as the first cut in the morning; every saw being ground to a true taper from cutting edge to thin back, has maximum clearance without sacrificing elasticity or stiffness.

A saw we are proud of and one we will guarantee to be superior to any other crosscut saw heretofore manufactured

Made in Canada

HENRY DISSTON & SONS LIMITED

2-20 Fraser Avenue, -:- TORONTO, CANADA
Branch: 36 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C.

DON'T FORGET

A Forest Portable Derrick for Your Logging Operations This Winter

LIFTING CAPACITY, FOUR TONS

WEIGHT COMPLETE, 3,000 Pounds

The most economical machine for loading logs, piling, pulpwood, ties

Manufactured in Canada by

WOODSIDE BROS. - Port Arthur

The Ideal Edger for Light Mills

Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

DRIVE PULLEY—The Drive Pulley is 9 in. x 9 in., affording a good belt grip, and is supported by an outside bearing.

SAW ARBOR—The Saw Arbor is made of 2½ in. steel, and has very wide bearings.

For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery
write the well known manufacturers

The G. Walter Green Co.
Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Send for Catalogue

"SHUR-PULL" Exhaust Systems Sure Pull

C.P.R. Angus shops exhaust system
—A REED Installation—

THE importance of the immediate removal of sawdust, shavings, abrasive dust, leather dust, etc., from machines cannot be over emphasized.

Better work, increased production, healthier and more contented employees are natural results when factories are equipped with well designed, thoroughly efficient Exhaust Systems.

Reed's *"SHUR-PULL"* Exhaust Systems

have stood the test of time

Each system is specially designed to meet the requirements of the work. No hit-or-miss methods are employed.

If you are doing, or contemplating exhaust work, Reed Engineers will gladly collaborate with you.

"SHUR-PULL" Exhaust Systems are Canadian through and through.

Tell us your exhaust problems and we will solve them.

Keep Canada Busy.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Ltd., Montreal

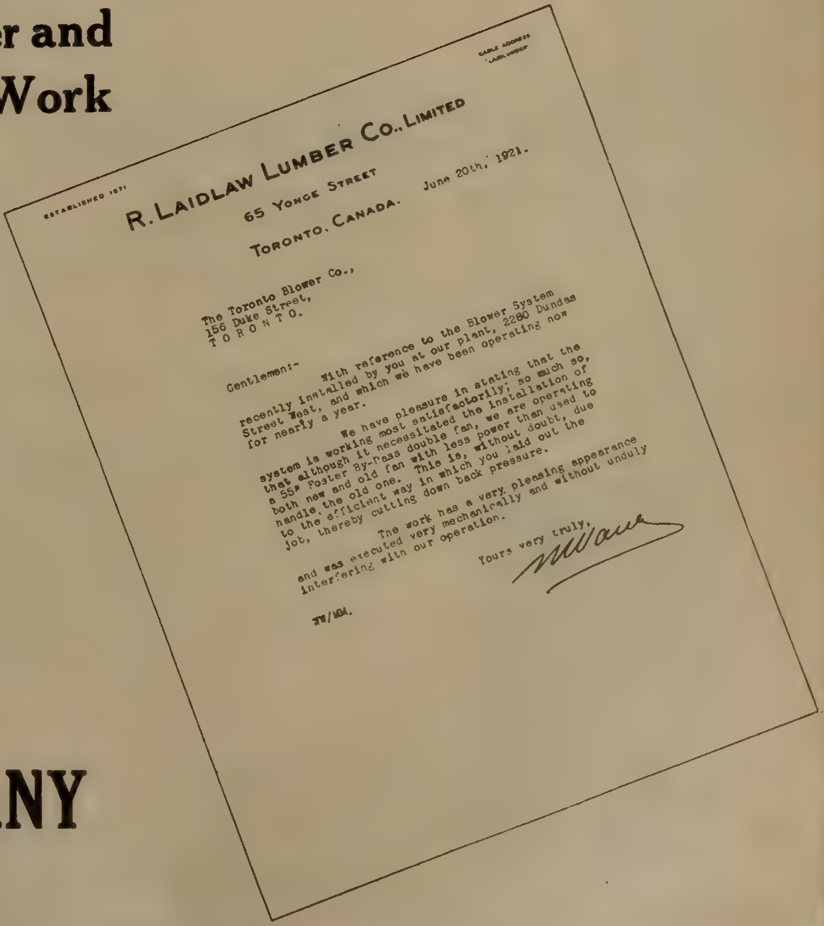
A "By-Pass" Exhauster in Your Mill or Plant

Will Save Power and Speed Up the Work

The "By-Pass" Exhaust system is unusually efficient in all Sawmills, Planing Mills or plants. Due to its design and construction it will handle green sawdust or wet stringy material without clogging and loss of time. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging or shaking. Three bearings. The "By-Pass" system will cut down your power and labor costs and speed up your output.

We manufacture and instal all systems complete.

Write for full particulars today.



ESTABLISHED 1871

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO., LIMITED
65 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, CANADA.

June 20th, 1921.

The Toronto Blower Co.,
156 Duke Street,
T O R O N T O.

Gentlemen:-

With reference to the Blower System recently installed by you at our plant, 2280 Dundas Street West, and which we have been operating now for nearly a year.

We have pleasure in stating that the system is working most satisfactorily; so much so, that although it necessitated the installation of a 55" Foster By-Pass double fan, we are operating both new and old fan with less power than used to handle the old one. This is, without doubt, due to the efficient way in which you laid out the job, thereby cutting down back pressure.

The work has a very pleasing appearance and was executed very mechanically and without unduly interfering with our operation.

Yours very truly,

JW/MM.

TORONTO BLOWER COMPANY
156 Duke Street, Toronto

There's Real Economy in Arrow Head Saws

MADE IN CANADA

The use of Arrow Head Saws represents real economy because their quality and manufacture ensure perfect satisfaction at all times.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Vanadium Steel, carefully treated to facilitate cutting and lengthen their life. We also make a full line of wood-cutting saws.

Prices and full information upon request.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

FIRE WALLS
ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of **"BOICO"** feed water treatment and **SHELL-BAR GRATES** and Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

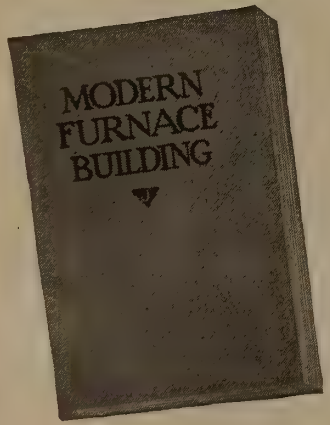
Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons Simcoe, Ont.



MILL OWNERS You Need This Book

Contains much valuable data with instructions as to the best methods of installing all boiler settings. Dutch-ovens, Wood burners, by your own men.

Have you yet adopted Ambest Metallic Packing which makes it unnecessary for you to carry all sizes of Packing in stock, or turn down shaft to suit stock size.

Ambest and Plibrico are stocked in Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Plastic Liquid and Rubber Roofings—Building Papers etc.

Beveridge Supply Co., Ltd., Montreal

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

To Producers—

The past has had its dark places, the present has its pessimists, but the future shows the unmistakable signs that betoken a long heralded normal production period in the lumber industry.

Canada's construction movements are already assuming the steady tenor of a strong and even stride that befits her potential resources and will, therefore, endure. As a result it is freely stated that logging operations will be carried on much more extensively during the coming season than they were last winter and that production will be considerably increased. The labor situation, costs of woods supplies, etc., all show the right trend. Present prices and the demand for lumber suggest the firm tone of an established market.

These are the facts and they will form the background of your production programme in 1923.

Is your equipment prepared?

A return to "normal" in the lumber trade will mean very active competition. There is one way and one way only to deal with it today; this is through increased efficiency in production. The way to efficiency is through **Waterous** machinery.

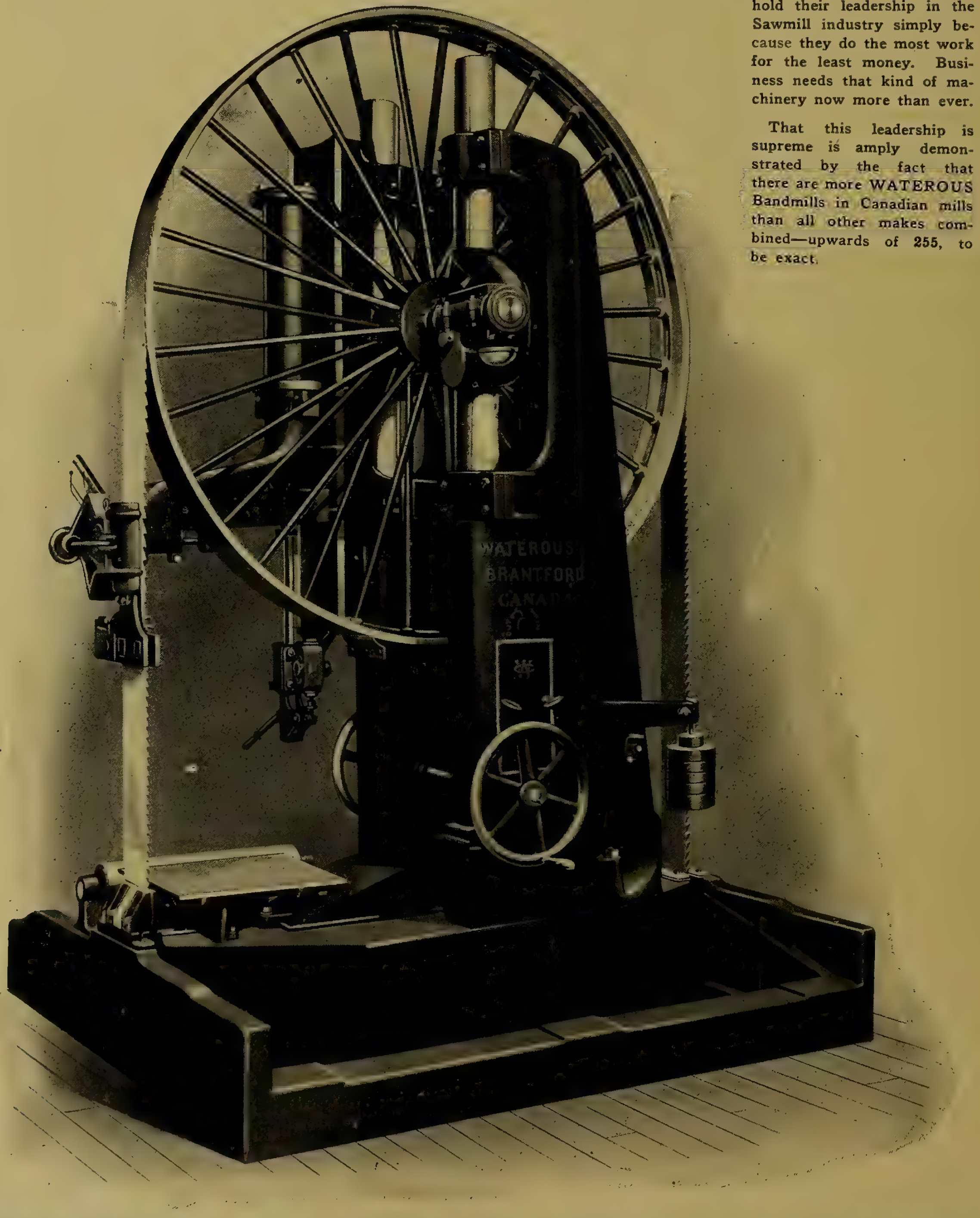
Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Supreme in Band Mill Mechanism

WATEROUS Bandmills hold their leadership in the Sawmill industry simply because they do the most work for the least money. Business needs that kind of machinery now more than ever.

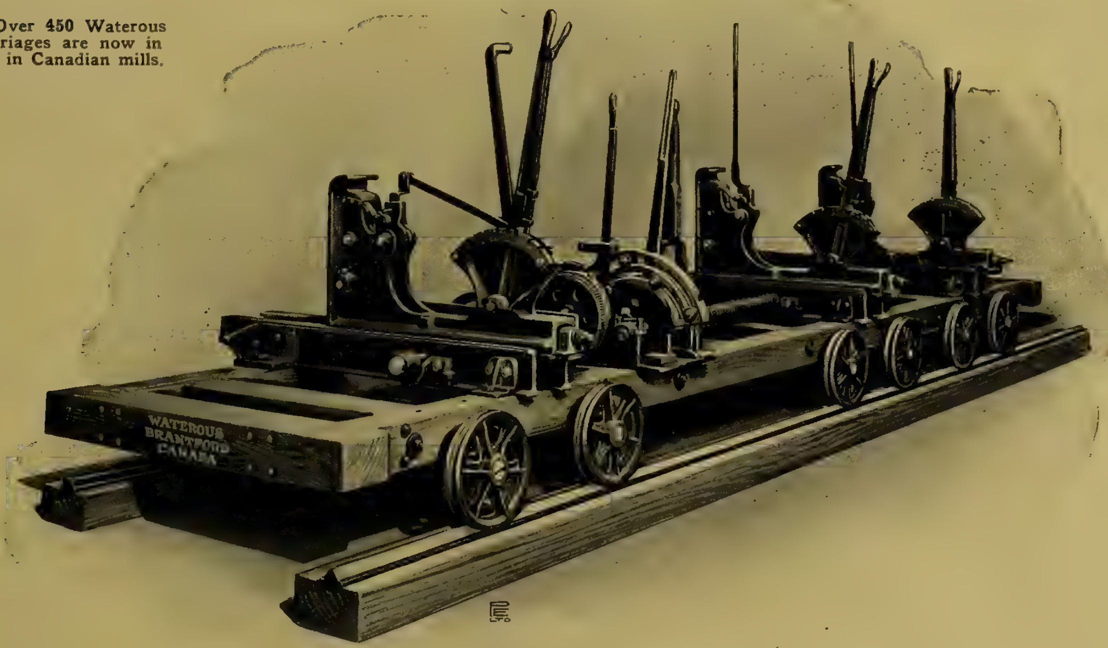
That this leadership is supreme is amply demonstrated by the fact that there are more WATEROUS Bandmills in Canadian mills than all other makes combined—upwards of 255, to be exact.



Waterous

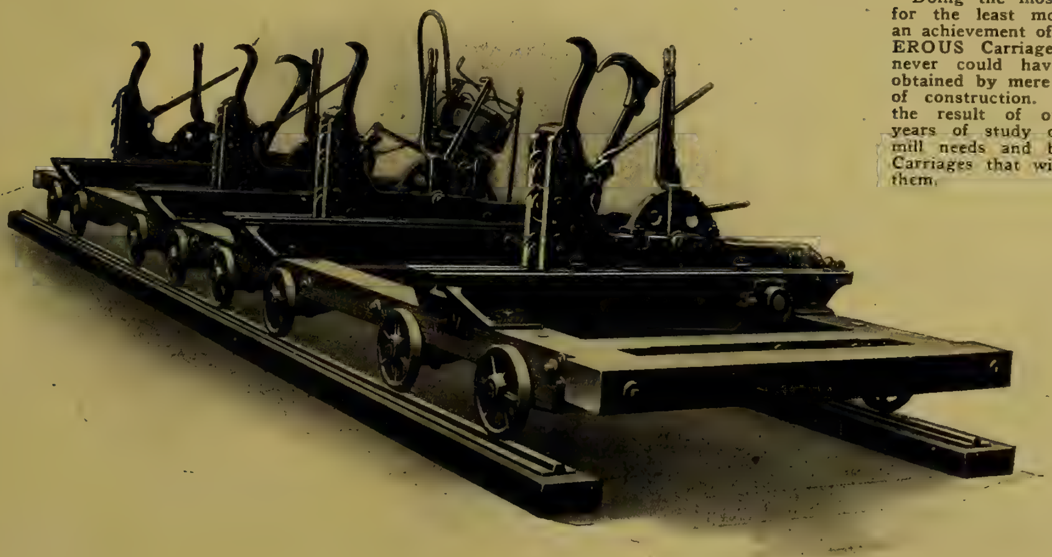
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Over 450 Waterous Carriages are now in use in Canadian mills.



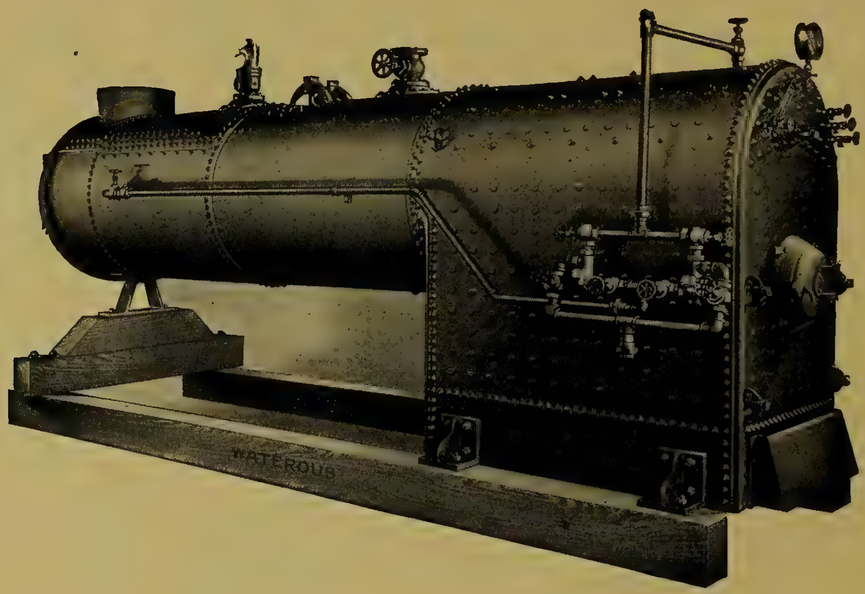
The Utmost in Positive Efficiency

Doing the most work for the least money is an achievement of WATEROUS Carriages, that never could have been obtained by mere theory of construction. It is the result of over 50 years of study of sawmill needs and building Carriages that will meet them.



Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA



WATEROUS Boilers are known for certain distinct characteristics, the most outstanding of which is dependability under trying conditions. The favorable reputation of both our stationary and portable types is demonstrated among the growing number of Canadian mill operators choosing our installations.

We build various styles of boiler settings designed and dimensioned to best handle the particular fuel to be used. The advice of our expert is at your disposal.

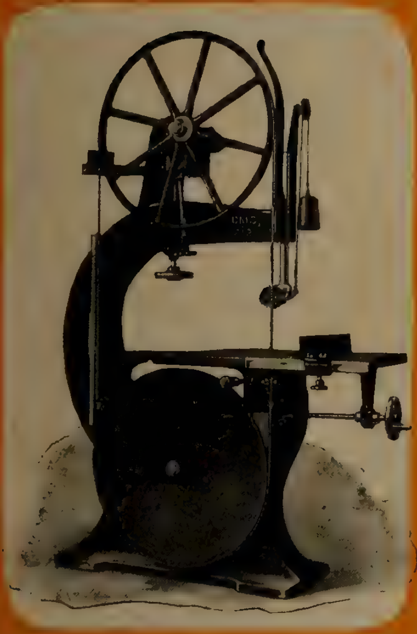
Other Waterous Products

Log Jacks.
Log Deck Equipment.
Sawmill Carriages.
Refuse Conveyors.
Band Mills—6', 7', 8', 9', and 10'.
Circular Saw Mills.
Edgers—all sizes.
Filing Room Tools.
Circular Resaws.
Band Resaws.
Lath Mills and Bolters.
Log Chains.
Log Slashers.
Planers.
Sawmill Engines.
Power Plants Complete.
Boilers—all kinds.
Refuse Burners.

C.M.C.

No. 605 Improved Self Feed Rip Saw

C.M.C.



No. 712—36" Heavy Band Saw

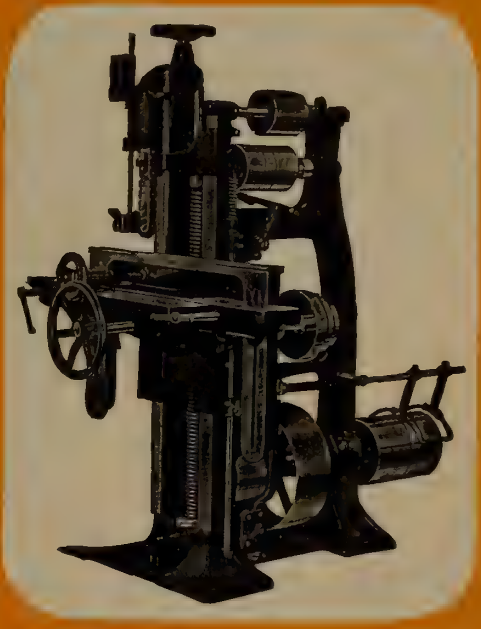
WOODWORKING MACHINERY

The Better Line

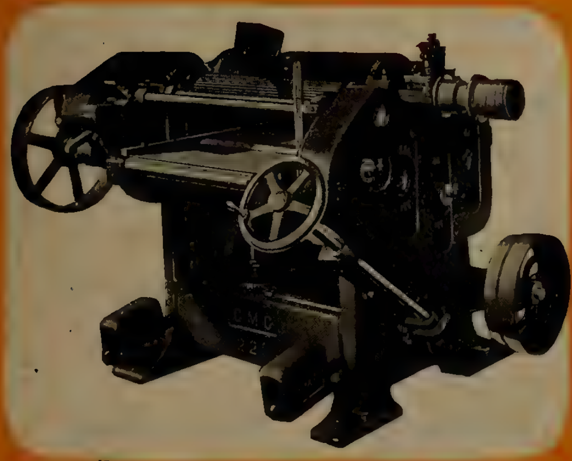
For planing mills, sash and door, piano, furniture factories and technical schools

Inquiries Solicited

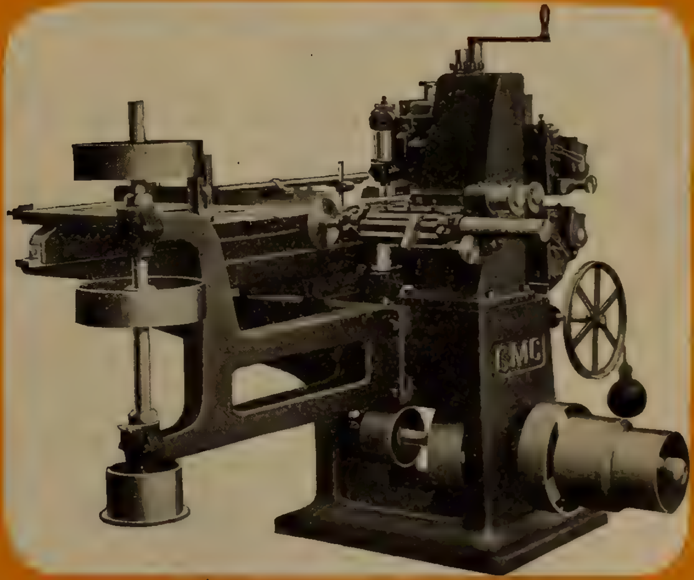
Full Information sent on Request



No. 541 Chain Saw Mortiser



No. 221—24" x 8" Heavy Pony Planer



No. 504 Medium Tenoner

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

GALT - ONTARIO

Toronto Sales Office: - - - 721 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

Business Paper Fundamentals Taught by Daily Newspapers

GLANCE through the pages of any great Daily Newspaper and notice how it tends toward Business Paper practice.

Here is a building section, there an electrical department, again columns of interest to wholesaler, a lumber page, a theatrical page, a sporting page—and next to each you find the advertising relative to the subject in question.

Watch the reader turn to the department in which he is most interested—where the advertising is to be found which will be most likely to appeal to him. So with the business man—as a time-saver, he takes up his business paper to learn the latest developments in his special field. Other publications have but a casual interest for him—because they broaden his general knowledge or afford mental relaxation—but it's the business publication he desires, and requires, when he's thinking of business only. He knows that the business paper will give him the very facts he needs—briefly and **reliably**—in both editorial and advertising pages.

To advertise in business publications places your products before such business men at a time when they're thinking of business.

Lowest Rate Per Interested Reader

Hugh C. MacLean Publications

Electrical News
Canada Lumberman
Footwear in Canada
Canadian Woodworker
Western Contractor and Builder
Contract Record & Engineering Review
Commercial & Retail Merchants' Review
Furniture World
Western Lumberman
Western Coal Review

Head Office: 345 West Adelaide Street

Vancouver Chicago Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

The largest publishers of technical papers in the British Empire, printing in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Proprietors of MacLean Building Reports Limited.

Making Good Today in over Four Hundred Sawmills

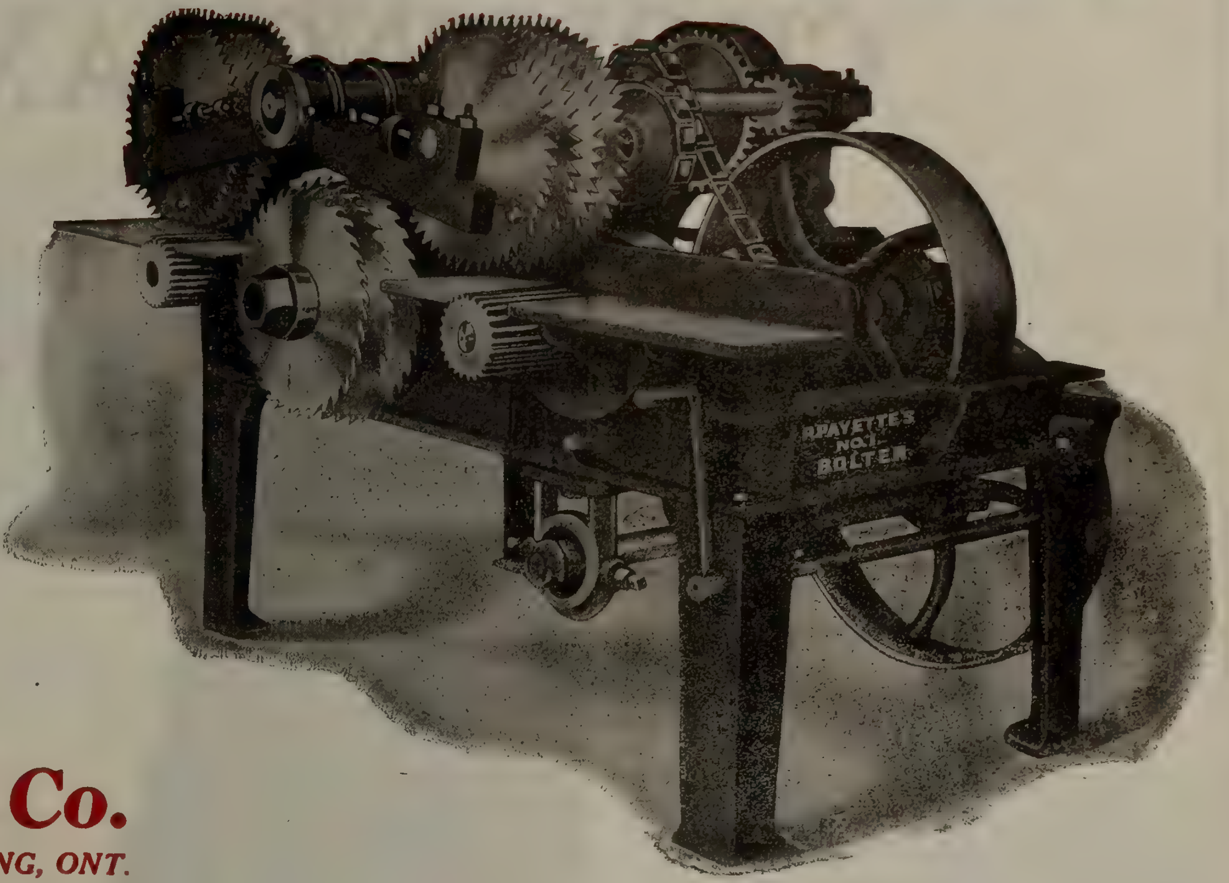
OVER four hundred sawmill owners in Canada have shown their faith in this machine by installing it in their mills.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

Not only has this equipment made records for speed in cutting, but it has proven its dependability for continuity of positive operation over a period of time.

Do not purchase without first looking into our claims for the Payette Bolter. Get in touch with us.

We also manufacture the Payette Heavy Duty Saw Mill Carriage equipped with our latest Patent Payette Mill Dogs.



P. PAYETTE Co.

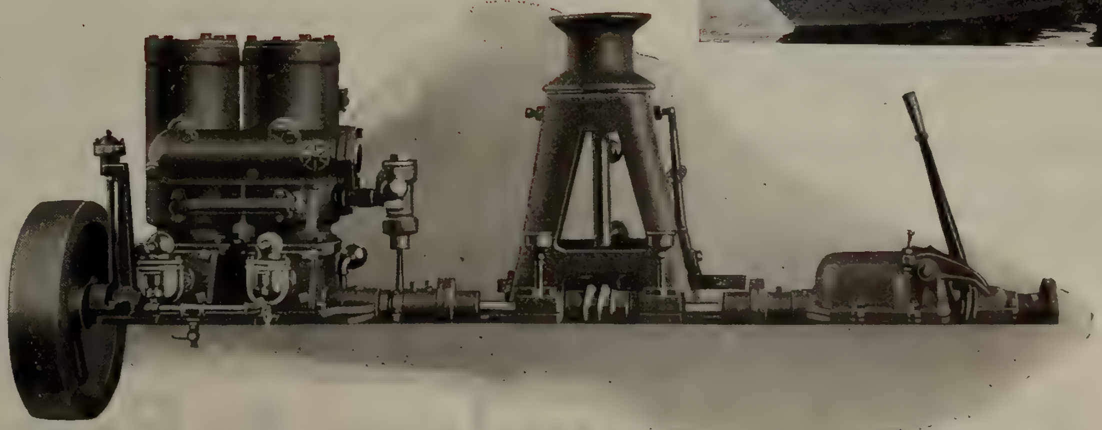
J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor *PENETANG, ONT.*

Adams Gasoline Alligator Pointers

A big saving in time and money can be effected by the use of an Adams Pointer in your logging.

This powerful and efficient gasoline boat is built to give the service under heaviest working conditions and is proving its superiority over the large and more awkward craft and makes it the successful rival of alligators and tugs.

Send for data and prices.



Above cut shows machinery that is installed in a 26′-6″ x 6′ Special Lumberman's Pointer

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

SMART'S FAMOUS CHOPPING AXES

No. 444
"MICHIGAN" PATTERN
Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lbs.
(Assorted) Packed
1 dozen to the box

This Finish and Brand supplied in any pattern. Orders should specify the assortment of weights required in each box.

The important features in the making of a good axe are [1] the quality of the material used [2] the workmanship, [3] the tempering, and [4] the finish, to all of which we give the most minute and painstaking attention. The result is that the familiar trade mark found on Smart's Axes is now recognized as a guarantee of superior excellence and complete reliability. Any Axe found defective may be returned to the dealer.

Why take chances with uncertain goods when you can procure Warranted Tools

Canada Foundries & Forgings, Ltd.

James Smart Plant

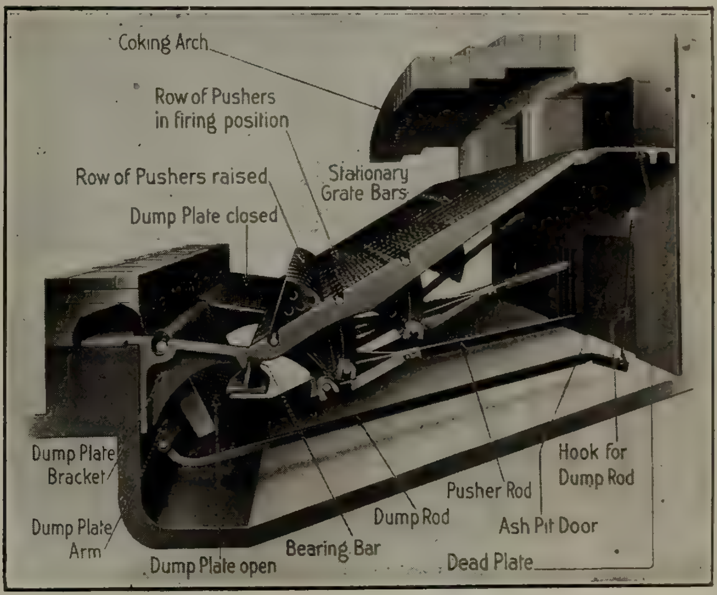
Brockville - Ontario

NEW BOILERS PAY!

You can't expect economical manufacture with an old style, leaky, dilapidated boiler—and your profits must now come largely from economies in your plant. We make boilers of all types and styles and, in the light of our modern equipment and 25 years of leadership—we can safely promise you efficient, up-to-date designs—to suit the new Interprovincial Boiler Regulations—at rock bottom prices.

National Hand-Operated Stokers

Here is a new system, consisting of successive banks of grate bars, on a downward slope, operated by simple push rods from the front of the Boiler, that gives new and remarkable efficiency with waste and low grade fuels and does away entirely with any need of expert stoking. The draft is always positive—with no dead corners or massed clinkers. Combustion is complete, and smokeless. The National gives the same results on plants up to 500 h.p. that you get from the large, costly automatic stoking systems. The National Hand-Operated Stoker is particularly adapted to waste wood fuel, and can be readily installed with new boilers, or underneath your present ones. Let us send you illustrated descriptive booklet.



We Make a Large Line of Pulp Mill Machinery

that has achieved a very solid reputation for improved features, and efficiency. Grinders, Deckers, Wet Machines, Flat Screens, Chippers, Diffusers, Digestors, Tanks, Penstock and Plate work of all descriptions, Brass Castings.

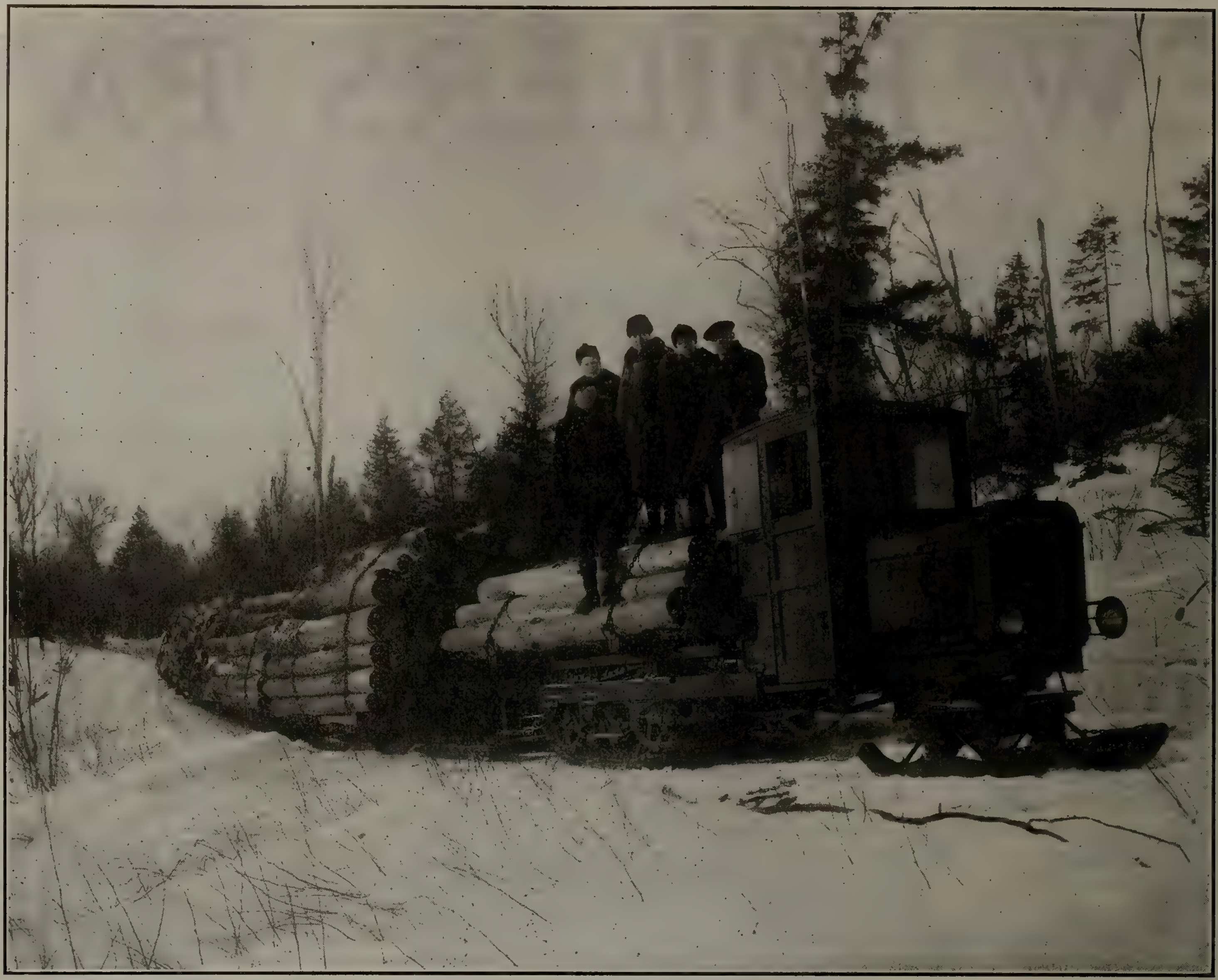
Over 25 years experience

30 acre plant modern facilities

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited

EASTERN SALES OFFICES
HALL MACHINERY CO., SHERBROOKE, QUE., and BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

:: **ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**



This Linn Logging Tractor, this past season, on a twelve mile haul— encountering en route steep down grades and long stiff up grades moved 2896 cords of mixed spruce and hemlock. The approximate equivalent in pine would be 1,423,000 feet Doyle's Rule.

THE LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The Canadian Lumberman of today is finding increasing difficult woods problems confronting him.

His Hauls are each season becoming longer, and the efficiency of the horse, as a haulage factor, is in the same ratio, decreasing.

The stream drive is expensive and troublesome.

Therefore—Reliable, Economical Mechanical haulage must be resorted to—and the only medium that will fulfill all the requirements of the Canadian Logger is the Linn Logging Tractor—designed and developed during the past eight years—exclusively for log hauling in the North Country.

During the past season, we had a very comprehensive motion picture taken—showing Linn Logging Tractors in operation over various limits.—If you have not already seen this film, we will gladly arrange to show it to you, in your own office—it is a revelation of logging methods—and not a set and arranged picture—it was taken over different operations, under ordinary working conditions.

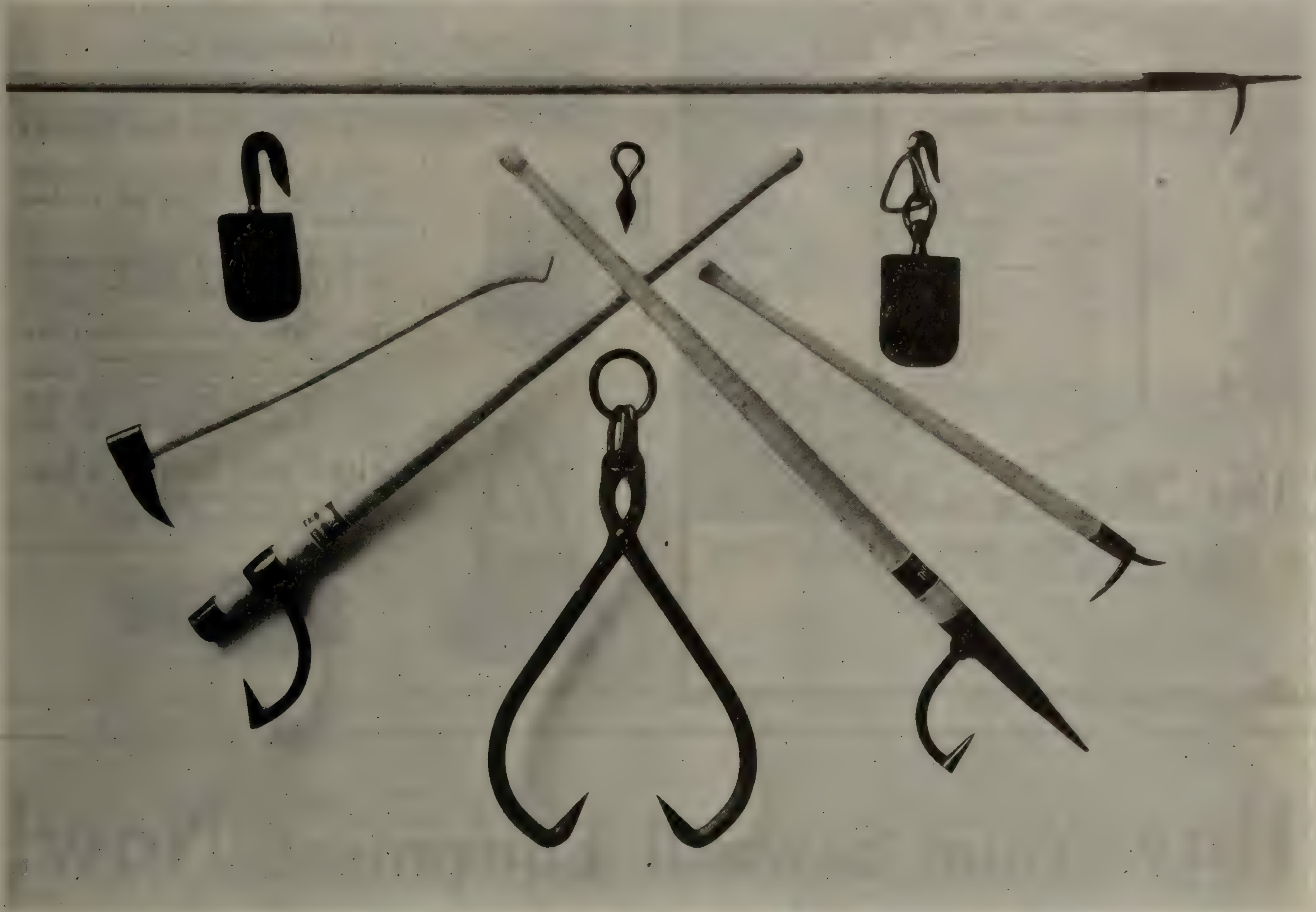
And we also have a very comprehensive catalogue about to come from the printers. Your request for a copy will be immediately honored.

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Dubrule Building Philips Place MONTREAL

Pink's Lumbering and Driving Tools



Lumbermen of the World Look to "Pink"

To lumbermen the world over, the name Pink has stood for the best in Peaveys, Cant Hooks and other logging Tools.

What makes Pink Tools superior? The fact that we use only the finest materials procurable—but more especially because of our longer experience, dating 'way back to 1866.

Our Cant Hook and Peavey Handles are manufactured entirely from the best quality hand split (not sawn) air-seasoned Rock Maple and Hickory. Hooks are made from hammered crucible cast steel or wrought steel and special steel bolts used. The various models are fashioned to serve every purpose.

Price lists and catalogs of our complete line are yours for the asking. Why not get in touch with us today?

Canada Long Distance Phone No. 87

THOMAS PINK CO., LIMITED

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO CANADA

We are also makers of Car Movers, etc.

KENNEDY CASTINGS

Sound, Clean Reliable

Malleable Iron, Grey Iron, Steel, Aluminum, Brass and Bronze.

Hydraulic Turbines, Stop-Log and Headgate Winches, Gears, Propeller Wheels, etc.

The Wm. Kennedy & Sons LIMITED
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Representatives:

M. B. SAUNDERS
8 Silver St., Cobalt,
'Phone Cobalt 153

L. A. MITCHELL
901 Royal Bank Bldg.,
Toronto,
'Phone Adel. 7244

C. KENNEDY
364 University St.,
Montreal,
'Phone Uptown 5396

Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST
as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade, dry battery ignition and Zenith Carburetor....	$200.00
Price with 1 saw blade, Bosch Magneto Ignition and Zenith Carburetor	225.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	11.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot, saws, each.	12.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

Buy Your Sawmill Equipment Now!

We can make immediate shipment of the following Sawmill Equipment

- 1 New McCrea type Saw-Mill with carriage.
- 1 New McCrea 2 saw Edger.
- 1 New Cochran 2 saw Edger.
- 1 Used Waterous "Champion" 3 saw Edger.
- 1 New Combined Green Lath Mill and Bolter.
- 1 Used Combined Long Lath Mill and Bolter.
- 1 Used Combined Garland Lath Mill and Bolter.
- 1 Used Combined Wickes Lath Mill and Bolter.
- 1 New Green 3 saw Lath Mill.
- 1 New Williams 4 saw Lath Mill.
- 3 Used Automatic Shingle Machines.
- 1 Used Shingle Jointer, saw type.
- 1 New Knee Bolter Saw.
- 3 New belt-driven Drag Saws.
- 1 Used Gerlach 16" Drum Saw.
- 1 Used Gerlach Bilge Drum Saw.
- 1 Used Oram Stave Jointer.
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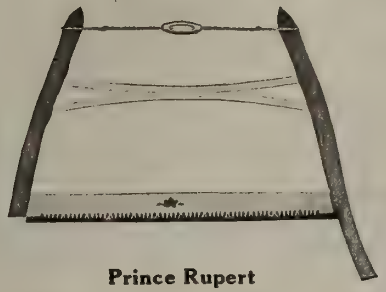

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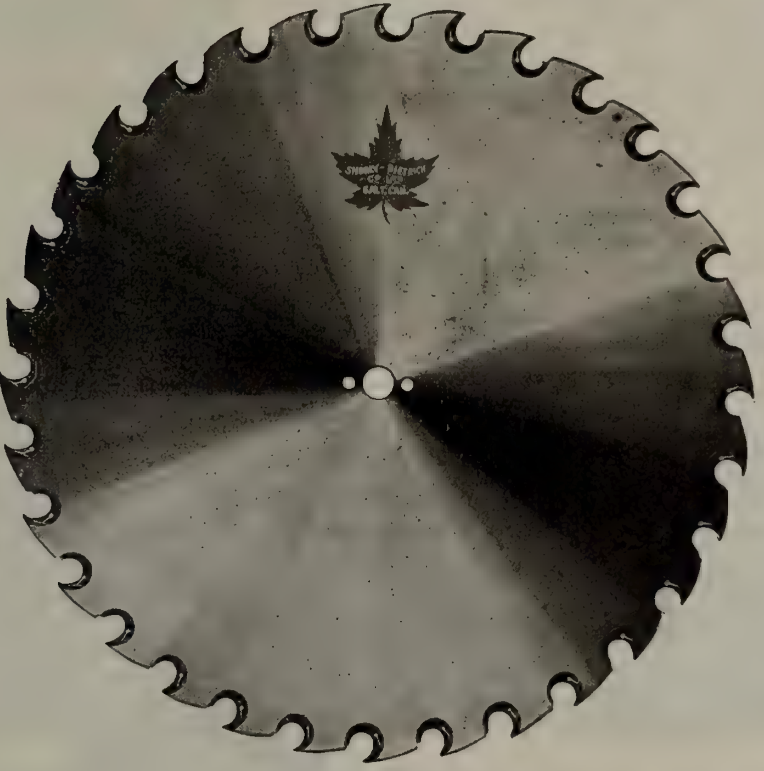

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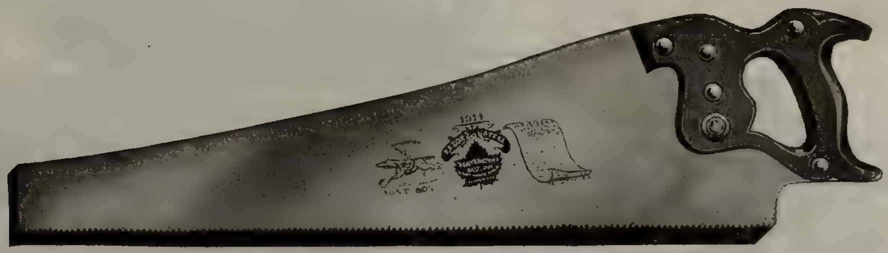

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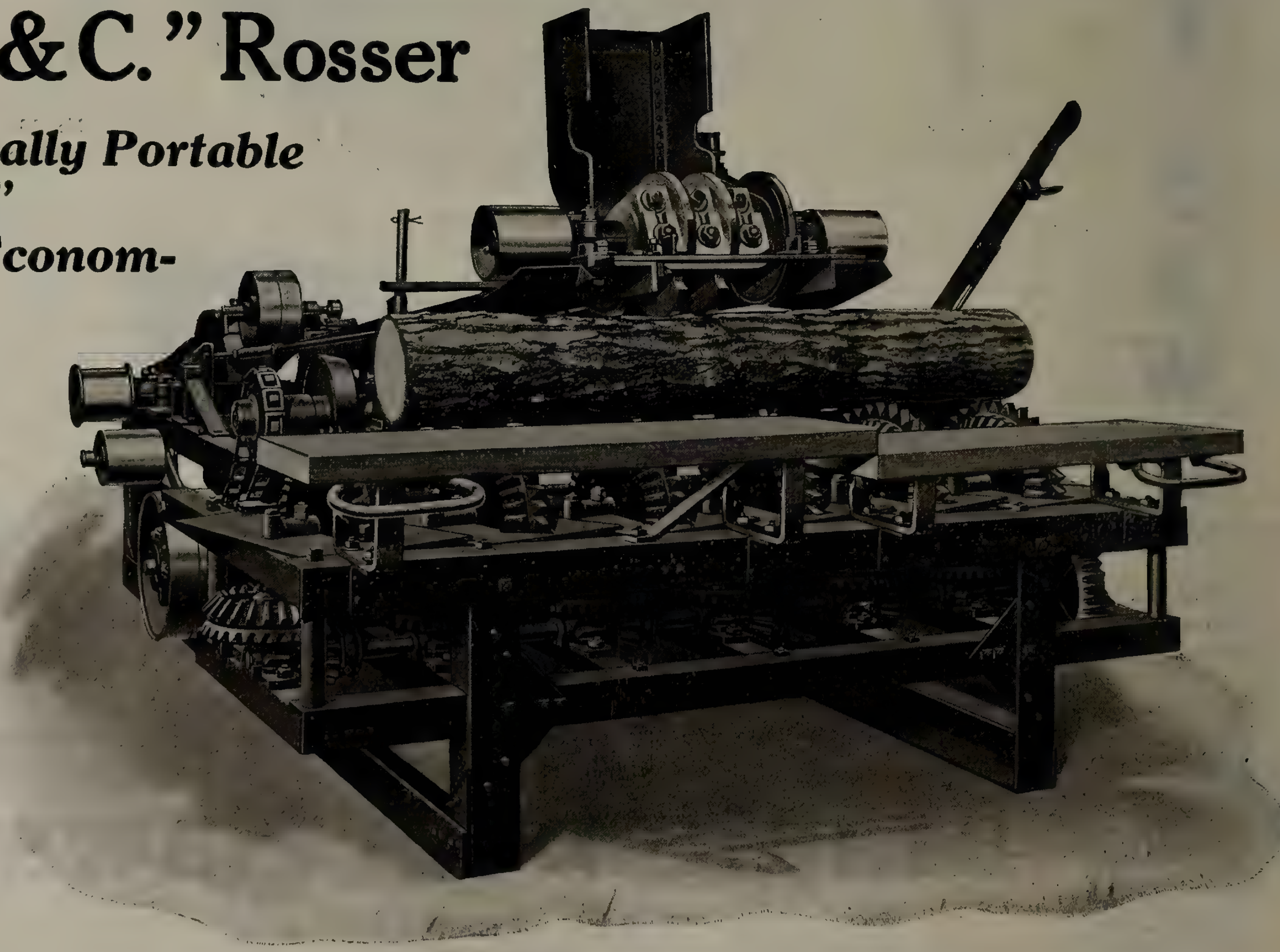

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Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

The Plant

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO LIMITED
SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

. . and a few of its Products

- Log Chains
- Niggers, Steam and Friction
- Rollers, Live and Dead
- Saw Frames
- Band and Circular Resaws
- Slashers
- Steam Feed Valves
- Shingle Machinery
- Trimmers
- Transmission Machinery
- Transfers
- Carriages
- Cant Flippers, Steam
- Edgers
- Feeds, Steam and Friction
- Lath Bolters
- Lath Machines
- Lath Binders and Trimmers
- Log Jacks
- Log Kicker
- Log Loaders, Steam
- Log Turners

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

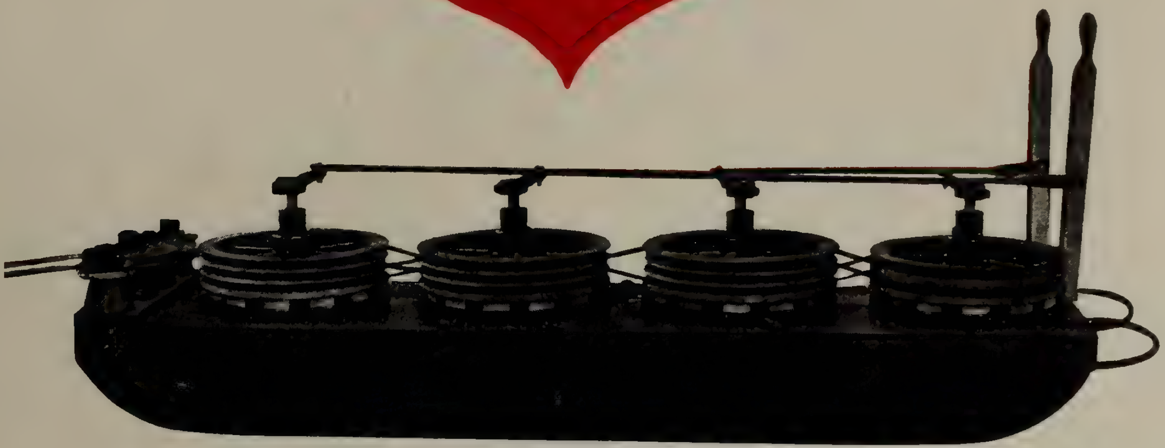
Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gormans, Limited,
Calgary & Edmonton

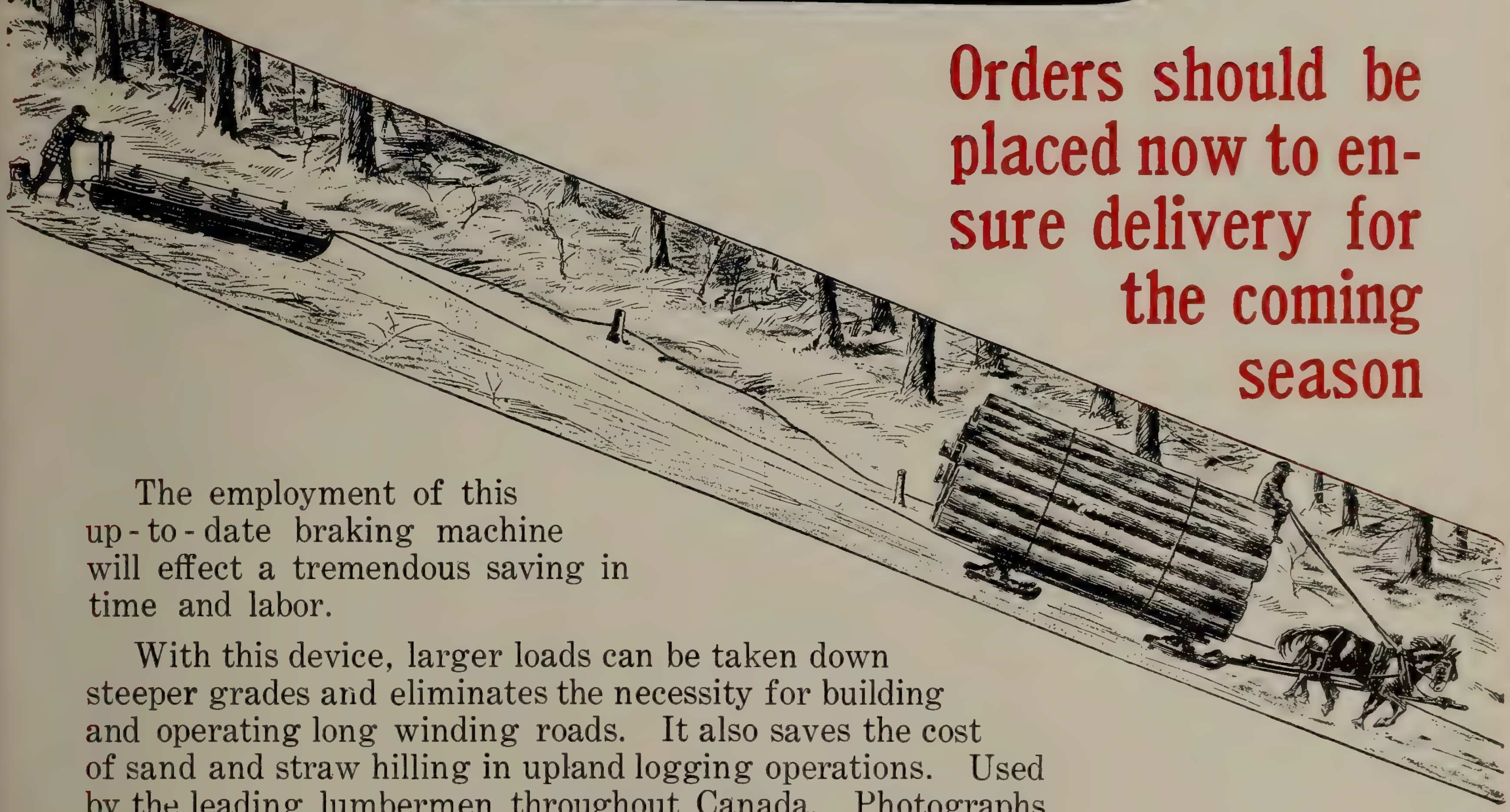
A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Safety
and
Speed

BARIENGER BRAKING DEVICE

Easy
to
Operate





Orders should be placed now to ensure delivery for the coming season

The employment of this up-to-date braking machine will effect a tremendous saving in time and labor.

With this device, larger loads can be taken down steeper grades and eliminates the necessity for building and operating long winding roads. It also saves the cost of sand and straw hilling in upland logging operations. Used by the leading lumbermen throughout Canada. Photographs and price-lists on request.

Ryther & Pringle Co.

Carthage, N. Y.

A Machine That Earns Money For Its Owners

SOMETIMES we hear a man say "I can't go to the expense of installing a time recording system at present. Business has been too slow."

Yet in nine cases out of ten this is just the time when an employer needs such a system most. Why? Because it is a time when profits have to be more closely guarded than when business is booming and profits are greater.

There is another side of the question too which should not be overlooked. Perhaps this employer's lack of business is the result of being outbid by competitors with lower production costs, rather than the result of general business conditions.

In either instance the International Time Recorder comes to his assistance by protecting his profits and lowering his production costs.

As proof of this we have records showing how employers have saved hundreds and even thousands of dollars yearly after installing a system outlined by us. These are the men who declare, "I could not afford to be without a time recording system."

Why not let our representative give you the full facts?

International Business Machines Co., Limited

International Business Machines
SPEED ACCURACY ECONOMY

F. E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager

Head Office and Factory: 300-350 Campbell Avenue, Toronto

HALIFAX, 44 Granville St. ST. JOHN, 29 Dock St. QUEBEC, 506 Merger Bldg. MONTREAL, 1 and 3 Notre Dame St. OTTAWA, 190 Queen St. TORONTO 32 King St., W. HAMILTON, 227 King St., E. LONDON, 489 Richmond St. WALKERVILLE, 44 Lincoln Rd. WINNIPEG, 227 McDermott Ave. VANCOUVER 230 Cambie St. SASKATOON, 254 Third Ave., S.

Also manufacturers of International Dayton Scales and International Electric Tabulators

Vol. 42 Toronto, October 1, 1922 No. 19

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

NEW AND USED
MACHINERY
H.W.PETRIE, LTD.
TORONTO

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on
E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks
BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.

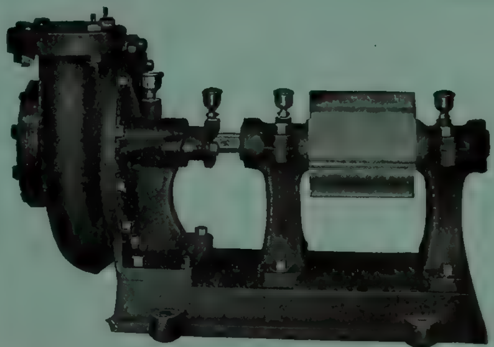
A Fast Feed Matcher Head

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.
The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES
Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

"Hercules" Inswell Loading Chain

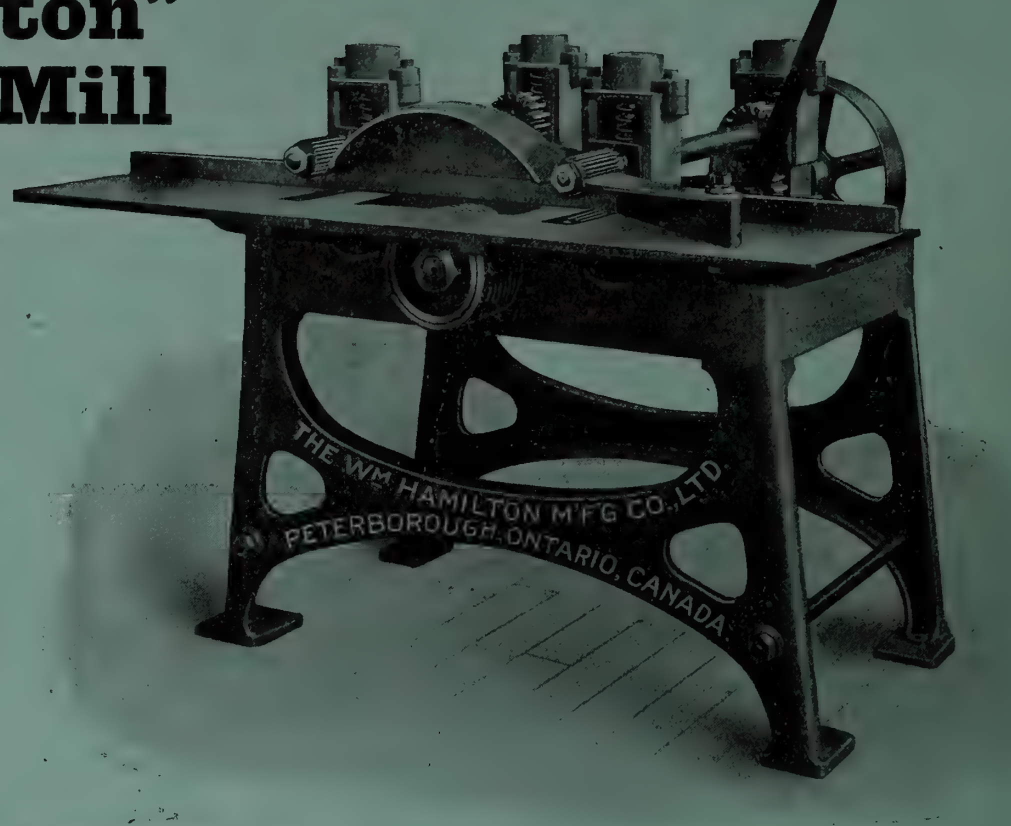
"INSWELL" WELD For Strength Insurance
McKinnon-Columbus Chain Limited
St. Catharines, Canada


Economise by the use of Smart-Turner Pumps
They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.
The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers
Valuable time saved by using our Standardized Rowing and Power Pointers.
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.
Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.
Boats and Engines of all kinds PENETANG, ONT.

"HAMILTON" LATH MACHINES

"Hamilton" Lath Mill


THE WM. HAMILTON M'F'G CO., LTD.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA

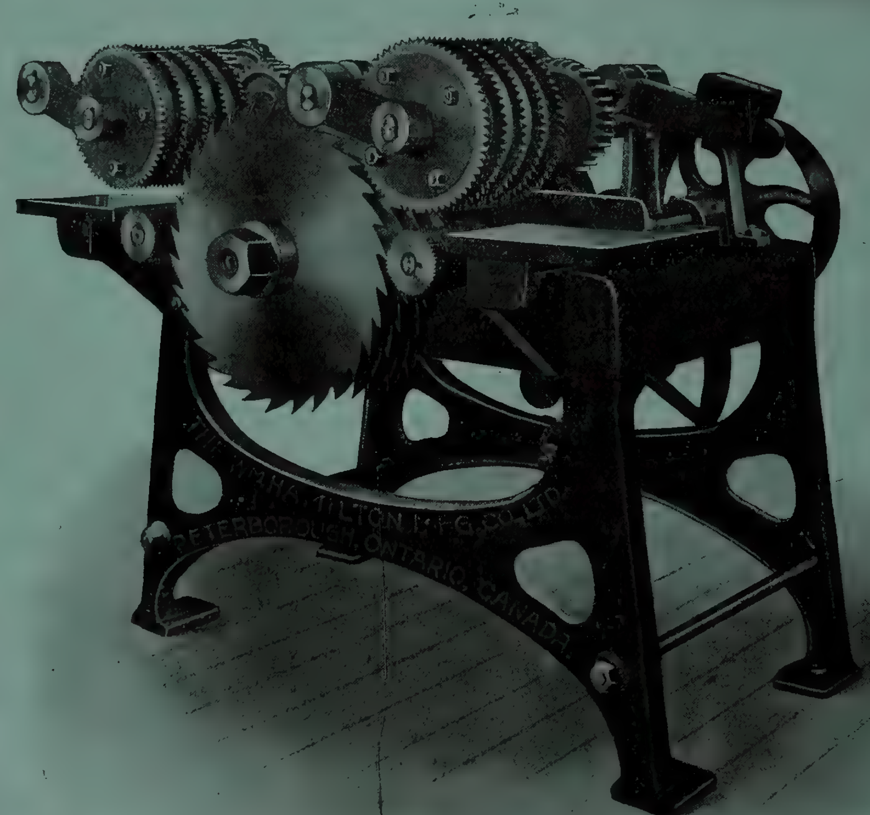
All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14" saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

Get Our Special Catalogue

"Hamilton" Lath Bolter


THE WM. HAMILTON M'F'G CO., LTD.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA

Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20" saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock

We also manufacture single end Bolters, double end Picket Machines, and also Combined Lath Mill & Bolter for use where space in your mill is limited.

Write us for prices.

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

Agents:—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.

There's Satisfaction and Profit in Buying from Fesserton

Right buying means right selling and there's considerable difference between correctly and incorrectly manufactured lumber.

There's a vast difierence, too—and just as important as quality—in the service the buyer gets after placing his order.

You will be delighted with both the lumber and service which you get from Fesserton. Put us to the test on your next requirements.

PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE SHINGLES
LATH, ETC. B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 TORONTO
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Loading Timber at Sillery Cove

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Head Office
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At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

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British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors
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Vancouver Office:
Pacific Building
Hubert C. Gordon
Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCKS AND THE UTMOST IN QUALITY AND SERVICE

MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK
1325-6-7-8 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.
TORONTO, CANADA

WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE SPRUCE HEMLOCK LUMBER AND LATH

BALED SHAVINGS

CAR LOTS

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited
OTTAWA -:- CANADA

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2,800
1 in.	167,300	13,000	38,400	66,700
1¼ in.	76,500	4,000	109,500	2,000
1½ in.	58,000	8,500	69,000	10,500
2 in.	62,800	300	76,000	3,000
2½ in.	42,500	......	58,000	36,500
3 in.	85,500	......	13,500	42,500
4 in.	16,900	......	6,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	31,500	2,200	83,900	104,000
1¼ in.	24,500	200	43,600	25,500
1½ in.	22,200	......	39,700	66,300
2 in.	21,000	......	26,200	63,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500	......	54,000	34,000
1 in.	82,000	3,500	61,000	51,000
1¼ in.	26,800	100	44,200	140,200
1½ in.	29,500	1,600	52,000	29,200
2 in.	22,200	......	25,300	25,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	......	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	4,200	37,000	66,800	1,700
1¼ in.	89,100	53,300	18,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	61,500	100	100
2 in.	87,000	43,000	17,800	200
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	36,700	17,800	25,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—48,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	41,300	22,900	4,000	3,300
1¼ in.	21,000	63,325	600	600
1½ in.	30,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	5,000	11,000	11,500	4,000

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	3,700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	2,000	51,000	7,000
5/4	......	18,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	42,300	39,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	......	200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	1,600	14,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	2,200	8,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	163,000	279,000	39,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	119,200	30,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	31,700	14,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	60,900	30,200	4,000	......
2 in.	68,500	160,000	47,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	20,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	2,150	3,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	235,800	379,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	54,300	94,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	5,700	......	......	......
1½ in.	51,300	71,000	700	......
2 in.	35,000	79,000	12,000	7,500
2½ in.	121,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	12,800	43,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	26,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
¾ in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
1 in.	22,300	15,000	19,400	21,000
1¼ in.	7,000	300	11,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	2,200
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
1 in.	300	53.000	4,800	6.200
1¼ in.	3,300	42,300	......	5,600
1½ in.	6,300	18,100	......	......
2 in.	......	700	......	5,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	6,150
3 in.	......	4,900	......	5,000
4 in.	......	200	......	5.200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	34,000	26,300	1,800	......
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
1 in.	23,000	77,900	5,800	......
1¼ in.	25,000	43,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	1,700	11,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	8,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	3,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	1,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	900	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	2,500	6,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	100	......	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

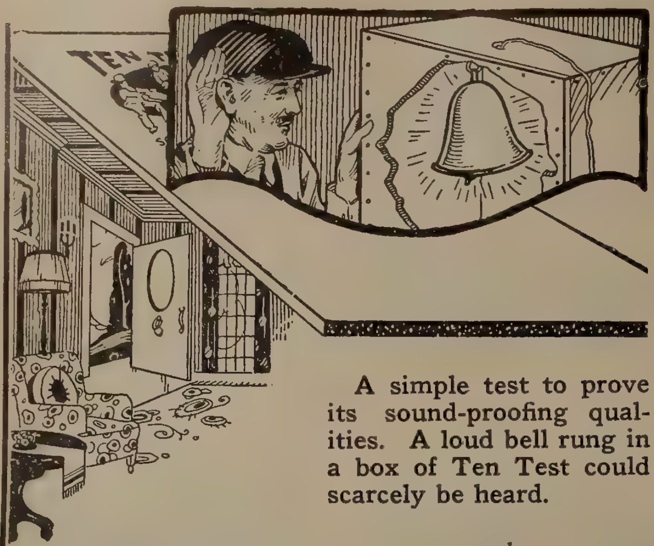
Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.
Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.
Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY



A simple test to prove its sound-proofing qualities. A loud bell rung in a box of Ten Test could scarcely be heard.

The Proof of the Pudding—

TEN TEST TRADE MARK THE BOARD WITH THE 10 TESTED FEATURES *SOLID* FIBRE BOARD

is in the eating and conclusive proof of the superiority of Ten Test Solid Fibre Board is found in its utility and the satisfaction it gives in actual construction work. Those who know it best, know it is best.

The many superior qualities which are combined in Ten Test Solid Fibre Board make it first choice in the selection of materials for construction work. For exterior work —walls with stucco finish that will not crac or chip, defying sun, rain and winds. For interiors—sound deadening walls and ceilings that are fire-resisting, flat surfaced and sanitary. To be used in construction or remodelling over old plaster. Get full particulars.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK *FREE*

This book tells in detail the Certified Tests which were made with this buiding board and which prove its superiority. Address your nearest representative or write direct to—

MANLEY CHEW, Mgr. - PENETANG, ONT. Dept. 2

What Why and How to Build with TEN TEST TRADE MARK *SOLID* FIBRE BOARD

WHITE PINE?

"Pigs is Pigs" and Pine is Pine but there's as much difference between Hocken White Pine and ordinary pine as there is between thoroughbred porkers and ordinary mud-rooters. One order will make it clear.

Hocken White Pine is carefully manufactured from small logs, free from black knots and other defects, and the prompt and intelligent service that brings it to you ensures your complete satisfaction. Go to Hocken for Pine.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

PHONE MAIN 3153

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER

30 Million Feet

In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Write for Quotations

All Grades and Sizes

Stocks at

Pakesley

and

Victoria Harbour

Schroeder Mills & Timber Company

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

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Manufacturers SHEVLIN and Wholesalers

LOG MARK REGISTERED

Lumber and Lath

White Pine - Norway Pine

Immediate Shipment Attractive Prices

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

SERVICE TGF QUALITY

Are You Interested

in the following?

GRADE;—

White Pine Small Log Common and Box largely of a sound knotted nature, thoroughly dry and now in the rough, but can be milled, if so desired, at point of shipment.

QUANTITY;—

800,000′

WIDTHS;—

1x4/9″ estimated 13 per cent 1x4″
11 per cent 1x5″
37 per cent 1x6″
11 per cent 1x7″
19 per cent 1x8″
6 per cent 1x9″
3 per cent 1x11″ and up

LENGTHS;—

10/16′ estimated 5 per cent 10′
8 per cent 11′
19 per cent 12′
14 per cent 13′
14 per cent 14′
18 per cent 15′
22 per cent 16′

Also in the same grade piled separate for width,
1x10″ 10/16′ 53,000′
1x12″ 10/16′ 41,000′

We will quote interesting prices to clean up the block.

TERRY AND GORDON

LIMITED

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

BRANCH
MONTREAL

BRANCH
VANCOUVER

EUROPEAN AGENTS
SPENCER LOCK & Co., LONDON, ENG.

Ontario Representatives for
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING CO., VANCOUVER, B. C

Prompt Shipment **J. L. NEVISON** Dependable Grades

WESTERN SPRUCE—PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

MILLS REPRESENTED

North West Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton, Alta.
Alberta Spruce

Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan Spruce

McElroy Lumber Co. Limited, Victoria, B.C.
Sidney Mills Stock

Complete Stocks on Hand. Modern Planing Mills. All Mills Operating.

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Phone Adelaide 7718

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

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RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000			4/4	8/4		Hemlock Merchantable grade
5	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars		4/4			Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	Each	4/4	6/4		Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars		8/4	12/4		Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars		4/4			Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car		4/4			Butternut Log Run
3	cars		4/4			Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

WIRE PHONE OR WRITE

For your supply of

WANEY BIRCH TIMBER
ROUND BIRCH VENEER LOGS
HARDWOOD and SOFTWOOD SAWN LUMBER

THE WILLIAM J. MURPHY LUMBER CO.
55 St. Francois-Xavier St.,
MONTREAL

P.O. Box 2043 Phone Main 8268

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
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Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

For Prompt Delivery of
Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods
Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT
LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Spruce Jack Pine
LUMBER AT WHOLESALE
We are now sawing. - Special bills cut
We will be pleased to quote prices.
Thirty two years in the wholesale trade

Milling in Transit
A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

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Maximum of Movement
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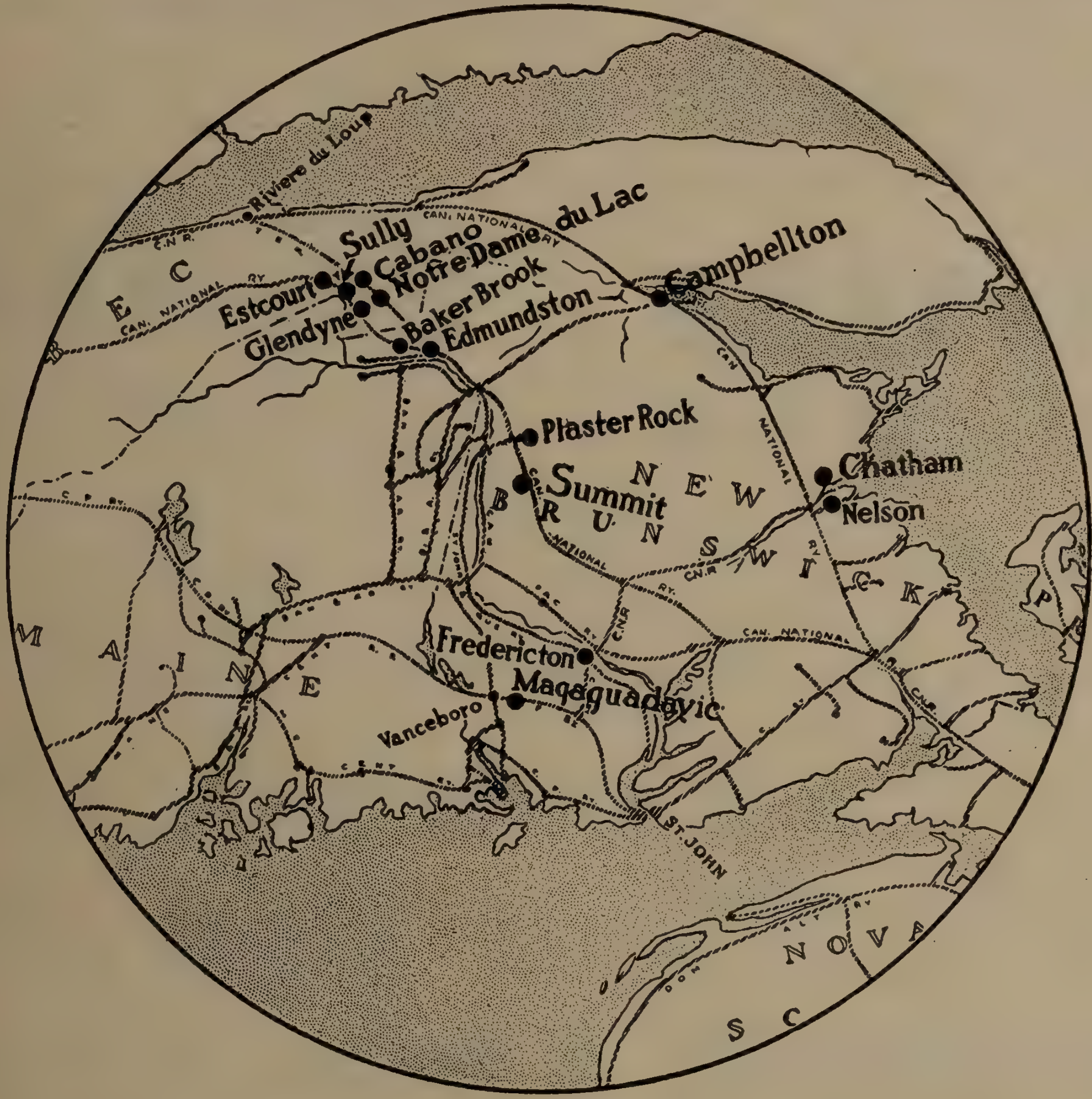

Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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We can mill this if required by the Purchaser.

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Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

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ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

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Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

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High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service and prompt shipment

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All kinds of Sawn Lumber
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Sound Wormy and Mill Cull Jack Pine and Spruce in 1 x 4 and wider, and 2 x 4/6/8 — Merchntable 2 x 4/5/6/7— all heavy to 16 ft. Also Mer. Spruce and Red Pine, 2 x 4 /6/8/10/12 and 1 x 4.—2 x 4 and up and 1 x 4 and up Poplar.

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PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

The Leigh Lumber Co.

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300,000′		2-inch Hem. Long Run.
100,000′		1-inch " " "
2	Cars	2-inch White Pine M. Cull.
5	"	2-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
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1	"	4/4 & 8/4 Black Ash.
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2	"	4/4 Basswood.
3	"	4/4 Crating Birch and Maple.

"Yes, I have it.

No. 1 Hemlock—Longford Stock.
M. R. Hemlock—No. 1 Spruce at Kearney, Ontario.
Also, nice assorted stock of Pine.

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We are always in the market to buy cuts of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine."

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A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good shipping condition on hand

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We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

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METROPOLITAN BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

British Columbia

Lumber Shingles Timbers

Straight or Mixed Cars of

FLOORING MOULDINGS
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SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

If it's

SPRUCE LUMBER

we have it
Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR

93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
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4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

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Kinglake, Ontario

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

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SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

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Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

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SPRUCE - PINE - LATH - SHINGLES
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Service — Quality — Plus Satisfaction

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
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Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
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LIMITED
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Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

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3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
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Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

Good Service

Good Lumber

RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

There is considerable lumber sold every day on the strength of quality alone, and much business is closed with price the deciding factor.

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APEX sales are made on quality and price—PLUS SERVICE. And the extent to which we give good service and good lumber is measured by the fact that the big majority of our first customers are with us today. Repeat orders is the only true gauge of satisfactory sales.

TRY APEX the next time you want BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

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Sawn Lumber of the Better Kind

Manufactured in Modern Mills by Men Who Know How

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SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, LATH SHINGLES AND RAILWAY TIES

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Try McDonagh Lumber for Bigger Business

Conditions have greatly improved during the past few weeks, so much so, that good business is waiting for the merchant with the right goods.

Select yours now from the following:

Birch, Elm, Maple, Basswood, Brown Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut, Poplar.

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Dry Hardwood for October Shipment

3	cars	6/4"	Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
8	"	4/4"	Soft Elm No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
3	"	8/4"	Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 40% F.A.S.
8	"	4/4"	Basswood No. 1 & B.
2	"	4/4"	Basswood No. 2 & 3 Com. 15% No. 3.
3	"	6/4"	Beech No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
3	"	5/4"	S. Maple Mill Run.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
7	"	12/4"	H. Maple No. 1 & B.
5	"	6/4"	H. Maple No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
4	"	4/4"	H. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
2	"	8/4"	Rock Elm No. 2 & B.
2	"	12/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
3	"	8/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
1	"	8/4"	Birch No. 1 & B. 10" & up.
8	"	4/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
200	MFt	4/4"	Hardwood Crating.
50	MFt	4/4"	Elm Crating.

This lumber is ready for immediate shipment.

Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
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Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY WALNUT VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

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Car	4/4	FAS Red Gum.
"	6/4	x 10 & wider FAS Red Oak Step Plank.
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"	4/4	FAS Fig. Honduras Mahogany.
"	4/4	FAS Black Walnut.
"	4/4	FAS Qtd. White Oak.
"	4/4	FAS Plain White and Red Oak.

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MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

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BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In all dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut Ontario and Quebec stock

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AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

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WHITE PINE
RED PINE
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Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment

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Now Specializing in

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Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

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—Manufacturers of—

Fir Cedar Spruce Lath Pine Lumber

These products are ready for immediate shipment in straight or assorted cars. Stock is extra dry and properly manufactured.

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Hardwoods
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We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours

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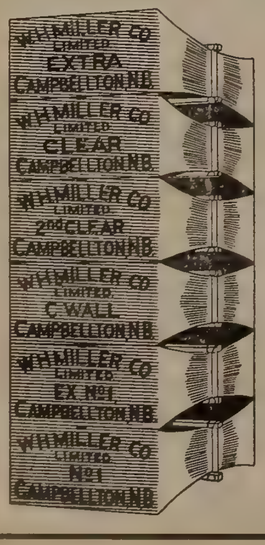
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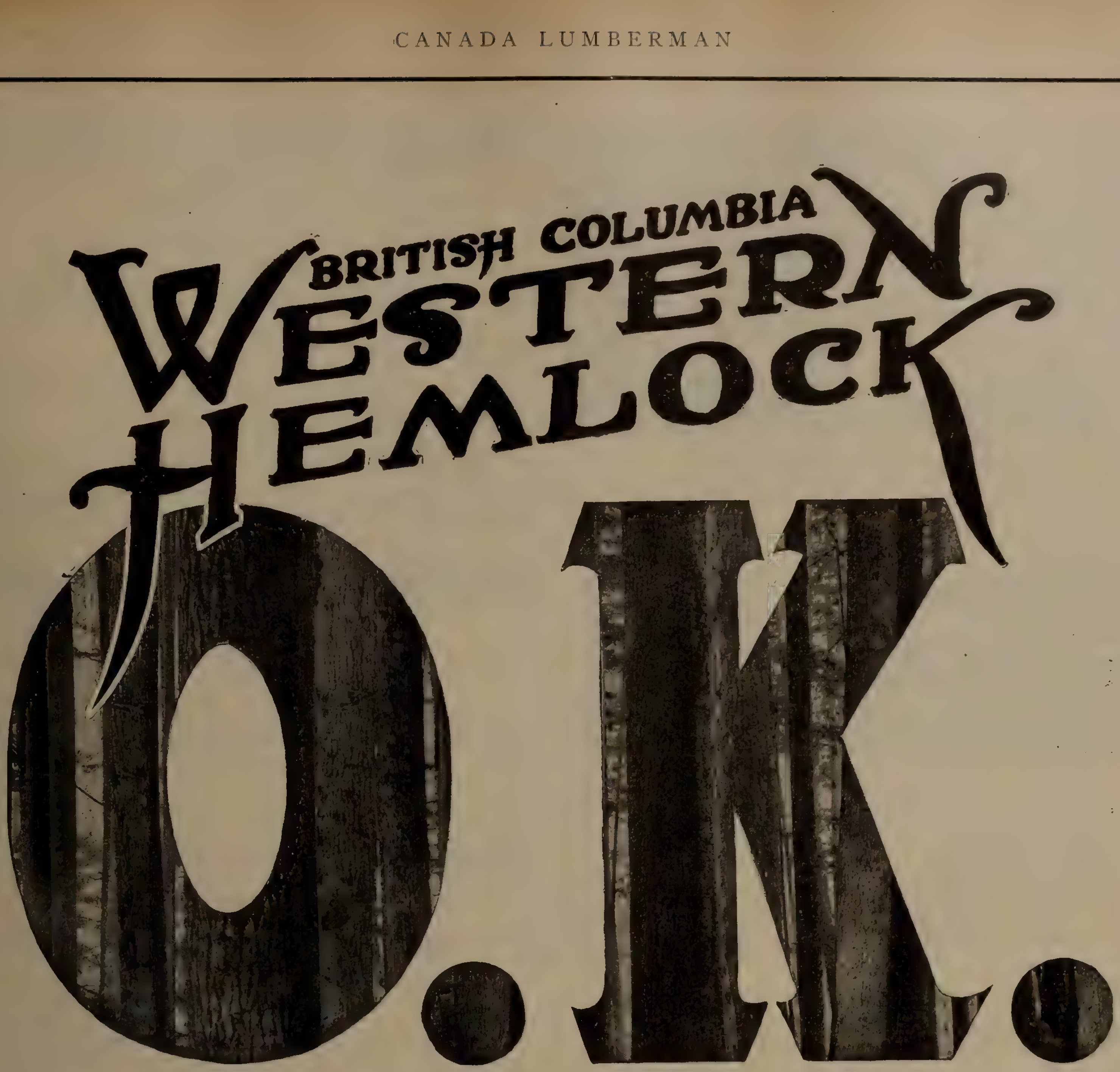

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Pulpwood, Lumber,
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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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Stock Widths 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

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Red Gum Sap Gum (plain or quartered) Oak (plain or quarter cut.) Ash Maple

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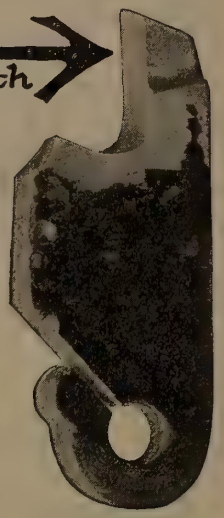
The Service given by the teeth of SIMONDS Inserted Tooth Cut-off Saws

From that — the new tooth

To this — the used Tooth



Using Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws results in a distinct saving to the millman. The teeth which are renewable can be used to the final stub. That's because of the extra fine steel that goes into them, as well as their mechanical construction. Because of the manner in which they are off-set the teeth may be worn without resetting. Simonds is the only saw of the kind the teeth of which do not require some form of rivets. There is no hammering of rivets to disturb the tension of the plate as often happens with other saws. When Simonds teeth are sprung into position they are firmly locked in the plate. This is the safe and economical saw to use.

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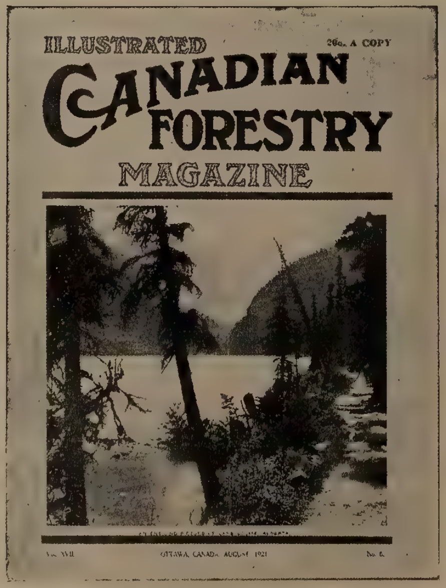
It is a focus point of business information for Lumbermen.

Nothing technical, nothing long-winded. Every page written and illustrated for popular reading.

THE biggest business in Canada just now is to prop up the timber supply, to oust forest fires, to give forest industries and forest employment a guarantee of **permanence**. This cannot be effected until Public Opinion throws its full power behind the forest protection movement. Public Opinion cannot be handcuffed by a policeman. It cannot be threatened. It must be won by persistent Education, and **that** is the mammoth job of the Canadian Forestry Association which publishes the Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine.

Forest Protection, as promoted by the Canadian Forestry Association, brings positive profits to the entire lumber industry.

You and your company can help sustain the strongest and cheapest business insurance ever developed by getting behind this Association as 2,000 other lumbermen have already done. We ask you for nothing except that you carry the blank paper and printing costs of your personal copies of the Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine. It will give you a personal and entertaining contact with the whole forest protection movement. That amounts to two dollars for 16 issues until the end of 1923. The coupon in the centre will carry your friendly answer.



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Canadian Forestry Association,
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WHAT LEADING LUMBERMEN SAY:

W. Gerard Power: "I wish you all success in this great work. I consider that the programme you have laid out will do more to save the forests of this province and the Dominion than anything else that has ever been undertaken."

W. E. Bigwood: "Permit me to congratulate you on the successful year just closed by the Canadian Forestry Association. You are entitled to the hearty support of every producer and user of wood."

A FEW RECENT ARTICLES FOR LUMBERMEN

A defence of the 'predatory' lumberman.
Seaplanes in forest protection.
Timber riches or idle wastes?
Scientific forest protection.
What is the cost of growing timber?
Wild animals of Canada.
Champion wood cutters of the world.
The Reindeer industry in Canada.
Packs, packing and pack saddles.
Spotting fires from lookouts.
Planting the sand banks of Prince Edward County.
A tree three million years old.

THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

Pioneer and Leader
in the Industry

Canada Lumberman
Founded 1880

Recognized Authority
for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, October 1, 1922 No. 19

Making Railway Ties---The Bed of the Nation

How Important Industry in Northern Ontario Is Carried on Both in the Sawmill and in the Bush—Activities of Largest Railway Tie Concern in the Province

By Alfred C. Weight

The railroads of Canada play a prominent and vital part in the lumber operations of Northern Ontario inasmuch as they are large purchasers and users of one of Ontario's leading lumber products,—railway ties. The ties form the bed of the railroad and the railroads the bed of the nation for transportation facilities, and in these days of keen competition and the carrying of huge loads, the tie has to uphold enormous weights. The principal wood used for ties in Northern Ontario are tamarac, jack pine and spruce, the leader of all being the jack pine. The tamarac and jack pine withstand the weather conditions and hold the rail spikes firmer than the spruce.

The great jack pine area is to be found adjacent to the Algoma Central Railway, and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways west of Sudbury, many ties are also produced along the T. & N.O. Railway. The average life of the tie is about eight years. When the fact is taken into consideration that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines use about fifteen million ties annually, this means that around one hundred million ties have to be produced for these two roads alone during the period of the life of a single tie. Great Britain and Europe have been creosoting their "sleepers" for the past forty years. The Canada Creosoting Company have now six plants for the treatment of wood products in operation in various parts of the Dominion and a great many ties are creosoted by this concern. It is coming to the time when the Canadian railways will have to use the creosoted tie. If the average tie (untreated) costs 50 cents to produce and its life is eight years, and a creosoted tie of the same grade costs $1.00 with a life of twenty-five years, it is a saving of 50% on every tie produced.

Mill Made Ties are the Best

The tie making has been mostly in the past years done entirely by hand, but the modern method of equipped tie mills is producing ties more rapidly and of perfect alignment, which is a prime necessity in the tie and enables it to be produced at less cost.. The hewing of ties in the bush is a menace to the life of the standing timber for the reason that the refuse from the making is left on the ground, which becomes a fire hazard. The making of the ties at the mill leaves only the usual amount of refuse in the woods as any ordinary logging operation.

There are several producers of ties in Ontario, but not so many producers of the mill made tie. The largest of the latter class are Austin & Nicholson, who operate mills at Nicholson and Dalton on the C.P.R. west of Chapleau. It is interesting to visit these mills and watch the tie in the making. The product of this firm is practically all jack pine ties, but by the modern method of sawing, there is no waste left over as the case of the hand-made product for the refuse after the tie is cut is turned into profitable lumber and lath.

The Nicholson mill of Austin & Nicholson showing large pond

The Dalton mill showing ties coming out on live rolls

The waste produced annually in the operation of hand-made ties must amount to many thousand board feet and pieces of lath, and at the present time our governments continually talk timber conservation which is certainly becoming necessary. Such firms as Austin & Nicholson are already working along these lines.

There appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" in May of last year an article on the mills of this firm, but at the time the large plant at Dalton was still under construction. I shall give a detailed description of these mills as I saw them in operation recently. The Nicholson mills, situated on the Windermere Lake, is equipped with a Waterous circular mill, Waterous carriage, steam feed, hand set, Mershon horizontal resaw, Waterous edger, slab slasher, trimmers and Payette lath bolter and lath machine. The logs come from the jack ladder to the saw, are flipped on the carriage, set, one cut, back, flipped and reset, second cut, dogs released and a sixteen-foot tie drops on to the live rolls. The total time taken up is thirty seconds, or for a four-cut tie (squared) around fifty-five seconds. The tie continues its journey on the live rolls to the butting saw, where it is butted and cut into eight-foot lengths, thence on to the inspector who inspects and stamps it as the case may be,—1st, 2nd or cull; it next passes direct into the waiting cars.

Splendid System of Handling Cars

Let us now go back to the slab or the by-product of the tie. The slab, after dropping from the carriage, passes on to a traverse table, which takes it to the resaw. If there is more than one board in the slab, the reverse rolls bring it back for re-entry. The mill at Nicholson produces 2,000 standard ties every ten-hour shift, the by-products being about 25,000 feet of lumber and 18,000 pieces of lath every ten hours. The lumber is graded and piled in the yard, and also a great quantity passes through the P. B. Yates No. 91 planer and matcher.

There is one thing a millman visiting this plant notices and that is, the precision and steadiness with which the machinery runs (although it is beginning to climb up in age.) I was informed the mill had only lost 1½ hours since the opening of the season. This is a tribute to the superintendent, Mr. Sheffield, and his staff. There is a fine system of handling cars. From the C.P.R. main line it is up-grade to a point straight past the mill and to the piling ground. when a supply of cars is needed, the C.P.R. puts in a whole train at a time. The yard is double-track from the car storage past the mill and then by a second connection to the C.P.R. This double track is used at the one time for loading (two cars abreast) from the start of the car from the storage yard to the mill, and when loaded on to the yard limit, the whole operation is performed by gravity, thus eliminating the use of a yard engine.

Let us now take the train and continue westward to Dalton. This is the second town that Austin & Nicholson are putting on the map. The first thing seen is the vast level piling yard which will easily hold 100,000,000 feet of lumber. The company have their own standard gauge railroad to the mill, a distance of 3½ miles. In going to the mill a curve is rounded and the sight that meets the eye, is a magnificent setting for a lumbering operation,—a beautiful lake lying between high rocky hills in the heart of the virgin timber. This lake (Shikwamkwa Lake) has a remarkable feature for a mill , it is long and about the middle of its length comes to a narrows, with sufficient flat land to hold the mill, the yard on the east and the growing village on the west side, the narrows being spanned by a trestle bridge. The mill situated at the narrows, possesses a natural log storage above and below the plant. Mr. Nicholson was showing the superintendent, Mr. Aubery Miller, late of the Strong Lumber Co., around the log storage pond and as they stood beside it the former said,—"Can you tell me how many logs are in the pond, Mr. Miller?"

Mr. Miller took a good look and replied,—"Can you tell me Mr. Nicholson, how many beans there are in a bag?" Anyway there were over 500,000 logs in the pond.

How The Dalton Plant is Operated

The equipment of this mill is in every way modern and consists of a Waterous double cut band mill, Waterous carriage, steam feed, steam set works, and on the left side a Waterous circular, Waterous carriage, steam feed, hand set, P. B. Yates horizontal resaw, E. Long Mfg. Co. specially-built tie edger, E. Long Co. lumber edger and Waterous bull edger, special tie slasher, trimmers and Payette lath mill, three Waterous boilers and Waterous twin engine of 500 h.p., up-to-date filing room. Electric light is generated by a Waterous-McEwen medium speed engine driving a General Electric, direct current generator; another engine drives the burner conveyor. The burner is of the open type, the mill refuse falling on to a concrete foundation built up from the water. Much of the heavy work, as in old mills, is done away with. The transferring of ties or lumber or slabs from one set of rolls to another is all done by foot pedals, and as long as the operator watches his work, there is very little chance of congestion.

When the logs reach the top of the jack ladder, the checker uses his foot pedals which operate kickers either to the band or circular saws. After the ties leave the band mill, they travel along to a traverse table that conveys them to the tie slasher (butts and cuts to length in one operation). From there the ties continue to the inspector who marks them and they next pass through a special tie edger. As they proceed on their journey they pass a corps of men who watch for any waney edge. Discovered the waney ties are all pulled aside and the bark removed by hand. They next pass back on the rolls and on out of the mill where they travel by a second inspector who checks the work of the first inspector and does the stamping. Finally they reach the cars. Ties leaving the circular mill, pass on to the rolls, and then are switched on to an overhead carrier that is operated by endless chains equipped with special dogs. They next travel up over the mill to be brought down again to the tie slasher and follow on the same as those coming from the band saw.

A yard view of the Dalton mill of Austin & Nicholson

The lumber produced at the Dalton mill is loaded direct from the sorting table on to cars, and taken to the yard at the C.P.R. for piling. A feature worthy of notice is the lath mill. It is equipped with a travelling belt about three feet wide, with a working face of about eight feet. The finished lath drop from the lath machine on to the belt and naturally spread themselves out as the belt is in motion. This enables the sorting to be done more thoroughly and rapidly. Bundle racks are placed at convenient positions to receive the lath. At the present time there is only one unit in operation, and on the night of July 13th, 50,000 pieces were made. The ties and switch sets from these mills are shipped to the creosote plant at Sudbury for treatment.

Large stock of lath ready for shipment, by-product of the tie industry

The daily output at the Dalton mill is about 6,500 ties, 100,000 feet of lumber and 75,000 pieces of lath every twenty-four hours.

There is no doubt of the future of the tie industry, for as long as Canada has railroads, they must have ties, and owing to the position of this great area where the jack pine stands—very nearly in the middle of the Dominion,—this section of Ontario should see many years of prosperity..

Program of Lumber Standardization Movement

Dr. Wilson Compton, of Washington, Secretary, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, says that it is expected that the Central Committee on Lumber Standards will meet promptly, with the Secretary of Commerce and that it will have available for consideration a careful analysis of the facts as brought out at the various conferences and elsewhere touching the three main points of the program of lumber standards, namely.

First, Lumber grades and grade names;
Second, Lumber sixes, and
Third, Guarantees for the protection of the public.

Announcement to the lumber trade in behalf of the Central Committee on lumber standards may therefore be expected in the not distant future.

If constantly in mind may be kept the determination to get the **facts first** and to take no final action until all the facts have been considered; that lumber standards and lumber trade practices may be permanently improved only by a process of gradual development and education and not by a sudden or hasty change; that greater convenience and economy in the use of lumber will add to the permanent lumber demand and make possible substantial extension of the lumber trade; that the consumers of lumber are expected to meet the producers half way; and that the basic purposes of the consideration of lumber standards throughout the country is to demonstrate that the lumber industry can conduct its business efficiently and honestly, and with due regard to the interests of the public whose needs it serves, and thus to place a permanent and effective obstacle in the way of the constant agitation for government regulation in some form or other, then practical progress can be made in this program of lumber standards which will mean not only greater economy, better satisfaction among lumber users, but greater stability and larger and more certain profits to the lumbermen, and a higher place in public esteem for the lumber indusry of the United States.

National Retailers Will Meet in Cleveland

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, at the Hotel Winton, on October 25th, 26th and 27th, in their sixth annual convention. Every preparation is being made for the success of the gathering, and it is pointed out that in these days of uncertainty and rapidly-changing conditions in all lines of business, it is most important that all those who are responsible for the success or failure of the business in which they are engaged, should keep abreast of the times.

Good Bushmen are Scarce in the Ottawa Valley

Some Companies Sending to Lower Quebec for Labor—Wages are Higher and Dearer Lumber is in Sight—Regulation of the Lumberjack

Fairly good prospects of a reduced log production in the Ottawa Valley Woods camps during the 1922-23 season are not altogether lacking, as owing to a shortage of woods labor, and skilled bush help, which prevailed at Ottawa up to Sept. 20th., some companies were sending agents to Gaspe, Quebec, to get the woodsmen they desired.

In other years Ottawa Valley companies also "imported" woodsmen from Gaspe, but the percentage was considerably smaller than what it is this year. Some companies are bringing in the Gaspe workers in two hundred man lots. To get them, thousands of dollars have to be expended by companies requiring them, in railway fares and expenses, en route to Ottawa where the men actually are placea on the pay rolls of the Companies.

In the minds of several lumber operators the day of the old generation of Ottawa Valley lumbermen is pretty well gone, and not likely to return quickly, unless some unforseen event transpires. The war and the forming of forestry battalions is blamed as the root of the evil, if evil it is, as hundreds of former woods workers who went overseas and returned, have apparently quit the bush for good and are following other persuits.

The drop in the wages paid for labor, and the tendency of many who could go to the woods to loaf around the parks of the cities until the nights get cold and force them to work, together with the migration of hundreds of workers from the Ottawa Valley to the Western harvest fields are among the other elements which enter into the situation.

Some companies have been more fortunate than others in manning camps this fall. Still there are many camps which are not yet filled and with some of the men to fill them still in Gaspe, the prospect is not the brighest and valuable days of good log making weather have gone by without the usual woods camps production resulting.

No general panic, however, has arisen from the shortage, and it is expected that the completion of the Western harvest that many workers will return east and will be glad of the chance to go to the lumber camps, if they are not by then already filled.

The complaint about the wages being paid this year shows that they are considerably higher than those paid prior to the war.

The Average Pay for a Decade

A general average of wages pain in the Ottawa Valley lumber camps for woods labor since the year 1913-14 up to the present is as follows:—

Season of	Wages
1913-14	$18 to $26 per month and board
1914-15	26 to 35 per month and board
1915-16	35 to 42 per month and board
1916-17	50 to 60 per month and board
1917-18	50 to 60 per month and board
1918-19	55 to 65 per month and board
1919-20	65 to 75 per month and board
1920-21	26 to 32 per month and board
1921-22	30 to 35 per month and board

By the foregoing it is shown that the wages being paid by the lumber companies for bush labor this year are approximately from thirty three and one third to sixty six and two thirds per cent above the wages paid during the season of 1913-14 or the last of the pre-war years.

In addition to the high labor costs which the companies have had to carry for five years preceding the season of 1921, there have also been high food charges, and the wherewithal to fill the item, "and board," has been a considerable one to most lumber operators.

The following table contains figures taken from the books of a well known Ottawa Valley Company which set forth the prices ot food and operating items entering into the lumbermen's costs.

Tea, per lb.	1913-14	$ .13½	$ .32½	$ .26	
Pork, per bbl.	1913-14	11.00	55.00	40.00	(1921)
Beans, per bush.	1913-14	2.00	8.00	3.25	
Flour, per bbl.	1913-14	4.40	11.90	6.50	(1921)
Hay, per ton.	1913-14	15.00	35.00	21.00	
Oats per bush.	1913-14	.32- 38	1.00	.47	
Axes, per doz.	1913-14	6.00	15.00	9.50	

Canned goods which are also extensively used in most camps increased considerably during the period of the war, but are now somewhat closer to normal, being only from around seventy five cents to one dollar and a quarter higher than pre-war quotations Harness, leather, iron, pike poles, peavies, and other camp equipment had also correspondingly increased in prices and in most instances is selling to-day at considerably above pre-war figures.

Overhead Goes on all the Time

"All these items have to be taken into consideration as well as the cost of lumber when it comes to producing lumber, and anyone can readily see that if the production is cut down through the inefficiency of woods labor, that the overhead cost goes on just the same, and consequently means higher priced lumber" remarked the head of a large firm.

"To produce lumber at low cost and market it at a fair profit, it is necessary that the lumber operator must pay careful attention to his woods labor forces and aim to get a maximum production, during the period he operates his camps" he added.

By the above explanation it will readily be seen how serious has been the decline in the efficiency of the lumberjacks who went to the woods prior to the outbreak of the war, as compared with the less efficient class of labor which has been manning the woods camps at top heavy wages for the last few years.

Taking log makers as a class. There is a striking example shown in recent years of the decline in production per gang per day in many woods camps of the Valley with consequent loss to the lumber companies. Prior to the war the "old time" log makers turned in from 165 to 175 logs per day and enjoyed it and thought nothing about it, because the other men in the camps were doing the same and they did not want to lag behind. Last year's experience was that only from 100 to 125 logs per man were being made. When peak wages were being paid the class of woods labor then employed turned in from only 75 to 100 logs per man per day.

Several lumbermen in the Valley share the view that the higher the wages paid indifferent woodsmen the less work they did. But the whole trouble and expense to the companies did not stop there. When the peak or top heavy woods labor wages were being made, men went into the bush and besides performing less work than years ago, felt they had made a winters stake when they had a few hundred dollars in their pockets, and decided to depart from the woods.

Again production suffered, and the company employing such a lumberjack lost the amount it paid for his railway fare into the bush. Another man had to be secured to take his place and again there was added cost to the company in railway fare. Sometimes we had to keep as many as three gangs to ensure one operation. One gang working, one coming out and another going in" remarked one lumberman.

Experienced Men are Most Desired

In face of the ups and downs the lumbermen have had in connection with woods labor during the last five or six years, they are now beginning to realize what it cost them in dollars and cents, and are setting about getting, wherever possible, experienced and efficient woodsmen.

The old generation of the Ottawa Valley woodsman, operators generally agree, has passed out of the woods for good, and it is believed that it will be a long day before a new generation takes its place from the Ottawa Valley families, and such a generation, if ever it arrives, will take years of training.

Various reasons for the dropping off of the experienced woodsmen and their disinclinaton to go back to the woods have been given, but the principal one was due to the war.

The raising of the various forestry battalions caused many of not only the younger generation of woodsmen to go overseas, but also many of the older and more experienced hands. Of those who remained many quit the camps and went to work in munition fac-

At the close of the war those who had gone overseas, returned and scores if not hundreds of them availed themselves of the vocational training courses afforded by the government, learned trades, and followed them, to go back to the woods no more.

At the commencement of this year it was thought there would be a good supply of labor as there was considerable unemployment. Building and other activities, however, took a spurt taking up a goodly portion of the unemployed, and then the western harvest came along, which finally removed all available surplus of unemployment, and created a shortage of men, such as were suitable for the woods.

All of the men who will go to the woods from the Ottawa Valley, have not taken vocational training courses, adopted trades or callings, or gone west, but are still back on the farm, from whence they do not intend to leave until their grain, root, and other crops have been safely harvested and stored. The percentage of bush help from this source, however, is small, and as in other years it is late getting to the scene of woods operations.

Sending to Gaspe for Men

Consequently when the shortage began to assert itself the heads of the companies began to cast about, and finally several manufacturers remembered the staunch woodsmen from Gaspe which in other years paid their own railway fare to Ottawa to hire, and began seeking them. The number of Gaspe woodsmen offering on the Ottawa labor market at the start of the season was small, so the companies in their extremity, decided to send agents into Gaspe to get them.

This entailed the cost and expense of a Company man to get the men and then having to pay their way back from Gaspe to Ottawa, where their pay with the Company began. When employment agents were employed to get men the commission paid them was $2 per man. In the case of some companies who desire to secure their men quickly they wire ahead to someone in Gaspe to round up the men paying him one dollar per head, and then the Company's agent goes and gets them.

In the case of one well known Ottawa Company over 200 men were brought from Gaspe during the week ending Sept. 16th. The cost, it was estimated, including railroad fare and meals ranged from $20 to $26 per man. Around Sept. 20th, reports were current that other companies were also going into Gaspe district to get woods labor. One concern confidentially informed the writer that it had over 150 men ready to ship as soon as its agent arrived.

In various circles the complaint has been put forward that the reason some persons do not wish to go to the woods is because the hours of work are too long. "The hours may seem long at first, especially in September and October, two of our best log making months, when the men work from dawn till dark, but in the winter there is only about seven hours of daylight in the woods at the most, and the men are only away from the camp for about nine hours, including their trip to their work and their return to the camp. How many eight hour day men are there who do not spend around half an hour each way in going to and coming from their work?" asked the operator.

What is the Best Plan of Payment

Complaint has also been heard in the ranks of Ottawa Valley woodsmen that the pay is too low, and they can make as much money this winter at home as going to the bush for the companies. Some of these men were in the bush when the peak wages were being paid, and think that the drop in remuneration is a direct financial gain to the lumber operators all of which goes into this mystical somewhere "the immense profits of the lumbermen."

With the complaints about the drop in wages has also come different ideas as to how men should be paid. One of the principal suggestions has been that the men should be paid so much per tree felled or so much per log made, similiar to the system followed by pulp wood operators in several districts where the workers, are paid on what is known as the "piece work" system.

When this subject was broached to several lumbermen, they agreed that it might be all right for the pulp operators as the trees felled were more of a uniform size, grew thickly together in spruce swamps, and the cutter did not have to waste much time if any, in getting from a tree he had just felled to the next one that was to come under his axe or saw.

In lumbering operations they considered such a system as unpracticable and unworkable. The head of an organization which had given the "piece work" system a tryout two seasons ago, said it could not be feasibly carried out, owing to the nature of the work.

"Lumber cutting operations are a great deal different from pulp cutting operations. In lumbering the trees are not so much of a uniform size. They grow farther apart. Some are much harder to get at than others, and the worker must needs lose time in getting from one tree to another suitable one. It might be that two men might fall half a dozen small trees easy of access while the same number of men might take longer to fell one large tree, located in a difficult place. The result would be one gang of two men would have several more logs than the other. Thus even the second gang which had worked longer, would receive less pay for its efforts than the first gang on the "piece work" system."

In addition to the foregoing there would be considerable extra checking and tallying up on the work of each woodsman, which would mean more book keeping in the camps.

Your Letterhead as an Advertisement

Individuality is the main spring of successful advertising and the letterhead is a subject to which every business man should give special attention. Here is a chance to show real originality. No genius is required. The letterhead is a personal sheet of business from your firm and should have something on it that will not only attract the attention of the reader but also stick in his mind, unconsciously, like a proverb.

What that individual something should be depends upon your business and what you are specializing in. It doesn't take a great strain of the mental powers to recall certain characteristics of national advertisers whose advertisements you read in magazines, on billboards, etc. There's something about the layout of them that tells you immediately who they are and what they are selling without looking for the firm name. That's individuality; and these individualities are found wherever these firms' goods are displayed.

Take the retail lumber merchant. What individuality or discrimination can be put in his advertising? The most logical place to make a start would be in the printed heading of letters sent to patrons. Mr. Retailer, letterhead is your silent representative, yet it can say a whole host of things if given half a chance. It faces every person with whom you correspond. It can merely be a sheet with a few printed words about lath, shingles and lumber,—quality and service, thrown in for good luck, or it can be an attractive announcement of your special facilities in supplying plans for buildings; it can illustrate your splendid office building conveying an air of confidence to customers; in it can be included a small picture of your fleet of motor trucks, an assurance of quick delivery, which will be broadcasted to everyone to whom you write; a photograph of a particular building, the materials and plans of which you supplied, may be advertised to decided advantage in the corner of your letterhead.

If you have a new building and are proud of it, take a snap and reproduce it as a feature in your letterhead together with the announcement that your mill is now producing the best work in the country. Your yard is doubtless laid out in an economical manner, a picture of it with its neat piles and alleys would certainly brighten a dull letterhead.

So much for illustrations. The letterhead is a means of letting the reader know from what company the letter came. The name should, then be placed prominently at the top of the page. Before going farther, it might be mentioned that many firms have obtained wide popularity by utilizing a certain original type of letter which they persistently employ for their name signature and display headings in newspaper and magazine advertising. This is a point well worth remembering. While it may cost a trifle more, the individuality in display type has won world wide publicity for many advertisers. This remark is a little away from letterheads, but it affords thought for those who are studying methods for the effective publicity of their business.

Next to the name in the letter heading the specialities that are made or sold by the firm should be given prominence. This is the item that should be the real drawing card of the letterhead. Anyone with an atom of imagination can, with a few suggestions, set to work and produce a really attractive letterhead. The recipient of a letter which bears a bright message of service, or a particular sales feature is given a much better impression than he obtains from a dull heading, merely mentioning a few staples and offering no inducements or remarks regarding service, stock, equipment or other facilities.

Many retailers have employed service phrases, such as, "We supply more than lumber," and have received much publicity as the result. These slogans, as they are sometimes called, can be given additional prominence by placing them in quotation immediately beneath the firm name or in other prominent positions in the heading.

As many retail lumber merchants are taking a step forward and supplying all the requirements, including plans for the small home, it is incumbent on them that they study modern methods of publicity to let the public know what they can do and what they have done. Above all a good grade of paper should be used with an effective typographical arrangement. Avoid cheapness, flamboyancy and bombast. Let your letterhead be neat, inviting and dignified. Study the display, type and style of what others are doing in this line.

Great Logging Season is Under Way

The greatest logging boom that has ever hit Vancouver Island in now under way in the Cowichan and Nitinat Lake district, the richest timber belt on the British Columbia Coast, according to information sent to the Parliament Buildings recently. The output of logs from Cowichan Lake over the Cowichan Lake line of the C.P.R. has now jumped to 1,000,000 feet a day. This is just twice the total daily shimpents early this season. To cope with the traffic the C.P.R. has had to put on three complete train crews running from Cowichan Lake to where the logs are loaded, down to Duncan, on the main Island line of the C.P.R., and from there up to Chemainus and Crofton.

Fifty-Five Years in Lumber Business and Still Going Strong

Recalling the Days when Mill Run White Pine Sold at Eight Dollars and a Teamster and His Horses Worked in the Bush for Two Dollars a Day Minus Board.

Wm. Laking, Hamilton, Ont.

A connecting link of the present with the past, Mr. Wm. Laking, of Hamilton, is one of the few landmarks in the lumbering line who has not been carried away by the passing years. Fifty-five years in the lumber business and still going strong. With brisk step, a winning smile and cheerful disposition, he was one of those who enjoyed every minute of the annual outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association up the Great Lakes in June last. Although he was the oldest man in the party of nearly two hundred, yet in many respects he was the youngest for it was a pleasure to see him walk the decks and chat with his many friends, on the promenade deck and in the dining room. He well remembers when good, mill run pine lumber sold at $8. to $10. per M. and a teamster and his horses could be hired for $2.00 a day, the man boarding both himself and his team. It was no unusual occurrence for Mr. Laking himself to drive oxen for skidding pine logs in East and West Flamboro Townships, Wentworth County, when the snow was deep and the thermometer many degrees below zero. He was not afraid of work or long hours, and such a thing as overtime never entered his mind.

An Englishman by birth, Mr. Laking first saw the light of day on October 11th 1845 in Lincolnshire and is, consequently, in his 77th year. He is the youngest of a family of twelve, and when seventeen years of age made up his mind that he would come to Canada where a brother had already located in East Flamboro Township, not far from Hamilton. Mr. Laking had no money, having borrowed the necessary funds to pay his passage, and on the way out the "Norwegian" was shipwrecked and he lost his few personal belongings except those contained in a small hand bag. On arrival he worked the first winter for his board. The second winter he secured a job in the bush in Norfolk County squaring timber and learning to use the ax and the saw. He then returned to the farm for two years, and in the course of time had handed back to his brother the passage money which he borrowed.

In Business for Himself at Twenty

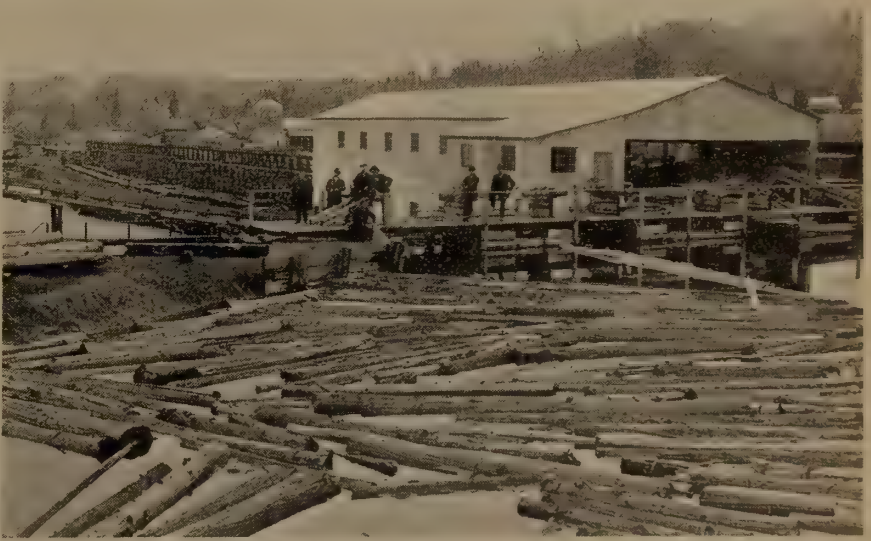
George Green was the owner of a small shingle mill at Mountsberg, East Flamboro, and one spring in the days before Confederation, hired the twenty-year old English boy to drive a team. There he worked for a season along with Horne Thompson, manager of the mill. Green was anxious to sell out and offered Thompson and Laking the mill and stock for $2,000. Neither of the would-be purchasers had any money but they had faith in themselves and the future, Green was thoroughly convinced that given half a chance, the fellows would make good. They took over the plant and began making shingles, which were then put up in half "squares," 720 shingles to the square. The white pine logs were first cut to the required length with a cross-cut saw. The blocks were then steamed and next transferred to a Lockport shingle slicer, an up-and-down device which cut them into shingles. Compared with the accurately-gauged, swiftly-moving shingle machines of the present day, the "Lockport" was a crude affair but it answered the purpose fairly well half a century ago.

When Thompson and Laking took over the mill they were successful, conveying the shingles to Dundas and shipping a large quantity of them to the United States. A number of the settlers of East and West Flamboro had several acres of good pine timber on their farms which they were anxious to sell for a little cash as they looked upon it more or less as a detriment to their farms, and Mr. Laking and his associate bought a great many small patches of bush. They also went into the Scotch settlement and bought one bush containing about six hundred splendid pine trees, for six hundred dollars, the owners allowing them, without security, to cut this timber into shingles and sell the product to pay them for the timber.

Meanwhile the equipment of the mill at Mountsberg had been increased by the addition of a small circular saw, and the new firm was going strong, clearing off its obligations and paying for timber as it went along. Mr. Laking about this time assumed a little more responsibility by getting married and also taking over the management of three other small sawmills at Carlisle, Strabane and Freelton.

Failing to keep them going as times had grown dull, the operators were only too willing to lease their plants to Mr. Laking. He brought logs within a radius of five to six miles to the mills and converted them into lumber, a large proportion of the output being sold to the late Robert Stewart, of Guelph. About this time, Mr Laking was elected as a councillor for East Flamboro and served five years, and one year as Deputy Reeve. As the timber gradually became cut out in the district around Hamilton, Mr. Laking began looking for other fields to conquer. He bought a mill at Uhthoff, in Simcoe County, ten miles north of Orillia. This he ran for two years when he traded it for another mill on North River. This he conducted for one winter sawing lumber and shingles, but, unfortunately, it was swept away by fire.

The next venture of the subject of this reference was at Fesserton where he purchased another mill on Bush's Point. He also paid $10,000. to Donald Patterson of Medonta township for one hundred acres of timber along the Coldwater river, and acquired other limits from the Muskoka Lumber Company, and Georgian Bay Lumber Company. He sawed in all about 10,000,000 feet of lumber at the Fesserton mill, which had a capacity of about 25,000 feet a day. The plant also turned out shingles, lath, etc.



Sawmill of Wm. Laking Lumber Co., at Haliburton, Ont., showing log pond in foreground

Then one spring day before things had got under way for the season's operation, the sawmill at Fesserton was burned. As the demand for lumber was rather slack and industrial conditions in Canada were anything but active, Mr. Laking decided not to rebuild but made arrangements with the late George Chew at Midland, to cut up the balance of the timber. Mr. Laking had about 8,000,000 feet to be sawn. Mr. Chew carried out the contract and the stock had not been moved owing to the stagnant state of the market. Conditions across the line revived, and Chew Bros.. as the firm was known, were anxious to cut lumber for American timber owners and had no place to pile it on account of Mr. Laking's stock taking up practically all the yard space available.

Mr. Laking then made arrangements to move the stock to

Toronto where it was to be marketed by the late James Tennant, who was successful in handling lumber. Mr. Tennant, however, passed away shortly after this period, and the late William Hetherington, who was a great friend of Mr. Tennant's and had been in the car service department of the Grand Trunk Railway, joined Mr. Laking in order to carry out the work undertaken by Mr. Tennant. Thus the William Laking Lumber Co., of Toronto, who are wholesale hardwood lumber dealers, and the Riverdale Lumber Co., Queen St. East, Toronto, retail lumber dealers, were formed Mr. Laking has been president of these concerns for about thirty years, and Mr. Hetherington was manager up to the time of his sudden death four years ago.

In order to move the Midland stock a little more freely, a retail yard was also opened by Mr. Laking on York St., Hamilton, in association with the late James Thompson. In the meantime Mr. had dismantled his mill at Mountsberg and sold his flour and saw-mills at Freelton as well as his farm which he conducted for some years with a large measure of success. Thus in 1891 he took up his residencee in Hamilton. It was rather difficult handling stock in the Ambitious City without planing mill facilities, and a connection was formed with Patterson Bros. Thomas Patterson, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Laking and a former president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, came into the organization and the firm became Laking, Thompson & Patterson. This partnership continued for six or seven years and the firm built a new factory in the east end which was well equipped and carried on a large business. In the meantime, the original yard of Mr. Laking in York St. had been closed.

Sometimes the careers of men take a sudden swerve to the right or left through some apparently unimportant transactions. Mr. Laking had advanced some money to timber operators in Haliburton, and things not going well with the latter, he was forced to take over the property and the mill. This plant, he owns at the present time and what some years ago seemed an encumbrance, turned out to be a profitable project.

In the meantime Patterson & Tilley having taken over the retail interests of Mr. Laking in Hamilton, he also sold his home in that city. He decided to locate in the village of Haliburton where he was a resident for several years, being a member of the village council and Warden of Haliburton County. While serving in a municipal capacity he inaugurated a progressive policy of good roads and permanent cement and steel bridges, which are standing to-day as a monument of the foresight and courage of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Laking had the misfortune to lose his only son, John T. Laking, who was drowned in Drag Lake, Haliburton, by the upsetting of a canoe in 1917. This was a terrible blow to the father. In 1915 Mr. Laking built a new home in Hamilton at 126 Emerald St. South, where he resides to-day, paying weekly visits to his interests in Toronto. He is driven over the Toronto-Hamilton highway, the scenes along the route being as familiar to him as the tote roads in the bush of Flamboro Township half a century ago.

The mill at Haliburton is driven by waterpower and turns out about 25,000 feet a day of lumber along with ties, shingles, etc., while there are two machines for the making of basket bottoms in which a large business has been developed.

There have been many changes in the lumber industry since Mr. Laking first swung an axe and pulled a cross-cut saw, but its progress has been steady and upward. Methods have been improved, production vastly increased and distribution perfected to a point which the early operators of pre-Confederation days never hoped to see. The open, free life of the lumberman, the ringing challenge which mother nature implants in the breast of every true-hearted woodsman, calls him on and on. There is no delay in the journey, and Mr. Laking is as active to-day in thought and spirit and in the prosecution of his wholesale, retail and manufacturing activities in the forest products line as many men who, at fifty feel they are growing old and should lay aside the daily grind for a life of ease and pleasure. Although nearly seventy-seven, Mr. Laking is still well in health, and has no intention of dropping out of the ranks. He is young enough in mind and sprightly enough in movement, to keep step with his confreres for another decade.

Only Safe Supply is the Wood Lot

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Montreal, the noted conservationist, has written a trenchant article on "Where are we heading in forest depletion and concerning the pulpwood question says that the most serious condition of all to consider in connection with our present alarming forest situation is the fact that we should already cease cutting trees, and adds:—

"The pulp and paper mills of Quebec, through the enactment of wise regulations by that province, are finding out that the amount they can cut on many of their areas has been reduced 50 per cent. This will mean that these mills will be forced to go into the market and buy farmer's wood. Not eventually, but now, or just as soon as their present wood pile is exhausted—which will be within the present year, prices having already advanced not only for pulpwood but for lumber as well. The settler who has already taken up land which contains wood, if he has any judgment at all, will only make a very small cut per year, as it is simply a waste to cut down more than he can clear and cultivate in one season. He will also thereby derive benefit from the advance in price of wood that will be very rapid from now on.

"Among the things that should be done are:

The prohibiting, first of all, of the export of all unmanufactured wood and the establishment of a sane forest policy. A forest policy without an embargo is like putting in the bung and leaving the faucet open.

"We have been using in Quebec three million cords annually in our pulp and paper mills, and last year exported more than a million and a half cords, or enough to half supply our own mills. It has been said that we have a very large forest area in Canada that is capable of producing, under proper management, much more than our present cut; but this, as I said before, cannot be in our day nor before the time of our grandchildren, and what interests me particularly is to-day, when my well is dry, my mill shut down for want of water in the river, the brooks where I once caught two pound trout, dried up, and when the next day after a heavy rain, we have to go out and fight forest fires because the ground was so dry and the water-table lowered in the earth to such an extent that the rain, as it fell, ran off or was immediately dried up in the soil.

"That public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibiting the shipment of unmanufactured wood out of the country is strongly emphasized by the fact that out of 225 forest essays, 90 p.c. declared in favor of it, 9 p.c. omitted to express an opinion, and only 1 opposed an embargo or heavy export tax.

"For the future there will not only be a demand for every cord of wood available in Canada but our mills in the very near future will be right up against it for a supply of raw material, so even from a purely selfish standpoint, the farmer or settler should cut as few trees as possible, for on account of the limited supply remaining, there will be a tremendous increase in price in timberland and all kinds of wood products from this time forward, as prices are governed by the law of supply and demand. In the case of trees the supply is decreasing at an alarming rate and the demand is continually increasing. The consumption of wood by our Canadian pulp and paper mills alone, has doubled in the past five years. Consequently for the future, the farmer and settler will be in a position to make the price at which he will sell his wood, instead of the pulp mills, making the price they will pay.

"In addition to all this, the farmer or settler in furnishing wood to our Canadian industries, is building up a home market for the product of his farm which is more important than ever, now that the U. S. is putting an embargo in force in the form of a high tariff against Canadian farm products.

"The only fairly safe supply we have left is the farmer's or settler's wood lot, while it lasts, as these lots are more or less segregated and are easier of protection from fire, and if they are burned or blown down, can be salvaged, and this is the wood that is being shipped to the U. S. to feed mills that are competing with our own pulp, paper and lumber industries."

Wholesalers Resume Monthly Meetings

The monthly meetings of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto, of which H. J. Terry is chairman, have been resumed after the midsummer vacation.

An interesting gathering was held at the Albany Club on Friday, September 29th, at which there was a good attendance and a round-table conference took place on the outlook for the coming season, and it was generally agreed that business was improving steadily. Encouraging reports were presented by a number of speakers.

It has been decided to hold the next meeting on October 20th, when F. J. Stewart, of Toronto, will give an address.

At a meeting of the Executive, which was held recently, it was decided that the programme for the coming season should be made as attractive and interesting as possible, and plans are under way for some special feature at each of the monthly sessions.

Maritime Province Lumbermen Secure Stop-off Privileges on Rail Shipments

Maritime province lumber manufacturers now enjoy stop-off privileges for dressing, etc., on rail shipments which is welcome news to the industry. In a recent communication R. L. Sargant, transportation manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa sets forth the details of the arrangement as follows.

We have been successful in coming to an agreement with the Canadian National Railways for the application of an arrangement covering stop-off for dressing, etc., and reshipment to apply on traffic originating at stations on the Canadian National Railways east of St. Rosalie Junction, Que., in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also Prince Edward Island when destined to points east of St. Rosalie Junction, Que., in the province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also Prince Edward Island. The arrangement is provided for in Canadian National Railways tariff No. C.R.-64, which became effective September 13th, 1922.

We thing this stop-off arrangement is thoroughly but concisely explained by the tariff, nevertheless if there is any part of the arrangement which you consider requires some explanation, please let us know. The arrangement for stop-off at points in the Maritime provinces on traffic moving locally between points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is something new for the lumber industry in that territory.

Lumber, Carloads, for Dressing, Kiln-Drying, Re-Sawing or Sorting, and Re-shipment

Shipments of rough lumber, carloads, for dressing, kiln-drying, re-sawing or sorting and re-shipment may be given the benefit of through rate, original shipping point to final destination (privided stop-off point is on direct run, see Rules D and F.), plus 1 cent per 100 lbs., minimum $5.00 per car, for stop-off under the conditions shown herein. Only one stop-off will be allowed under this tariff.

This privilege will only apply on shipments originating at points east of St. Rosalie Jct., Que., in the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, when reshipped to points east of Ste. Rosalie Jct., Que., in the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Dressing—This privilege will apply only to rough lumber which is to be surface planed or tongued and grooved, but will not apply to lumber that is worked into shape, which comes under the heading of "Joiners' Work" in the Canadian Freight Classification.

Re-Sawing—This privilege will apply only to lumber re-sawn the full length of the board..

Rules Governing the Privilege

The stop-off privilege will apply only to straight car-loads of hardwood, or straight carloads of softwood, not on mixed carloads of hardwood and softwood, both into and out from stop-off points. That is, where a straight carload of hardwood lumber is shipped in a straight carload of hardwood must be shipped out. Further, a carload of lumber inwards must not be substituted in outwards movement by a carload of lath, shingles, etc., or mixed carloads of same.

These privileges are not to apply on box shooks or cross arms.

On shipments destined to points on connecting lines, the connecting lines are to be allowed in re-billing, their proportion of the through from original point of shipment to destination based on the outwards weight from stop-off point. If the balance of the rate from stop-off point is not sufficient to meet connecting lines revenue the difference required is to be waybilled as a foreign prepay, and agents will make application to Freight Claim Agent for clearance of the amount so billed.

On re-shipment of lumber from stop-off point, through charges to final destination will be based on tariff rate in effect on date shipment was forwarded from original point of shipment, provided the re-shipment from stop-off point is made within 10 days after the arrival at such point. If not re-shipped within 10 days after arrival at stop-off point, through charges to final destination will be based on the tariff rate from original point of shipment to final destination in effect on date of re-shipment. See Paragraph 1.

Should cars shipped from stop-off point contain lumber from one or more inwards carloads, the highest through rate from original shipping point to final destination will be applied on entire quantity re-shipped.

Actual weight to govern both to and from stop-off point, subject to minimum carload weight, as provided for by tariff or classification, also subject to maximum outwards weight, namely:—

The outwards weight must not exceed the following percentages of the weights shipped into stop-off points:—95 per cent when re-sawn in the rough, 90 per cent when dressed only, 85 per cent when re-sawn and dressed, 85 per cent when kiln-dried. No deduction to be made when sorting only is performed.

Where the weight of the outbound shipment is in excess of the percentages as above, such excess weight must be charged the less carload rate, applicable from stop-off point to final destination.

If stop-off point is not on the direct run, a charge of 1 cent per ten mile (minimum 20 miles) for haul out of direct run will be made in addition to stop-off charges as above.

Stop-off charge, also for haul out of the direct run, if any, to be based on inwards weight to stop-off point.

To be entitled to this arrangement, inward shipments must be consigned and waybilled at the current rate to stop-off points, and must be re-shipped by same party or firm as that to whom the material was originally consigned or from the original shipping point to final destinatiin, if so desired, by the firm or individual by whom the dressing has been done.

Original receipted expense bills, covering inward shipment must be surrendered at time of re-shipment, and outward billing must show reference to inward waybill.

Shipping bills and expense bills must, in all cases, both in movement from point of shipment to stop-off point and on outward movement to final destination, distinctly indicate whether hardwood or softwood, also on outward movement from stop-off point show the process through which it has been put.

If cars are required to be switched to the tracks of a connecting railway at stop-off points, switching charges both inwards and outwards of such connecting line will be in addition to through rates.

Lumbermen Look for Period of Prosperity

Representing the American Wholesale Lumber Association, which has the unique distinction of being the only national trade organization which requires its members to subscribe to the principle of compulsory arbitration, four of the largest wholesale lumber dealers in the United States were in Vancouver recently.

"The lumber industry is in good shape on the American continent," said President Ben S. Woodhead. "Lumber dealers are getting a price which is fair to all concerned without being out of proportion to the value of other commodities." A natural car shortage in the United States, due to the big crop which has to be moved, is interfering with shipments in that territory.

The party which has completed a tour of the whole United States, with President Woodhead also taking in the West Indies, is of the opinion that the American continent is entering upon a five-year period of general prosperity.

The party consists of Mr. Woodhead, who is president and general manager of the Beaumont Lumber Co. of Beaumont, Texas; Joseph E. Davies of Washington, D. C., former commissioner of corporations and chairman of the federal trade commission under President Wilson; L. R. Putman, head of the largest wholesale lumber firm in Chicago, and Dwight Hinckley, founder and first president of the Yellow Pine Association of the South.

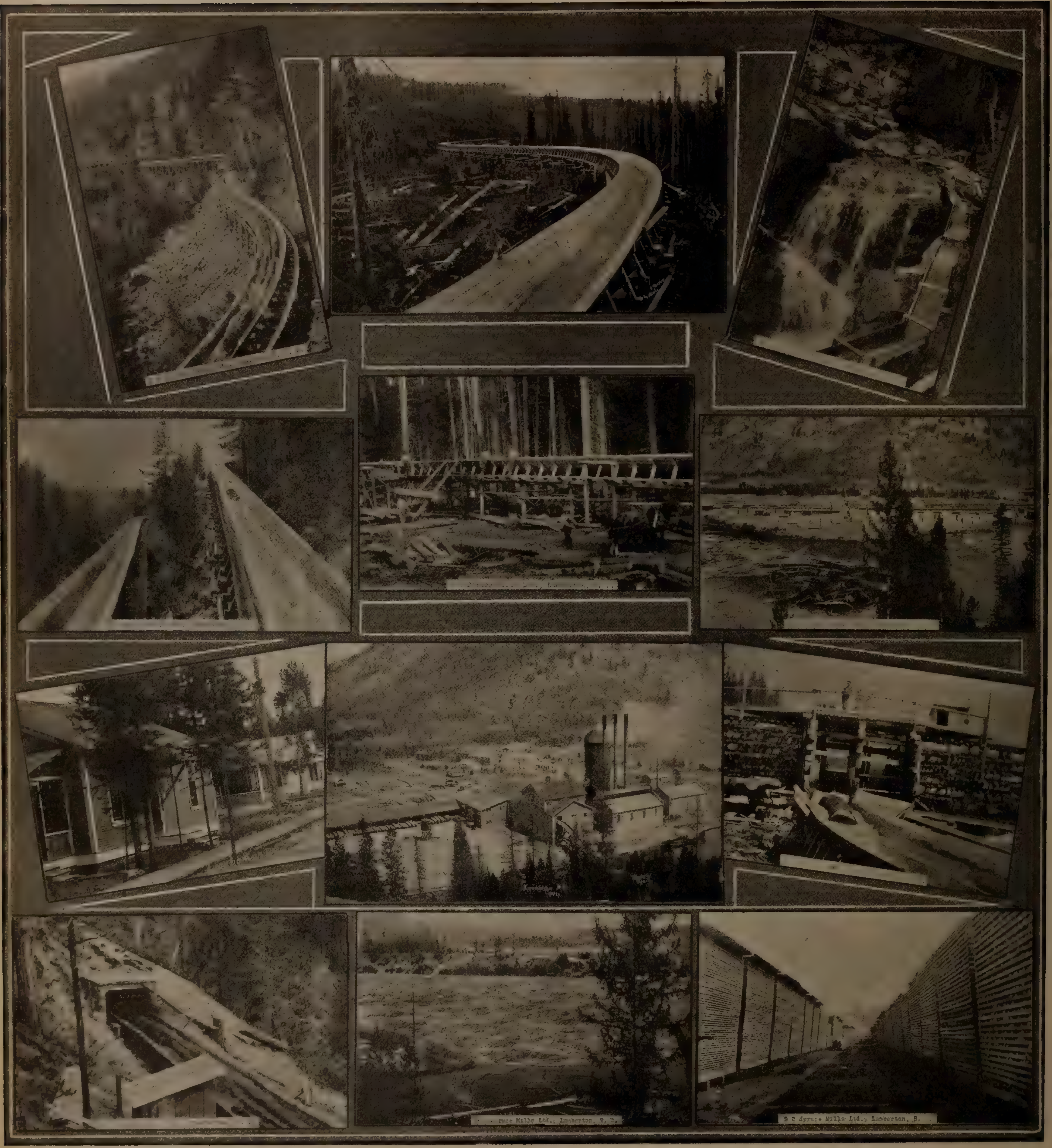
All the lumbermen are of the opinion that in the future the lumber industry of the American continent will centre around British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, as the production in the eastern and southern parts of the continent has already decreased considerably and is still taking a downward direction.

A banquet was tendered the visiting lumbermen at the Hotel Vancouver by B. C. members of the association.

New Industry in Shipping Conifer Seeds

A new industry—that of the sale of conifer seeds—is being tested out in the province and promises to mean a good deal, both for British Columbia and for the deforested areas of war-stricken Europe.

Fruit Inspector W. H. Lyne is inspecting trial shipments of Douglas fir and Sitka spruce cones which are destined for France. If the cones show promise when planted and germinated in French forest areas, it is said that a large demand will be made for shipments of cones.


ruce Mills Ltd., Lumberton, B. C.
B C Spruce Mills Ltd., Lumberton, B.

Some Views of the Yard and Plant of B. C. Spruce Mills, Lumberton, B. C.

Western Plant is the Last Word in Production

How Enterprising Firm at Lumberton Has Carried Out Construction of Saw and Planing Mills Which Stand for Permanency and Efficiency

G. C. Robson,
Manager B.C. Spruce Mills
Lumberton, B.C.

Permanency is the keynote in the construction of the large saw and planing mill of the B. C. Spruce Mills at Lumberton, B. C. The plant of this progressive organization is a large model one and represents the final word in production and efficiency. Every detail of the immense industry has been carefully planned and executed and the completion of all the units has been carried out with commendable progress. In October 1920 the first work on the sawmill foundation was started, and a year later the plant was in operation. The latest adjunct is the well equipped planing mill which completes the construction programme and rounds out the operating facilities of the company.

Lumberton is the name of a new community located where the town of Wattsburg stood. The name is appropriate as logging and lumbering are the backbone and mainstay of the place. The company has a splendid boarding house, fine bungalows, camps, and all other facilities that make for comfort, convenience and advancement.

The sawmill is of heavy mill construction type, with first floor of concrete throughout and all bridge trees and supports are also of concrete, thereby having all main line shafting and counter shafting carried on concrete bridge trees entirely detached from the frame of the building. The machinery throughout the sawmill was furnished by the Diamond Iron Works, of Minneapolis, and consists of the following:

One 8 ft. single cutting band, mill, carrying 12-in. saws. One carriage of heavy type, equipped with Filer & Stowell steam set works. Carriage is operated by 12 inch steam feed. One 7 ft. horizontal slab resaw with power set works and endless riveted chain bed with table 36 inches wide. One heavy duty gang resaw 44 x 16 inches left hand feed, driven by a separate Wicks 300 horse power engine.

The timber deck, 84 ft. in length, extends directly behind the mill. The sorting works is 200 ft. in length, equipped with a roll-off system with live power roll for conveying the lumber, after sorting, direct to the roll-off wagons. The roll-off wagons used were made by Gabriel & Streich, of Oshkosh, Washington.

The belting throughout the mill furnished by S. R. Sikes Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., consists of two-ply medium heavy leather with the exception of the main drive belt and the gang belt, which are three-ply heavy leather.

A complete equipment for manufacturing lath, also for cutting up all lengths of wood, is installed in a department by itself on the saw floor of the mill.

The machinery for the filing room consists of a complete equipment made by the Machinery Company, of America, Big Rapids, Mich.

The Main Power of the Plant

The 72 x 72 ft. power house is of fire-proof construction throughout, built of solid concrete with steel roof and monitor, one side housing the six 18 x 72 inch Vulcan Iron Works boilers, 150 horse power, each run in batteries and each battery having a separate smoke stack 50 inches in diameter and 110 ft. high with screen on each. The water to feed the boilers has separate water pumps feeding the cold water direct to a heater and with an individual pump to carry the hot water direct to the boilers. The main power for the plant consists of one 450 horse power, 20 x 42 inch Buckeye Engine manufactured by the Buckeye Engine Co., Salem, Ohio.

The electric light plant, housed in the power house, consists of one 72 kw. Skinner Engine, 12 x 12 x 96, directly connected to a General Electric 60 cycle, 3 phase, 240 volts type generator. The fireproof fuel house, 36 x 65 ft., is of solid concrete, with steel roof. The burner is of steel, brick lined, 34 ft. in diameter and 90 ft. high.

The planing mill is driven by a 20 x 42 inch Twin City Corliss engine. One 77A5 American fast feed, one 77A American fast feed, one 404 S. A. Woods planers and two 289 Yates Band resaws are included in the planing mill equipment. Delivery of the lumber to the planing mill is made by roll-off wagons, taken direct to the machine by live rolls, each machine being equipped with automatic feed tables.

The machine and blacksmith shop, 36 x 85 ft., is housed in the same building. The equipment in the machine shop consists of one 8 ft. lathe, one 24 ft. lathe, one shaper, one 8 ft. planer, one automatic drill, pipe threading machine, bolt threading machine, automatic hack saw, trip hammer, air compressor and separate engine.

A first class drying yard is provided northwest of the mill consisting of about 80 acres with fine drainage on three sides and where the prevailing winds will insure the lumber being dried to the best advantage.

Two large dams have been constructed, creating a fine mill pond about 750 ft. in length and 150 ft. wide, and with the upper dam has been created a storage pond for storing logs that will hold seven million feet.

"V" Shaped Flume Twelve Miles Long

The flume, which is of the "V" shaped type, with 4 ft. side boards, is 12¾ miles in length, which has been constructed through difficult and considerable high trestle work, the highest of which is 110 feet.

At the mill the main flume empties direct in the mill pond, with a branch flume taken off, which carries the logs into the storage pond. The lumber for the flume was manufactured at Camp No. 1 by a portable mill built for that purpose at the camp. Upwards of three million feet of lumber was used in the construction of the flume and one half million feet for the construction of camps.

The water for the flume originates on the Moyie River at Camp No. 1 where a dam was constructed, the water being increased on the way down from several feeders taken from side streams.

Three first class camps have been established, which include eating house, barn, office and bunk houses. The bunk houses are equipped with Restmore single deck 3 ft. bunks and lighted by Delco Electric light system.

The water for the camps is furnished from springs, insuring first class cold water the year around and is piped direct to the different buildings. A bath-house and wash room is also provided with hot water at all times.

The boarding house at the mill consists of a two-storey building with 46 sleeping rooms, dining room, kitchen and lobby under the same roof. In the basement this building has a club room for the men, also shower bath, barber shop and laundry room.

Bungalow Accommodation for Families

The floors on the first floor are all of Wisconsin hard maple and washrooms are provided for the men on both the first and second floors, no washing being permitted in rooms. The sewerage from the building is taken care of with a septic tank. The entire building is electric lighted and heated with steam direct from the sawmill. All woodwork is stained golden oak with hard oil finish. The new store, which is two storeys, 40 x 70 ft. in size, with hardwood floors, has recently been completed and is first class in every particular.

The upper portion of the store building will be used as a community hall, with good facilities for entertainments, dances, etc.

The store is first class in every particular, with special facilities provided for taking excellent care of all fresh meats, vegetables and fruits through the medium of an excellent refrigerator system. Cooling facilities are provided by an Armstrong two ton ice machine. This same machine also furnishes refrigeration for the boarding house by running the cooling process through cork covered pipes and this also insures the boarding house of first class provision for taking care of their meats, vegetables, etc.

The residence portion is on a bench across the mill pond from the sawmill and already thirty-six bungalows of four, five and six-room type, have been constructed and the plans are already under way for the construction of twenty-five more this winter. The bungalows are all of different type throughout, electrically lighted, running water in each house and each is painted a different color. Particular care has been given towards the comfort of the employees in their homes.

The company's office is of bungalow type, consisting of eight rooms with hard maple floors, finished in golden oak and fitted throughout with golden oak furniture. A vault, 14 x 26 ft. has been constructed, connecting the office and store, so that a portion is provided for each.

The water system consists of two 750 gallon Underwriters' pumps, housed in a concrete building a short distance from the mill, which also encloses a Roberts' filter. All water for domestic purposes passes through this filter to a 53,000 gallon tank located about 175 feet above the mill floor level. Water pipes are laid and water is run into each house, the residents being provided with filtered water at all times.

Cast iron pipe has been laid throughout to connect all the different portions of the operation direct with the tank. Pressure from the tank will be on the mains at all times and with pumps that have been installed, the best of fire protection and pure water will be assured at all seasons of the year. A contract has been signed for a Rockwood sprinkler system to be installed in the manufacturing buildings. This will insure the company of as good fire protection as it is possible to provide.

The barn is 32 x 112 ft., consists of forty stalls, with concrete floor throughout the stable, with facilities above the stable for ten carloads of hay and two carloads of feed. A frost-proof concrete building, one storey high, 30 x 50 ft., has been constructed, to insure first class care being taken of all vegetables or other provisions against frost.

The company's timber consists of a nice tract, solidly grouped, running heavy to spruce and pine, with a small sprinkling of larch, fir and cedar. It is of fine growth with a heavy stand per acre that averages six to seven logs per tree and run about twelve logs per thousand.

The officers and directors of the B. C. Spruce Mills Limited, are as follows: B. F. Wilson, President, Wausau, Wisconsin; Geo. E. Foster, Vice-President, Wausau, Wis.; M. P. McCullough, Secretary, Wausau, Wis.; A. P. Woodson, Treasurer, Wausau, Wis.; G. C. Robson, Manager, Lumberton, B. C. Directors: Walter Alexander, Wausau, Wis.; John F. Ross, Wausau, Wis.; C. C. Yawkey, Wausau, Wis.; H. P. Klinestiver, Assistant Manager, Lumberton, B. C.; W. P. Wolfe, Accountant, Lumberton, B. C.

Manager Robson speaks highly of the various heads of his mill and logging departments. At the present time they are averaging 160,000 feet per ten hour day, which is expected to be increased later. The following are the department heads: J. T. Ahren, Mill Superintendent; A. K. Marsh, Head Filer; Jas. Craig, Head Sawyer; A. W. Anderson, Chief Engineer; John F. Stanhope, Planing Mill Foreman; D. Brown, Yard Foreman; C. B. Simpson, Logging Superintendent.

Will Operate on Normal Basis

A firm doing business in Northumberland County, N. B., say:—"We feel it is rather too early to say just what will happen in our part of the country regarding logging. As yet practically no steps have been taken in this line. Considerable quantities of old stock are going forward by vessel to the United Kingdam. This movement has been helped on by the recent reduction in ocean freight rates. The provincial government did not give a sufficient reduction in our excessive stumpage rates to warrant any heavy cutting, and it is practically impossible for New Brunswick lumbermen to compete with Quebec operators with their low stumpage rates, and it looks to us as if the whole affair is out of joint. We will operate on a normal cut, gauging the total on the condition of the market from time to time during the winter, and we think the same plan will be followed by others. Owing to unsettled conditions, it is a bit early to give any definite views which may alter considerably during the next few weeks as conditions develop."

A Tionaga, Ont., firm state that conditions in the lumber line for the coming season seem as yet very indefinite. There will be considerable pulpwood taken out in that district. Owing to the low price of lumber and ties and a possible advance in the labor market, the companies all seem to hesitate about operating. No firms along the Canadian National from Sudbury west have started to do any logging yet. They will be governed by the developments and prices during the next sixty days. If there is no advance there will be very little logging as most companies are tired of showing an even break or a deficit.

A leading firm in the Espanola district of Ontario say that logging operators are very indifferent at present regarding the season's activities. In the first place it is almost impossible to obtain labor and in the second place they are viewing the demand cautiously. The few camps that are running throughout the country have not 25% of their full number of men. Wages in all possibility will be higher than last winter by about 25%. Supplies will be lower and many lumber operators will be very loath to go into the bush and cut their standing timber and market it at little or no profit as they did up to a short time ago. The firm conclude:—"We would not attempt at present to make an estimate of what production will be in this district in 1923."

A Parry Sound district firm say:—"We are expecting to operate two camps this season and while looking for a reduction in the cost of feed we feel that the difference will be made up by the raise in men's wages, as they will likely be somewhat higher than last year on acount of more demand at present for labor. On the whole it looks as if operations will be more extensive this season and thereby at a higher cost than last year."

Another progressive firm in the Sudbury district remark:—"We plan putting in this year five or six camps, or simply enough to stock our mills for the next season. This will be two or three more than last year. Regarding the labor supply, there has been little difficutly in securing men but lately not so many are offering; in fact there is a decided tendency to raise wages. Just what it will amount to we cannot say, but there is no question but that wages will average more this year than last. As far as provisions are concerned the prices are more favorable than last year and there is little difficulty in obtaining prompt shipments and full lines. Dried fruits seem to be in great demand, but this is probably due to the requirements for the manufacture of 'home remedies.'"

Final Disposal of Wooden Vessels

The Shipping Board of the United States recently got rid of its "white elephant."

The great fleet of wooden vessels, conceived during the war as a means of rapidly bridging the Atlantic, was knocked down at a private competitive sale to George D. Perry, attorney for Lent and Humphrey of San Francisco. The price was $750,000 for 226 vessels. 11 out of the entire wooden fleet was considered a bargain as evidenced by spirited bidding which rapidly ran the offers from a first bid of $406,000 to $750,000 which was accepted by Chairman Lasker and other members of the Shipping Board. The wooden fleet was built at a cost approximately $300,000,000.

A condition of the sale was that they were not to be used for transportation purposes as steamships and that they would be dismantled within a reasonable time.

North Shore Lumber Cut Will be Heavy

Reports which have been received by A. T. Murchie, chief scaler of the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick, from Crown Land scalers indicate at present a lumber cut for the coming season in the province, double that of last year.

Mr. Murchie made this information public on his return from a visit to North Shore districts including Newcastle and along the Bathurst highway.

In discussing the preparations which are being made in the North Shore counties, he expressed himself as being favorably impressed with the activity demonstrated by the operators and predicted better wages for men who will be employed this winter. Preparations are being made for the hiring of crews while the large amount of shipping from North Shore points this season has improved the general situation considerably.

Making Effective Use of Mailing List

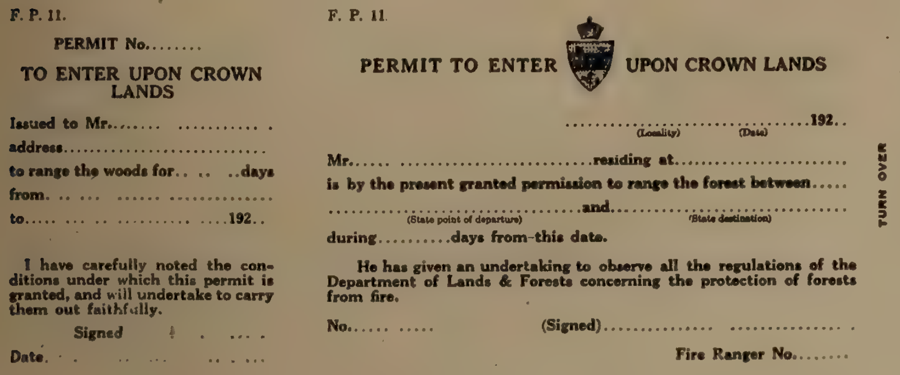
"We have a mailing list subdivided into prospective home builders and owners of substantial homes who might be influenced to use oak flooring over their old floors," says a southern dealer.

"We usually send literature of attractive homes to the prospective home builders, following it up with a different picture and chasing this up with an oak flooring card. To the home owners we send an oak flooring card, following it up several weeks later with a different card, and in the last series we come after this with a card showing sleeping porches or storm sash or fly screens."

Quebec Permit System Works Out Well

During the past season Quebec inaugurated in the interest of forest fire protection a permit system for those entering the forest. These permits are easily obtained from fire wardens. The Department of Lands and Forests distributed 55,000 of such documents which were printed in both French and English. This protective plan in connection with safeguarding the wooded wealth of the province, has won wide endorsation, and in all probability will be followed by other provinces next year.

An official of the Forest Protective Branch in conversation with the "Canada Lumberman," said that the permit system had so far met with the hearty approval of all the people of the province and had worked out satisfactorily. There were few, if any, protests at signing the document, a copy of which is hereby shown. The left-hand portion is numbered and given to the person entering the bush while the right-hand portion is retained by the fire ranger. Each permit bearing consecutive numbers, it is easy to identify persons in case any negligence or wrong-doing is committed by the holder of the permit. On the back of each permit is the following:—



F. P. 11.

PERMIT No........

TO ENTER UPON CROWN LANDS

Issued to Mr....... ....
address............................
to range the woods for.. .. ..days
from.. .. ..
to..... ... .192..

I have carefully noted the conditions under which this permit is granted, and will undertake to carry them out faithfully.

Signed . ... .
Date. . .. .

F. P. 11

PERMIT TO ENTER UPON CROWN LANDS

....192..
(Locality) (Date)

Mr..... ....residing at....................
is by the present granted permission to range the forest between.....
..................................and......................................
(State point of departure) (State destination)
during..........days from this date.

He has given an undertaking to observe all the regulations of the Department of Lands & Forests concerning the protection of forests from fire.

No...... ..... (Signed)............... ....

Fire Ranger No........

TURN OVER

1. This permit is gratis.
2. All fires found should be extinguished and the fire ranger notified of same.
3. The Permittee also binds himself to observe all regulations regarding fish, game, mines, etc.
4. It is forbidden under penalty—

(a) To make fire in the forest, except for warmth or for cooking purposes, and then a suitable place beside a stream or lake must be selected, from which the vegetable matter must be removed down to the mineral soil, of a radius of 4 feet, and all combustible matter must also be removed in the immediate vicinity of the fire. Before moving on, the fire must be THOROUGHLY extinguished.

(b) During dry periods, to smoke whilst walking in the forest.

(c) To throw away in the forest any lighted matches, burning cigarettes or cigar stubs, live fire from pipes, wads from fire arms or any other burning substance, without their being thoroughly extinguished.

(d) To remove, mutilate or injure in any way the notices regarding any of the Departments of the Province of Quebec.

Honore Mercier,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Starts Work on Immense Project

A. C. McDougall, of McDougall & McNeil Limited, who have been granted the contract for the construction of the big $3,500,000 unit of the Wigwam Pulp & Paper Co., near Elko, B. C., is getting preliminary operations under way on the dam and power plant for the pulp and paper mill. He stated that his firm expected to soon have 1,000 men at work on the pulp plant and a lot is now being done in the way of preparatory work at Phillips Bridge which is the actual site of the mill and is 18 miles south of Elko.

"The most important phase of the great undertaking," Mr. McDougall says, "is involved in the construction of an 8-mile branch railway from Elko to the site of the plant and for which engineers are now making a survey. The cost of construction will be about $25,000 per mile. This branch railway is a necessary feature of the project as it will be used after the mills are completed and in operation to ship out the newsprint which will be turned out daily."

Mr. McDougal stated that he had been informed on reliable authority that the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways, both of which serve Elko, had agreed to build this branch as a joint undertaking. The C.P.R. would, of course, need running rights to handle the newsprint shipments which these mills will send to several big eastern Canadian Papers, while the G.N.R. will be hauling many hundreds of tons weekly from the projected paper mills to the Chicago Tribune, New York, Kansas City and other leading American papers who are interested in the $13,500,000 syndicate to be known as the Wigwam Pulp and Paper Company.

Indicating the magnitude of the undertaking, Mr. McDougall intimated that it would take the remainder of this year and all of 1923 to get the first unit of the pulp and paper plant completed and in operation. After that construction would be continued on the second unit, and then the third and fourth.

Great Hoo-Hoo Assembly in Detroit

The annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo was held recently in Detroit, and was well attended. W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., was one of the Canadians present and briefly addressed the gathering. It was announced by Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Isherwood, that steps would soon be taken to organize the Hoo-Hoo in various parts of the Dominion.

W. S. Dickason, of Kansas City, was elected Snark of the Universe. The retiring Supreme Snark, Major E. G. Griggs, in his annual address, said in part:—

"We stand in this organization as the representatives of every branch of a business that is worthy of the best that is in us. From the owner of the timber that has centuries of growth behind it to the distributer of the boards that frame our buildings or homes, we are responsible in the transactions. The problems that affect the life of our business can be solved to much better advantage through friendly argument than through arbitrary enforcement. The Hoo-Hoo aim is high but its object is sublime and no man will go wrong if he can look up and occasionally watch his step. Our code of ethics will do as much for the manufacturer with his employees as for the dealer in his trade. Hoo-Hoo has a mission to perform and through our local clubs and activities, it can be accomplished. I want to see the day when the black cat is welcome in any lumbering organization in any clime."

H. R. Isherwood, secretary-treasurer, in his report, showed that there were 4,398 members of the Order whose dues were fully paid; that 782 members had been initiated during the year up to that date, and 383 old members were reinstated; also that there were 781 life and 185 honorary members. The Order does not owe a dollar and had a cash balance at the opening of the annual of $1,203.09, not including reports of two concatenations, held recently which will increase the balance in the treasury by at least $300. The receipts of the Order during the past fiscal year were $32,000.

A change in the payment of dues by new members was recommended by the secretary, so that annual dues may be prorated and paid quarterly. He recommended also that amendment to section 17 of the by-laws, adopted last year at Fresno, regarding life memberships, be eliminated; that action be taken to extend the age limit to all members 65 years of age or more in good standing, and who have been in good standing for five years prior to Sept. 9, 1923, eliminating section A of the Death Benefit Certificate. He recommended, further, that all applications for membership received by vicegerent snarks be forwarded to the secretary, although some of them may not have been acted upon at concatenations.

Many cities sent invitations for the next annual gathering, but the matter was left to the Supreme Nine for consideration and final decision.

The convention sent a telegram to President Harding extending greetings and expressing sympathy in the serious illness of Mrs. Harding.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted. Excerpts from the principal resolutions follow:

That dues for new members be prorated on the quarterly basis, as follows: $5.00 first quarter, ending Dec. 9; $4.00 second quarter, ending March 9; $3.00 third quarter, ending June 9; $2.00 fourth quarter, ending August 9; $5.00 dues for new members initiated between dates of August 8 and Sept. 9 to cover dues for the ensuing year.

Elimination of section A of the death benefit certificate in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary.

That the Supreme Nine appoint a legal advisor for the Order and that he be compensated for services rendered.

That the Supreme Nine yearly, or as early as possible after the annual, appoint a chaplain and define his duties.

That the Supreme Nine shall, provided the funds of the Order are available and permit it, appoint a field officer who shall work under the secretary-treasurer.

The Supreme Nine is composed of Snark of the Universe W. S. Dickason, of the Dickason-Goodman Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Senior Hoo Hoo—C. D. LeMaster, San Joaquin Mill Owners Association, Fresno, Calif.

Junior Hoo Hoo—M. M. Elledge, M. M. Elledge Lumber Co., Corinth, Miss.

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"Broadening Out" in Retail Line

There is no calling which should excite more interest and arouse more justifiable pride than that of the retail lumber dealer. He is a building specialist but the day is not far distant when he will have a fresh vision and an enlarged conception of his vocation. He should get away, if possible, from such terms as "dealer," "yardman," etc. They are titles that are not sufficiently dignified, distinctive or individualistic. It is analogous to the word "undertaker," which for years clung to a certain profession and has been repudiated by the majority. Its exponents or votaries are now known as "funeral directors," which is much more impressive and euphonious nomenclature. "Dealer" is a term which is too general in its application and applies indiscriminately to every trade even to second hand goods, junk, scrap iron, etc. The word "yard" is also a much-abused one, and the retail lumber merchant to-day is the man who enjoys a standing and possesses a stake in the community. He plays a large part in the development and progress of his town, so far as its appearance and permanent characteristics are concerned, than any other man in the community. The more advanced element in the ranks are seeking to broaden out in their activities and take on new lines. Being a mere material man, is getting to be a thing of the past to those who are fully alive to the potentialities of the day and the opportunities presented by the demands made upon them.

From time to time articles have appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" on display or service rooms. These may be described in brief as an apartment or place for displaying the wares of the merchant as they appear when employed in some structural scheme. By this means trade is developed and business extended. The average customer looks to see what he or she purchases before experimenting to any extent or coming to a decision. Then a visual presentation of materials helps very much in influencing people to make up their minds as to exactly what they want in the way of doors, floors, trim, built-in features and other accessories or conveniences.

Too often the man who talks most about his honesty, is the fellow who cannot be trusted out of sight, and the chap, who is all the time prating about a square deal, is the one who needs double watching. It is the same also in regard to the individual who is preaching and prating constantly on service. He, possibly, has no definite grasp of the full meaning of the word and does the least to implement what he speaks of so glibly. If he is to render service, one of the requisites of that quality is that the lumber merchant or building material specialist should be in a position to recommend certain woods for certain purposes and know what kinds are best adaptable for specific uses. He should not be indifferent to what his customer buys and should recognize that he has not performed his duty when he furnishes the article for which he has been asked. Never should he stop there for his interest must go further.

Some people may think that the retail lumberman, the brick manufacturer, the concrete-block man, the stucco exponent and others are in opposition and that they have little in common, each seeking to force his own individual material for construction on the prospective patron. Such is not the case. The sincere, straightforward, retail lumberman never recommends wood except where wood is particularly adaptable. It would be of little advantage to him to endorse wood at all hazards, but he knows that wood is as good or better for certain uses than other material. He should bring this to the attention of the public together with what is no less important and that is, information as to how to use wood properly. The idea that wood is used only for economy's sake, is an erroneous one and should be combated. Wood is used in all construction purposes for certain qualities which it possesses and, fortunately, combined with these are economy, adaptability, strength, durability, beauty and texture.

Aggressive lumber merchants have always found it to be the better policy in the long run to take to heart the interests of their patrons and instruct their customers to the best of their ability. If a customer asks for something for a certain purpose that the retailer knows full well will not give satisfactory results, it, is worth while for him to spend a few minutes in informing his caller to that effect and thus secure his goodwill, complete confidence and future trade.

There is no business in which the public is more interested than in the retail lumber business. The prestige of a town depends upon the character of its buildings and streets. Architecture is the one great thing that is passed on from one generation to another and upon which the past is judged and the future gauged. The whole existence and prosperity of a retail lumberman is more or less dependent on his surroundings, and what are his surroundings but buildings. The public is, therefore, largely concerned in this calling and has a right to know something about it, and it behooves him to take the people into his confidence. The retail lumber merchant should also do advertising in a way that commands attention. As already stated, he should recognize that it is becoming more and more essential that he familiarize himself with the qualities of the various woods and building materials and then recommend to the customer the materials best suited for the purpose for which they are intended. He can do this convincingly in the right kind of advertising in the proper mediums.

The lumber merchant in every community has a part to play and he should play it fearlessly and conscientiously. His calling is growing more important every day, and he who keeps pace with it in stock, service, knowledge, ideas and ideals, is bound to meet with the widest measure of success and encouragement.

Fire Observance Week and Why?

The annual observance of Fire Protection Week takes place in Canada October 2nd to 9th. To reduce the tremendous fire losses in the Dominion, especially those which are attributable to avoidable causes or other carelessness, is the object of Fire Protection Week. Such an outstanding event is intended to make people pause and ponder, and to give some thought to other interests than those with which they are immediately associated. The average citizen, who has escaped the loss, worry, and danger of fire, may think that he is only remotely or very indirectly linked up or connected with such a protective movement. He is vitally concerned and must recognize that fire prevention is not only a matter of individual interest but of community welfare and national prosperity.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada has graciously designated the week commencing October 2nd as one that shall be devoted by us to cleaning up and exercising care in the matter of avoiding fires and reminding others to do the same.

J. Grove Smith, Dominion Fire Commissioner, has broadcasted Canada with literature, setting forth the fact that the annual fire loss in the Dominion in property value is over $45,000,000., and over 350 lives were cut short through this terrible agency in 1921. Some strong facts are pointed out which should cause all people to remember that the fire prevention movement is one in which everybody can and should take part. Each can do his little bit and that bit may mean much in the aggregate.

It is declared that a careless citizen can never be a worthy citizen because he is a danger to himself and a menace to those about him. These facts can be driven home in the plastic mind of the coming generation, and Safety rules inculcated with regard to matches, lights, stoves, furnaces, open fires, cooking, cleaning, rubbish, coal oil, electricity, gasoline and gas, etc. Then there are Safety rules.

What is thoroughly learned in youth is not easily forgotten, and the child, who is impressed with a useful and effective lesson, will not readily depart from its teaching.

The present generation, however, sometimes require stiff, stern matters to arouse interest or incite to action.

Budget of Breezy Jottings From the Maritime Provinces

Hon. C. W. Robinson, minister of Lands and Mines, while in St. John recently spoke very optimistically regarding the lumber situation in the Province of New Brunswick. He predicts a steady return to normal conditions, in view of the gradual opening up of the American and European markets during the past season.

He said that reports to his department to-date show this year,s operation has increased a hundred per cent over lest year. . The lumber market, he said, is growing stronger and the consumption this year has taken away not only this season's cut, but a large amount of the surplus, carried over for the past two or three years.

The Minister said that operators in the province are looking forward to a fair winter's activities and the chances are bright for a good season's sawing operations next summer. He pointed out that they are getting their booms cleaned up for the first time in three years, and this alone, he says, is an indication of increased activities.

The American market, he said, showed a tendency to open up again during the past summer, and over fifty per cent of the lumber shipments from the province went to the United States for consumption. As a result, he maintains, a great stimulus has been given to the activities of the smaller operators. The greatest difficulty they are experiencing, at the present time, is the lack of cars in which to convey their shipments to the consignees, chiefly on the other side of the border. He attributes this shortage to the heavy grain movement from the west, but he expects this will be remedied in the near future.

An auction of timber leases was held in Frederictiin a few days ago at which Luther B. Smith, bid $505 a mile for a lot consisting of eight and a half square miles in the parish of Dunbarton, Charlotte County. This is the highest bid ever recorded in the sales of this nature. The licenses will expire on August 1, 1923, but are subject to renewal to August 1, 1933. Charles Anderson of McAdam Jct., protested the sale, contending that the lot had a few minutes before been knocked down to him for $25 a mile. Mr. Anderson filed a protest and Colonel T. G. Logie, deputy minister, referred the matter to the minister, Hon. C. W. Robinson. The matter will be referred to the attorney general before it is finally disposed of.

Six new timber applications were sold at public auction at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton recently. Five of the berths were sold at the upset price of $20 per square mile, in addition to stumpage. Only in the case of lot No. 22, at the head of the North West Miramichi River containing two square miles, did any competition develop. This lot, on which the applicant, Hon. J. P. Burchill of Nelson, had bid the upset price of $20 per square mile, was finally sold to the Royal Bank of Canada at $150 per square mile. Lot No. 23 on Canous River, containing eight and a half square miles was purchased by the Granville Chase Company, together with lot No. 24 on the River St. Croix. Three lots No. .25, 26 and 27, on the north west branch of the Upsalquitch and on the south east were purchased by Horace P. Webb, who is employed by the Snowball Lumber Company of Chatham, and is a recent forest graduate of the University of New Brunswick.

The logs on the Otnabog stream of the River Valley Lumber Company, which came out during recent heavy rains, have all been rafted and were towed to the mill. The lumber on the Brisley and the Back Creek, was driven down the Oromocto River to the company's mill. Sawing at the Oromocto mill was resumed and it is expected that it will continue operations for some time.

Judgment for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim $20,852, was given on September 21 in the supreme court chambers in St. John by Mr. Justice Barry in the case of the Workmen's Compensation Board vs. the Bathurst Company, Ltd. This was an action for the balance of the amount assessed as compensation against the company for 1920. The defendant presented a counter claim for the 1919 assessment, but this was disallowed. The amount which has been paid by the company was in the vicinity of $16,000, and the amount recovered was that in dispute. His Honor gave a lengthy judgment setting out in detail a review of the evidence presented and dwelling especially upon outstanding points.

One of the biggest questions of the day in New Brunswick is regarding the probable cut during the coming winter. While some smaller operators have already started making preparations for carrying on activities in the woods on a fairly large scale, few of the larger lumber companies, especially along the North Shore and on the Miramichi, have taken any noticeable steps in this direction. It is said that some are not satisfied with the reduction made by the government on stumpage on lumber unaffected by the spruce bud worm or fire. The contention is that they cannot pay even $4 and produce manufactured lumber at the prices which are now offering.

It is estimated that there are still between ten and fifteen million feet of old stock purchased during the war on the Miramichi and North Shore. It is said that British buyers are not ready to pay the prices, which are being asked and which are necessary to cover costs of production..

From this data is is evident that conditions, while coming back to normal, are not all that can be desired by the trade in the province of New Brunswick. However, those more optimistic feel that it is only a matter of time until the situation rights itself and the trade will again assume the proportions of pre-war times.

The shipments along the Miramichi have been heavy during the last few weeks. The Swedish steamer Thyra, which loaded at Sullivans mill cleared with 1,560½ standards. The Swedish liner Convalleria cleared with a full cargo of lumber. J. W. & J. Anderson of Burnt Church have a fleet of steamers and scows engaged in towing lumber, railway ties and rossed wood to Loggieville and other points for shipment abroad. A large four masted schooner which recently loaded at Fraser's mill and others at various places, have been chartered to carry full cargoes of lumber of destinations in the United Kingdom.

Recent heavy rains were responsible for bringing out the Otnabog drive for the River Valley Lumber Company at Oromocto, which consisted of 700,000 feet of lumber, which had been held up three times this season. R. B. Smith M.L.A. directed the drive. The drive represented last winter's cut in that section for the company and was hung up during the dry period. The drives on the Brisley and Back Creeks of the Oromocto containing over 800,000 feet of lumber has reached safe waters, thus making the total amount of lumber available for sawing over one and a quarter millions.

Charlie McCullum has purchased the Donald Morrison mill at Tabusintac. He plans on making extensive improvements after which he will ross pulpwood and saw lumber. The mill had been idle for some time.

A wedding of interest to lumbermen throughout the Maritime Provinces as well as to citizens in general was that of Charles Allen Beatteay, son of F. C. Beatteay, managing director of Stetson, Cutler & Company's large mills, St. John, N. B., and Miss Marion Harmon, Murchie of Calais, Me., which took place on September 6. The groom is associated with his father and is one of the best known and most popular young men in the lumber trade. Following a honeymoon in Upper Canada, Mr. Beatteay and bride have taken up residence in St. John, N. B.

Have Forest Fires Checked Log Supply?

L. B. Jeppson, of the Canadian Robert Dollar Co., stated recently in Vancouver that as a result of forest fires, the advent of normal conditions in the lumber line would be delayed several months. The lumber camps in Vancouver Island had nearly all severely felt the damage done by the fires and many were compelled to shut down during the summer months. He thought, while the sawmills, so far as he knew, were running full force, the usual supply of logs with which the mills are accustomed to operate, would not be available until next spring as a result of the shortage created by the fires.

H. R. MacMillan, who is head of a large exporting company, said that lumber exporters had not to any extent felt the effect of the shortage of logs on the lumber market, and that the exporters were busy. The production of lumber in British Columbia was, he said, running at high pressure.

Big Company Begins Bush Operations

The Fraser Companies Limited, have already commenced cutting operations in the woods on a scale, which is considered sufficient to keep their mills in full operation next season. It was announced that the cut for the Victoria mills in Fredericton would not be up to the full amount of a season's operations, but additional logs would be purchased to keep the plant going throughout the season. The average cut at this plant is about twelve million feet.

Some Things that Lumbermen Saw at the Great Canadian National Exhibition

The forty-fourth Canadian National Exposition, which was held in Toronto August 26th to September 9th, surpassed all previous efforts in the way of attendance, interest, variety and magnitude. The "Big Fair", as it is colloquially called, has become more representative of Canadian art, science and commerce than ever.

The new Coliseum building, covering 8½ acres, is the largest structure in the world devoted to display purposes, and in the annex to this structure was the Made-in-Stratford exhibit, the shoe style show and other features. The Stratford exhibit embraced a wide variety of products, the predominating display being turniture of a high class character and design.

There was one bumper display, that of the Manufacturers' Lumber Co., Limited, who showed panels of, probably, 150 different kinds of wood. These decorated the sides of the booth and were correctly labelled and aroused much interest. There were also exhibits of staves and hoops, which the firm manufacture, as well as the butt end of a big log nearly 4 feet in diameter. There was a wall or railing around the front of the booth, made entirely of elm bark, which added to the artistic appearance of this unique exhibit. This was in charge of J. A. McFadgen.

Interior dining room as seen at the British Columbia exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The exterior was finished with Royal shingles and the flooring was of edge grain hemlock and the walls were made of cottonwood panels with Western hemlock stiles and rails. The finish was of weathered oak and the ceiling of cottonwood panels stained pearl grey with Douglas fir beamed effect.

The display of British Columbia forest products in the Government Building was never as interesting and complete as it was this year. The immense timber resources of the Pacific Coast province were revealed in picture, panel, post, furniture, interior and exterior trim. A. E. Roberts and M. M. Little were in charge of the inviting display and were kept busy answering questions. A dining room, 11 x 14 feet, located at one end of the exhibit, attracted a good deal of attention. The exterior was of Royal shingles laid 11 inches to the weather. These were finished in Dixie white. The door and window casings were of Douglas fir and also finished in white. The flooring was of edge grain hemlock and the walls were made of cottonwood panels with Western hemlock stiles and rails, and a plate moulding of the same material. The finish was of weathered oak and the whole effect was most striking. The ceiling was of cottonwood panels stained a pearl grey with Douglas fir beamed ceiling effect. The cottage roof of the dining room was covered with XXXXX shingles and a Douglas fir table and settee, finished to comport with the surroundings adorned the interior.

In one corner of the building were shown boxes and crates made of hemlock and spruce, for fruit packing, garden produce, etc. There was also an interesting presentation of stave stock, both for tight and slack cooperage, in fir, and wire-bound wood pipe which is largely employed for irrigation purposes.

An exhibit of doors was a centre of interest to home-builders, and various designs were presented including the new B. C. cedar solid, six-panel door. Large panels in different finishes were also seen and the contrasting shades and colors arrested much attention and enlisted many inquiries.

In the Industrial Building several firms had interesting displays, all of which were typical of the lines handled. The Pannill Door Co., Limited, Toronto, showed doors of various designs and finishes. This exhibit aroused interest and was in charge of Hunter Pannill and others. The doors comprised gumwood, birch, plain oak, brown ash, quartered oak, white pine, fir, redwood and chestnut. An interesting feature of the display was a redwood board 5 feet wide and 1 inch thick.

The Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, of Toronto, were in an adjoining booth and featured the various kinds of hardwood flooring, along with a red cedar clothes closet complete. The latter called forth favorable comment from the ladies. The exhibit was in charge of T. A. Armstrong who gave out attractive booklets and other literature setting forth the merit of "Beaver brand" flooring, its use, adaptability, etc.

Kent, Ockley, Limited, Toronto, had a splendid exhibit of doors and cases, there being three inside doors to each case and two outside doors. Practically every type of door was shown, both interior and exterior. The booth was in charge of Kent Ockley and Alex. Lentz. This firm which has adopted as a slogan "The Square Deal House," will, it is understood, open up a warehouse in Hamilton in the near future.

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, made a most representative exhibit of French doors, panel, veneer and slab for both outside and inside purposes. The principal showings were in quartered oak, gumwood, mahogany, white pine, B. C. fir, chestnut and birch. Some of these were displayed in casings and others on adjustable frames. Other features of the exhibit were a Tennessee red cedar chest, a mirror door in plain oak, plain and fluted columns, colonnades, pedestals and newel posts in oak and chestnut and other woodwork for the interior and exterior. The inlay effects on some doors attracted favorable notice. Hardwood flooring and cottonwood panelling were also shown.

The Buyers Door & Mfg. Co., Limited, Toronto, occupied their usual space with a more interesting exhibit than ever. At either end of the large area were doors of all kinds, admirably arranged. At one end were white pine columns, plain and fluted, and also stairs with newel posts and panelling in quartered oak. There were also starting posts, pedestals and other creations for interior and exterior trim. Doors of various designs were shown in chestnut, white pine, grain and quartered oak, cedar and B. C. fir, and pedestals in walnut and quarter cut oak designs. Midway in the exhibit was an artistic interior archway of quarter cut oak with panel effects and French doors set in bevel plate glass. Further on was a pergola in white pine with fluted columns, and flanking this were doors for homes, hospitals, office buildings, etc., all of which are manufactured by the firm. These are plain and quartered oak, gumwood, Georgia pine, B. C. fir and birch. A French door in cedar and six cross-rail panel door in the same wood were objects of interest. The booth was looked after by J. S. and T. G. Bond.

From Bull Cook to Lumber Magnate

From a barefooted boy in Arnprior, Ontario, to be one of the best known lumber and mining magnates of Spokane and the Crow's Nest section of British Columbia, owner of a 6,000-acre wheat ranch at Barons, Alberta, with large interests in the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., and other oil ventures, is the long step taken by J. J. O'Neill, of Spokane, Wash., who was in Vancouver recently purchasing a number of B. C. timber tracts.

The story of the Arnprior boy who made good in the United States reads almost like a romance. Bull cook in lumber and mining camps, woodsman, logger, miner and prospector, railroader, and for a brief period aspirant for fistic honors, his entrance into the padded ring coinciding with the collapse of a mining venture which left him financially embarrassed and ending when he had accumulated enough money for another grubstake, O'Neill is still on the sunny side of forty. He is already largely interested in mining and lumbering concerns in British Columbia, and is adding to the holdings.

Retail Association Active

Important Meeting of the Executive Decides Upon House Plan Service for Members

The directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting in Toronto on September 21st in the Council Chamber of the Toronto Board of Trade. J. C. Scofield, of Winsor, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance.

After the minutes of the previous meetings had been read and adopted, the secretary gave an estimate of the financial results of the year's work of the association showing that there would be a substantial surplus at the end of the present year. He suggested to the directors that the Association should consider the employment of an assistant secretary, with a view to ensuring the continuity of the work of the association. The directors considered that this was a wise proposal and suggested that the secretary should look over the field of possible applicants for such a position and be prepared to report at the annual meeting in January.

There was a short discussion of the matter of establishing Building and Loan Associations by members of the O.R.L.D.A. The secretary reported that it was not possible, under a provincial charter, to operate such an association, and he was instructed by the directors to make enquiries as to whether a Dominion charter could be secured.

Will Provide House Plan Service

A discussion then took place in connection with a House Plan Service. The secretary reported that the president and himself had got into touch with parties who could furnish a plan book and merchandising service on a basis that would be acceptable, they thought, to the members of the association. There was a lengthy discussion of this matter and plans were finally made for inaugurating a complete plan book and merchandising service under the auspices of the association. This service will be submitted to individual members of the association by a representative of the association who will call upon them in the near future. It is believed that the service will be one of the very best of its kind.

A motion was presented by A. R. Sanders, of St. Thomas, seconded by J. J. Cluff, of Seaforth, that the general association at its annual meeting should be requested to pass a resolution, appointing all past presidents of the association to the office of honorary-president.

It was decided, on motion of John T. Wallace, of London, seconded by J. C. Gilchrist, of Toronto, that the secretary's annual report should be printed in advance of the annual meeting and distributed at the annual meeting.

Directors Will Meet Frequently

On motion of A. R. Sanders, seconded by Thomas Patterson, of Hamilton, it was carried that the directors in future should hold at least four meetings in the year, one to take place immediately after the annual meeting and that the directors attending the meeting should have their railroad fares and one day's hotel expenses paid by the association. It was decided in this connection that the next meeting should be called by the president at his discretion.

The directors then discussed arrangements for the annual meeting to be held at Windsor in January. It was felt that the meeting is as yet a little too far in the future to be able to determine exactly upon its details, but several important suggestions were made which are likely to be followed up.

On motion of J. J. Cluff, of Seaforth, seconded by F. B. Van Dusen, of Brockville, it was carried that the president and the secretary should attend the annual meeting of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 25th to 27th. A vote of thanks to the Board of Trade of Toronto for the use of their Council Chamber was unanimously carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

Wood Shingle Men up and Doing

Plans for raising $250,000 as a fund for combating patent roofing propaganda against wood shingles have been completed as a result of the meeting at Seattle, Wash., called by the trustees of the Shingle Branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 150 to 200 mills, brokers, wholesalers and loggers being represented at the gathering. An annual assessment of three cents per thousand was ordered as well as solicitation of voluntary contributions from loggers, wholesalers and railroads. An executive committee of five was appointed to conduct the work, which is dependent upon 50 per cent of the mills in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia signing up, the production of these mills being ten million annually.

L. R. Putman made a strong, impassioned address on the need of bringing the marketing methods for shingles up to date, pointing out in contrast to the present conditions in the shingle trade the $2,130,000 which the patent roofing manufacturers spent in advertising last year.

The action taken was the one contemplated by the trustees when they gave notice of the meeting.

William Cann Joins Silent Majority

After an active business career of nearly half a century in Bowmanville, Ont., Mr. William Cann, late of the firm of McClellan & Company Limited, lumber, coal and wood dealers, died recently, in his 80th year. He was born near Providence, Darlington township, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cann, and was the youngest of a family of ten.

His early life was spent on the farm, and previous to coming to Bowmanvlle he farmed near Taunton in East Whitby. For two or three years he worked in the Upper Canada furniture factory and in 1874, he entered into a partnership with the late Mr. John McClellan and was an active member of the firm up to 1915 when he retired from business and in 1920 he disposed of his interests in the firm to Mr. James Carruthers. Mr. Cann is survived by his wife and three children.

Says Bathurst Had Good Season

Regarding the lumber trade in Bathurst, N.B., Mayor Hachey of that town recently said that the last summer has been most encouraging. All of the mills were in operation to full capacity and shipments of the manufactured article moved freely to outside markets. In view of this he said there was very little unemployment there. Labor was forthcoming at all times and, although the wages paid were small in comparison with a few years ago, the operators were paying the highest scale warrantable in consideration of the prices obtained by them for their output. Practically all of the lumber shipped from Bathurst, he said, during the past season has found its way to the American market, with the exception of one large shipment to Rosario in the Argentine.

Presenting Forestry in Popular Form

The Canadian Forestry Association is conducting an excellent campaign in what might be called "popular forestry." The real meaning, intent and purpose of "forestry" is, perhaps, a little above the head of the average person and may not arouse very much interest. The subject, however, is being popularized by the Canadian Forestry Association through the press, the platform, the demonstration car, exhibits at fall fairs, moving pictures and other media.

The best idea hit upon in a long time seems to be the questions and answers which are sent out regularly from the head office in Ottawa. Timely information is given in short shape and in a way that will be read with interest and appreciation. Many people will be able, by this method of disseminating knowledge, to get a grasp of affairs that they would not otherwise be able to obtain or would not take the trouble to master.

As a recent example of how the questions are presented in a practical way, the following are taken at random from a late bulletin of the Association:—

What mechanical equipment is used nowadays by fire rangers in detecting and suppressing forest conflagrations?

Lookout towers for detection with here and there the service of seaplanes for the same purpose. Fire finding machines are used in the towers for fixing the location of the blaze. Motor speeders and velocipedes are widely employed for patrolling railway lines. Gasoline pumps are highly effective for fighting incipient fires. Small motor cars and trucks are used where roads permit. All these and other devices are helping to check forest fires.

How large an area would be required to be planted with timber trees in order to give enough timber to support a small pulp mill?

The Chief Forester of the Laurentide Company estimates that 250 square miles will yield 100,000 cords of pulpwood in perpetuity. It would take just ten times that area, of course, to keep one of our big newsprint paper plants going. Please bear in mind that this refers to a planted forest which should yield 75 cords an acre, whereas the natural forest in Eastern Canada now yields only four to ten.

A new concern has begun operations in New Brunswick which will embrace both sides of the Bay Chaleurs District. The firm is that of R. H. Reid of Twin Mountains, New Hampshire. The price of pulpwood, however, from present indications does not show evidence of a return to the former level attained about two years ago. Campbellton is likely to serve as the headquarters for the new operation.

Mr. Ludlam Joins Ranks of Benedicts

H. S. Ludlam, of the Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Co., Leamington, Ont., was married recently to Miss Gwyneth Evelyn Walker, of the same place. The interesting ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, the officiating clergyman being Rev. A. B. Kinder, M.A., of St. John's Anglican Church. The happy couple spent their honeymoon at Niagara Falls, Rochester and other points in New York State, and on their return home visited Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

H. S. Ludlam, Leamington, Ont.

Mr. Ludlam has built a fine new home which he is now occupying in Leamington, and the "Canada Lumberman" wishes him and his bride many happy years of married life.

Fifteen Per Cent of Lumber for Box Making

Addressing a joint meeting of the National Association of Box Manufacturers and the North Carolina Pine Association, in Baltimore, Wilson Compton, Secretary-Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association presented some interesting data regarding the magnitude of the box industry. Mr. Compton said in part: "That the box industry as a whole in the United States is more than holding its own is indicated in the fact that nearly four and one-half billion feet, or fifteen per cent of the total lumber product, is annually used in the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly three-fourths of this, over three billion feet, is of softwood of widely distributed origin.

"Ten years ago box manufacture absorbed less than four billion feet, probably not more than three and one-half billion similarly divided between softwoods and hardwoods. The use of fibre packages therefore, has not stopped the progress of the wooden box industry, although no doubt its progress has been retarded.

"During the past ten years there has been a small decline in the number of wooden box and crate manufacturing establishments. The average production capacity has however increased. Furthermore, hundreds of box factories are now operated in conjunction with other large industries, such as furniture. The census of the separate wooden box industry, therefore, does not cover the entire box and crate industry."

Solves Building Problem That Confronts Cities

Omaha has solved in its newly adopted building code a problem that confronts scores if not hundreds of other cities in the United States, says an announcement by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, by extending the permissible uses of certain types of economical construction in building operations in that city.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has been conducting a systematic campaign for the revision of municipal building codes throughout the country with a view to eliminating provisions that make for unnecessary expense of construction while at the same time meeting every reasonable requirement of strength and fire resistance. It was instrumental in pointing out to the Omaha authorities that there was very little development in that part of the city included within the fire limits. An investigation demonstrated that with ordinary and mill construction impracticable or prohibited under the building code, real estate men found it more profitable to operate, if at all, outside the fire limits.

Omaha has a very extensive fire limits district and the restrictions have been such that for practically seven years no wood has been used for structural purposes therein. Since 1915 it has not been possible to erect within that area apartment houses, small stores, factories, warehouses or similar buildings of "ordinary construction," that is, masonry exterior walls, wood joist floors and wood stud partitions. Nor was it possible to erect in the same district any building over forty feet in height, of heavy timber "mill construction." As practically all buildings within the fire limits are for the purposes mentioned, and as most factory buildings need to be more than forty feet high and consequently could not be of mill construction, the result was that buildings of both sorts were practically prohibited within the fire limits.

To meet this situation and withdraw the impediments to further building in the central part of the city and elsewhere, a new code was drafted, which permits ordinary construction of buildings not exceeding three stories and of mill construction up to and including six stories.

Another beneficial change in the new code is that wood as a structural material is justly credited with more strength than formerly. The stresses for structural timber have been raised in the new code from 25 per cent to 66 per cent for the various species, as compared with the old code.

How Fire Wardens Can Do Good Work

Frank J. Barnjum, who has started many interesting competitions in the interest of forest conservation, for which generous cash prizes have been awarded, has inaugurated another contest. He is offering three prizes of $250. each to the warden of each province in Eastern Canada for the best showing made during the season. In this connection G. H. Prince, of Fredericton, provincial forester of New Brunswick, has sent out a timely and instructive letter to each of the fire wardens in the province. The document contains many valuable pointers and should prove a great stimulus towards fire protection.

Mr. Prince's letter is as follows:—

Many of you have sent in Barnjum Prize Monthly Reports, but if you are one of those who haven't there is yet plenty of time to write a story of your experience of May, June and July in one report. Your work and efforts will be appreciated. Mr. Barnjum recently told me he was pleased with your efforts and with the enthusiasm you have shown towards his offer, and if the interest developed warrants it he will give a much larger and perhaps a second and third prize next year. I have assured Mr. Barnjum that you all appreciate his offer. So do your part and one of you will surely win the $250.00. Mr. Barnjum is devoting a large part of his time to arousing interest in developing better fire protection and conserving Canadian Forests in Canada.

He wants the ideas and results of the men on the fire line—the men who actually do the work and the men who get results.

While the winner will largely be judged by his work, the difficulties he overcomes, the sympathy he arouses amongst the people in his district, the success he has in making careless people careful with fire—a written summary or report should be made.

A Few Suggestions to help you! Your report might contain an outline of a fire handled by you, showing amongst other things the number of hours between the time the fire was reported or discovered before you were on the job with men, how you organized your men—foremen, timekeepers, cooks, etc., equipment you took; trails, bridges, portages, telephone lines, canoes, lookout sites, cabins, tool caches, inspected, built, improved, painted or recommended for construction.

Lookouts will eventually be built all over New Brunswick, and best location is important. If you have a lookout in your territory say whether it is any good; if so give actual case. Do you think the observer prevents fire by the settlers knowing he is watching them? Has it made any difference in your district? Do you recommend them,

The use of fire pump might be told by those who have used them, slash burning torches by those who have them, fire signs that suit your district best, discussion with councillors, lumbermen or others which you have had and which afterwards prevented a fire or secured the listener's assistance or co-operation; the number of fire hazards of slash within 300 feet of the railroad or along a highway that you have eliminated; fire permits, how many you issued this year and what luck or damage; how many cases you supervised the burning; how many did you refuse and why?

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

The Smith Co. Limited, have laid the foundation for a new plant at Bassin du Gaspe, Que.

Marcisse Pelletier, St. Quentin, Que., recently suffered a fire loss of $30,000 to his sawmill.

The Sault Lumber Co., of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., recently took out a permit for a large extension to their plant.

The Great Eastern Pulp Co. have begun the construction of a large pulp mill at Riviere Madeleine, Gaspe County, Que.

The factory of the Dominion Box and Package Company Limited, Montreal, has been closed. The Company is being wound up.

C. J. Brooks, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited, has returned to Toronto from an extended business trip throughout the Maritime provinces.

It is announced that Sault Ste Marie, Ont., may soon purchase a bush and set the unemployed to work cutting wood for the city during the coming winter.

E. J. Shepard Ltd., Belleview and Primrose Sts., Hamilton, Ont., was lately incorporated with a capital of $40,000 to deal in all kinds of building supplies.

The Marshay Lumber Co., of Milnet, Ont., have begun their operations in the woods and will take out a considerably larger quantity of logs than last year.

The sawmill of Campbell & Myers, near Fort Steele, B. C., was recently burned to the ground. Some insurance was carried on the mill and stock of lumber in the yard.

The Park Board of Stratford, Ont., has given the park superintendent permission to establish a tree nursery so that that city may have ample trees for street beautification.

F. H. Bigwood, vice-president of the Kiwanis Club, Toronto, was in Windsor recently attending the annual convention of the Kiwanian Clubs of Ontario. Their 1923 gathering will be held in Quebec.

J. E. C. Brennan, of Deseronto, Ont., who was formerly a forestry student in the University of New Brunswick, was killed recently at Flanders in the Rainy River District by a falling tree. He was 26 years of age.

R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumberman, Toronto, who has been ill for some time, is making daily progress toward recovery and it is expected that he will be able to resume his office duties within the next week or two.

A shingle mill on Lulu Island, B. C., operated by the Bunjad Lumber & Shingle Co., was recently destroyed by fire. The mill had not been operating for several weeks, consequently there was not much dry stock on hand.

Timms, Phillips & Co., of Vancouver, who for the last two years have had an office at 18 Toronto St., Toronto, have withdrawn representation from the Eastern field. R. G. Nixon, who was lately in charge, returned to Vancouver recently.

D. McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont., president of the Canadian Forestry Association, and J. S. Gillies, of Braeside, Ont., former president, were in Toronto recently attending a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The Streetsville Lumber Co., Limited, of Streetsville, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000. and has a plant in that town. Considerable new equipment has been added and the manufacture of doors and other lines on a large scale has started.

H. P. Rowles, of Toronto, who has represented the Duncan Lumber Co., of Vancouver, in the East, left recently for the Pacific Coast and will not return. Mr. Rowles made many friends who will be pleased to learn of his continued success with the company.

The Acme Lumber Co., Limited, of Sudbury, Ont., has been granted a charter with a capital of $100,000., to carry on a general lumber business. A. J. Jordan, of Sudbury, who is secretary of the Georgian Bay Lumbermen's Association, is one of the incorporators.

At a meeting of the directors of the St. Anne Power Co., of Beaupre, Que., reports were presented and officers were elected for the coming year as follows:—President, George C. Bayless; vice-president, A. W. Cooper; treasurer, F. J. Bayless; secretary, C. E. Taschereau.

W. A. Filion, of E. H. Lemay, Montreal, was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade on his way home from an extended trip through the Middle Western States. He reports that the lumber business is picking up considerably and the outlook for fall in all leading centres is promising.

William C. Thuerck, wholesale lumber dealer, Haileybury, Ont., returned home recently after spending some time in New York and in the South around the different mills cutting Southern pine. Mr. Thuerck watched the grading of the different stocks and the export shipments to Cuba and South America.

The examination of candidates desiring to be licensed as saw log cullers will be held at Callander and Fort Frances, Ont., on October 3rd. It is announced by the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario that only British subjects and bonafide residents of Canada will be examined for licenses. .

The Premier Paper & Power Co., of Hartville, N. S., intends embarking into the manufacture of newsprint. A machine is now being installed which will have a capacity of about 50 tons a day, and in order to provide the necessary power, the company is making an additional development of 5,000 h.p. on the river.

Kust Justin, a contractor of Port Arthur, Ont., was the successful bidder for cutting the timber damaged by fire on an area of some 75 square miles in the vicinity of Jellicoe and Nezah stations along the Canadian National Railway. 300 men will be employed on the limit this winter taking out pulpwood and railway ties.

A. McN. (Sandy) Staples, for the last sixteen years head of the retail department of R. Chestnut & Sons, canoe and sports goods manufacturers has severed his connection with that firm and will be representative in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for P. W. Bird & Son, of Hamilton, Ont. manufacturers of building materials.

Although it was widely reported that George M. McKee, late managing-director of the Donnacona Paper Co., Limited, would join the Riordon Co. as manager, it appears there is no foundation for the report. Whatever may happen in the future, for the present he is not identified with the Riordon Co. in any official capacity.

In Vancouver recently unopposed judgment was entered by Justice McDonald in the foreclosures suit instituted by the J. S. Emerson estate against the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co., Limited. The Emerson Estate is suing as holder of $650,000. of the $770,000. first mortgage bond issue. The sale of the assets has already been directed for October 15th.

The greatest logging boom in the history of Vancouver Island is under way in Cowichan and Nitinat Lake district. The output of logs has jumped to 1,000,000 feet a day, twice the total daily shipments of early in the season. The C.P.R. has put on three complete train crews running out of Cowichan Lake to Duncan. . These trains make one and two trips a day, hauling between 20 and 30 cars.

A new concern has begun operations in New Brunswick which will embrace both sides of the Bay Chaleurs District. The firm is that of R. H. Reid, of Twin Mountains, New Hampshire. The price of pulpwood, however, from present indications does not show evidence of a return to the level attained about two years ago. Campbellton is likely to serve as the headquarters for the new operation.

E. D. Warner, of Toronto, who represents the Associated Mills of British Columbia, was badly shaken up in a motor accident recently. In company with Alex. Campbell of Toronto, his automobile was struck by a Hamilton and Grimsby car and smashed. Mr. Warren was thrown out and badly shaken up. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, but was able a few days later to leave that institution.

At a recent convention of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Canada, which was held in Winnipeg, Dr. R. W. Bell, of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, was elected an honorary life member. Dr. Bell has for many years had charge of the regulations and sanitary control of lumber, timber and mining camps and is well known throughout the lumber industry for his zeal, fair-mindedness and co-operative spirit. Calgary was selected as the convention city for 1923.

The demand for lumber and lath was very good all last month, mills at Fort Frances, Ont., getting inquiries from as far east as Boston, and shipments were nearly double those of August last year. Pine prices advanced $1.00 per M. Chicago is now paying the high price of $39.00 per M. for as low a grade as No. 4 mixed pine boards. All Ontario mills report difficulty in getting skilled and unskilled men. The immigration authorities continue to be opposed to bringing in any skilled men from the United States.

There is every indication of there being plenty of work in the woods adjoining Port Arthur this winter. Several large lumbering concerns in the Rainy River Valley are now advertising for labor in Port Arthur and the government labor bureau, in addition, to securing men for local pulp cutting concerns. There is plenty of other work on hand at present and the call for bush help is not being responded to fully, but bush labor will increase later on. The average wage being paid this year is $35.00 a month and board.

An important conference was held recently at the offices of the Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, in an effort to reach a standardization of measuring and culling lumber. The Crown Land timber agents for the province were present, and it was stated that the gathering did not mean any action in regard to the Doyle rule, the abolition of which has been recommended by Judson F. Clark, forestry expert, who advocates disposing of wood on a cubic content basis instead of the estimated product in board feet.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Laurentide Co., which was held recently in Montreal, a resolution of regret on the death of R. B. Angus, former president and a director of the company since its inception, was carried. F. E. McNally, assistant secretary, was chosen to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Mr. Angus. George Chahoon, Jr., who presided, stated that the outlook in the pulp and paper line was good and that conditions had been stabilized to a large degree and the losses due to deflation had been balanced by suitable measures.

The Forest Rangers School, initiated by the province of Quebec, will be among the most important projects presented at the next Session of the Legislature by Hon. Honore Mercier concerning the conservation of the forests in Quebec. Whether the new school will be located in Shawinigan or attached to the Berthierville Provincial Nursery, has not been decided, but is under consideration. The course will be a two-year one and will be very practical. The forest rangers, at the end of that period, will be given certificates which will allow them to improve their present status.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a lumber merchant of Stratford, Ont., says that business in the Classic City is good. There has been considerable building and everything has been proceeding satisfactorily with retail yards. From the Welland district comes word that the building trade there has been only fair but in some of the outlaying districts there has been considerable activity. In the near future two or three large jobs will be let which it is expected will require considerable lumber. House-building has been conducted on a moderate scale. The outlook is steadily improving.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec, reports that a hydroplane operated by the Dominion Air Board on the north shore and utilized by the Provincial Forest Service for surveying purposes and observations, had come to grief. Through engine trouble the machine fell into the water about a mile from Godbout and was a complete wreck. All on board escaped without injury. This makes the third accident that has occurred to hydroplanes operated by the Dominion Air Board. One machine fell into the forest near Roberval during August and is reported to be a complete wreck.

Angus McLean, general manager of the Bathurst Co., Limited, Bathurst, N. B., was in Montreal recently attending a meeting of the directors of the company, and states that the final details in connection with the newsprint mill have been attended to and the actual work of excavating for the new building will start at once. The structure will be about 90 feet wide and 450 feet long, will be built of concrete and steel and will be modern in every respect. The work of construction and installation of machinery will occupy several months and will require the services of a large number of men under the day labor system.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade, which was held recently in Owen Sound, it was suggested that greater care should be taken in looking after the forests of Ontario. K. J. Dunstan, of Toronto, stated that the forests were being depleted, and less the Ontario government took some firm stand, the inevitable result would be that in a few years there would be a shortage of timber. The Ontario government will, accordingly, be asked to keep a closer eye on the sale of timber limits, and will be requested at the same time to undertake a comprehensive policy of reforestation with the aim of providing for the future.

Robert P. Kernan, second vice-president and managing-director of the Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona, Que., states that for the present he is retaining his old position as manager of the Woods Department as well as taking over the work of George M. McKee, who recently resigned. Cone Barlow, who has had charge of the actual running of the paper mill from day to day for the past few years, has been given the official title of manager of the mill. Mr. Kernan states that the organization remains very much the same as it was under Mr. McKee's direction and the company are at present not contemplating any big changes in the plant or increasing their output.

Miss Florence J. Potts, of Ottawa, former superintendent of the Training School for Nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, has been named by the trustees of the Mystic Shriners' great hospital scheme as Supervisor of Nurses. This is recognized as one of the most responsible positions of its kind in America. The Shriners' hospital plan, which will treat only cases of crippled children, has made a beginning with the building of seven hospitals, one of which is located in Montreal in the home of P. D. Gordon, the well-known lumberman, who is one of the trustees. The hospitals are located in every part of the United States and it will be a part of Miss Potts' duties to travel from place to place and supervise the work of the nurses.

May Bring Shingle Mills to Canada

"It is almost impossible to predict our policy relative to the recent reporting of the Senate and the House of Administration bill, putting shingles on the free list. However, it is almost certain we will dismantle four of our large shingle mills and transport them to British Columbia."

This is the statement made by John McMasters, of the McMasters Shingle Company, one of the largest shingle manufacturers in Washington and Oregon. "The situation is very serious," he continued. "Output in Washington and Oregon last year was approximately seven billion shingles, and that of British Columbia about two billion. But the recent inimical action of the conference committee will undoubtedly reverse these outputs."

Oriental labor, cheaper wages and longer hours of Canada could not be equalled here, he declared.

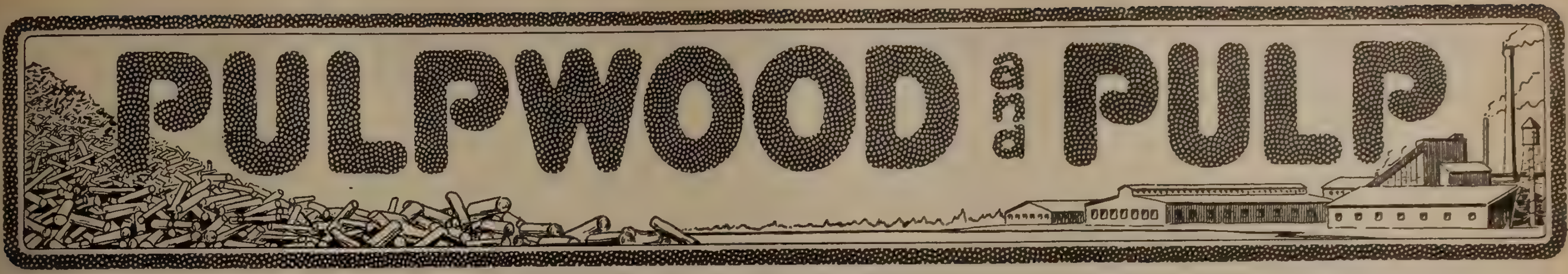
Eastern Firm Which is Broadening Out

The old-established firm of H. G. Buck & Son, of Norwood, Ont., is branching out considerably and they now have one of the finest plants in Eastern Ontario. This new cement block building, an illustration of which appears in this article, is 56 feet x 129 feet. Up to the present the firm has manufactnred cheese boxes, heading and veneering. These were the principle products with lath and builders' supplies as a side-line. The company are now installing a saw-mill for both custom and contract work.

One feature of the installation is an automatic box-making machine that was invented in Norwood some years ago by a partner of Mr. Buck, Sr. The machine bends the veneer around the head of the box and as it does so drives the nails, automatically taking them from the bulk. When the veneer is entirely bent around the head, eleven tacks are automatically taken from the bulk, driven and clinched. Although this machine has been inspected and tried out by many experts, none of the visitors have been able to improve on its operation. Other firms have made an attempt to copy it, but without success. This is a brief explanation of the working of the box-making machine, and at a later date the "Canada Lumberman" hopes to present further particulars with regard to its construction and manipulation.

Old-established plant of H. G. Buck & Son at Norwood, Ont.

H. G. Buck & Son, use both steam and electricity in their mill. They have also a plant at Melrose in Hastings County, and although smaller than the Norwood one, it is equipped to make cheese boxes, veneering and heading from the log. The firm report that with their extra flooring space and equipment at Norwood, they are now in a position to increase their present trade on several new lines of manufacturing. They have in connection with their mill at Norwood a garage and machine shop. They believe that the latter has no superior in Peterboro or Kingston. Their shop is especially well equipped and is in charge of an expert mechanic.



Buys Burned Timber in Nipigon Reserve

The tender of W. T. McEachren, of Port Arthur, for the right to cut the burned timber on a 75-mile tract in the Nigigon forest reserve, has been accepted by the Department of Lands and Forests. The berths are in the vicinity of Jellicoe and Nezah Stations on the Canadian National Railway and consist principally of timber which has been damaged by fire and which has the greatest value for tie purposes.

The successful tenderer is to pay for his concession $7.50 per thousand feet for pine, $5.00 per thousand feet for spruce, $4.00 per thousand feet for other timber, $1.20 per cord for spruce pulpwood and 13½ cents each for ties. In addition to these prices is to be paid annual ground rent of $5. per square mile, annual fire protection charge of $6.40 per square mile, and Crown dues of $2.50 per thousand feet for pine; $2.00 per thousand feet for spruce, poplar and basswood; $1.50 per thousand feet for other timber, 80 cents per cord for pulpwood, and 10 cents each for ties.

The timber is sold subject to the condition that it be manufactured in Canada and that the burnt timber be removed by April 30th 1923, and the other timber by April 30th, 1924.

The Government Department states that the price received for the limit is satisfactory, in view of the situation of the land and of the consequent conditions which must govern the removal of timber from it.

Mr. Backus Carrying on Extensive Job

E. W. Backus is carrying out an extensive building programme in and around Kenora, Ont. $2,000,000 will have been spent by next November at Rideout Bay, Lake of the Woods district, by the syndicate headed by Mr. Backus. This is the beginning of a projected production of paper greater than the world has yet seen from any single plant.

It is intended that the growth of the plant will be as follows: This year to develop an 80-ton pulp mill unit, next year from 100 to 150 tons of newsprint paper and each succeeding year to keep adding to the manufacturing capacity of the plant until a total of 1,000 tons of newsprint per day has been reached. The additional electric power with which to manufacture the paper will be supplied from the proposed power development at White Dog rapids.

The old "Lover's Walk" is now a scene of restless activity. Thousands of tons of solid rock have been removed from the channel and thousands more will be removed. Next winter a hundred and fifty tons of pulp a day will be going from the mill. Eventually the production will reach 1,000 tons of paper.

Price Bros. Will Build New Town

It is reported that Price Brothers & Co., of Quebec, are contemplating the commencement next year of the town and mill at Saguenay, plans for which were made some time previous to the slump in the news print industry. The market has improved to such an extent that it is considered that it will not be long before a further extension of the capacity of Canadian mills will be necessary to keep up with the demand. The original proposal of Price Brothers was to establish a new town four miles east of Chicoutimi to be called Saguenay and to build there a news print mill with a capacity of between four and five hundred tons per day. The plans for the town are the most elaborate yet to be adopted by any news print company in Canada. They include the building of houses for workmen; and the laying out of the town on garden city plans. The town will have a population of some seven thousand inhabitants, and will be in a place where there is now no inhabitants whatever. The site is situated on tide-water, free from the usual tide delays that are experienced at Chicoutimi.

The Pulpwood Outlook in Quebec

The pulpwood situation as far as it concerns the city of Quebec, is in a peculiar position. The dealers are well filled with orders for immediate deliveries but are unable to comply for want of transportation accommodation. American mills have come after the wood and the shippers are ready to meet the demand, but are held up in their activities for want of freight cars to carry the product to the mills and the American railroads maintain that they cannot supply the cars owing to the shortage on their respective lines.

In the meantime the price of pulpwood has not advanced over last year's figure although Quebec shippers say they are receiving better treatment from the mills. They refuse, however, to sell to the New York state mills which undertook to inspect and cull the wood from Quebec as well as decrease the measurements some months ago after the pulpwood reached their plants, and say that they will not have any more dealings with those concerns, unless they consent to abide by the culling and measurements at the Canadian base of supply.

In the meantime Quebec pulpwood interests in a spirit of optimism of the future, are seemingly pleased over the present prices. They say that, within two years, their wood will be in active demand as the American mill stocks will be thoroughly depleted by that time as well as the State of Maine cut which will force American companies to come to Quebec and pay higher prices for their material. They are keen observers of the markets and realize that stocks in the United States are a direct hindrance in prosperity, and that production and transportation are alike suffering because of the coal and railroad tie-ups; nevertheless business confidence on the threshold of the autumn is strengthening.

It is refreshing to listen to those wood shippers to the American pulp and paper mills, in their philosophy of what the future will bring to their special line of trade.

They point out that there are many incidents which are indicative of improvement in the American and Canadian industrial and financial position, and that other incidents which are unfavorable and discouraging, do not, after all, stop the world from moving.

Big Plant for Pacific Coast Province

Most promising are the prospects for the establishment of a new pulp and paper industry in Vancouver, stated Premier Oliver recently, after another conference with President Seaman of the Seaman Paper Co., Chicago, and associates. Since it was reported that Burrard Inlet would probably be the scene of action, the investigators have made enquiries regarding prospective water and timber supply and are impressed with the feasibility of the scheme.

The Premier remarked that Vancouver could hardly afford to pass up such an opportunity, when practically the only obstacle in the way was the provision of an adequate water supply. With 8,000,000 gallons of water required every day to establish the first unit of a new mill, it would be for Vancouver to see that this was available. He gave the impression that there would be little trouble in reaching an agreement for a suitable site. The government property, including foreshore, amounting to over 1,000 acres, should prove suitable.

Would Pulp Mill Kill Salmon Fishing

A large pulp and paper mill, plans of which are in abeyance for the present, is that proposed to be erected by the Fraser Co., Ltd., on the Tobique River, N. B., at the junction of that river with the St. John river. The mill will give employment to between 200 and 300 men. The scheme has been delayed owing to the financial situation, but it is expected that it will be taken up in the near future. Meanwhile objections to the proposed mill have been entered with the New Brunswick government by salmon fishermen. The Tobique Fishing Club contends that the construction of a dam across the Tobique near the mouth of the tributary of the St. John river would destroy the salmon fishing for which the Tobique has for many years been noted. It is argued that the salmon from the St. John river would be unable to cross the dam, whether or not a special sluiceway was installed. On the contrary the Fraser Companies, Limited, claim the salmon fishing would not be materially injured.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	75.00	80.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	85.00	90.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	95.00	100.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36,00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	35.50
2 x 5, 2 x 6	33.00	34.00
2 x 8	36.00	38.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
1 x 4 and wider	32.00	34.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy ..		
1 x 4 and wider	28.00	30.00
2 x 4 and wider	29.00	31.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6	35.00	36.00
1 x 8	37.00	38.00
1 x 10	39.00	40.00
1 x 12	41.00	42.00
2 x 4	30.00	32.00
2 x 6	33.00	35.00
2 x 8	34.00	36.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
2 x 12	41.00	43.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	36.00	37.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$75.00	$78.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	55.00	57.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2" per M.		5.40
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.20

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 65.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	70.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	135.00	100.00	50.00
4"	145.00	120.00	50.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$ 90.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
1¼ and 1½"	95.00	55.00	35.00
2"	100.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	110.00	75.00	45.00
4"	120.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$50.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	52.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	70.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$133.00	$ 83.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½"	143.00	88.00	39.00
2"	153.00	98.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	85.00	65.00	45.00	27.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$78.00	$135.00	$77.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
2"	143.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Figured Gum, $30.00 per M. extra in both plain and quartered.

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$45.00
1¼ and 1½"	65.00	48.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	155.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	125.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4	120.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	80.00
10/4	145.00	95.00
12/4	145.00	100.00
16/4	150.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	190.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		28.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals
(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm
(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks
(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs. ..	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.
Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.		$115.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		135.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00
Cuts and Better		
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		130.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		152.00
No. 1 Cuts		
1 in. 8 in. and up wide		110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00
No. 1 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00
No. 2 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00
No. 3 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00
Box		
1 in. 1¼ and 1½ in. 10/16 ft. ...	32.00	35.00
Mill Culls		
Mill Run Culls—		
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...		26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	44.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	47.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 and 8	36.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	38.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	40.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	41.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00
Maple			
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
White Ash			
1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	105.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		97.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		87.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		83.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		82.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8		69.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		70.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		50.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		48.00
No. 1 Clear		
Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		$ 78.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		78.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		75.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		76.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		34.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		41.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		44.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		43.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		42.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	30.00	34.00
2 x 9	38.00	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	30.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	31.00	33.00
1 x 2	33.00	35.00
1 x 3	30.00	31.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		9.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath	7.75	8.00
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles		
Extras	5.75	6.00
Clears	4.50	5.00
Second Clears	3.75	4.15
Clear Whites		3.00

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Spruce Lath Wanted

Five cars ⅜ x 1½—4′ No. 1 Spruce Lath, delivered Detroit, Mich. rate of freight. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 333 State Street, Detroit, Mich. 19-20

Wanted

to buy short Cedar Logs 30″ long or any multiple of 30″ to make good grade of cutting up.

J. H. CONNOR & SON, LTD.,
17 T.f. Ottawa, Ontario.

Wanted

Spruce Lath, ⅜ x 1½″ x 4′ also Spruce or Hemlock dimensions. State if you can saw long lengths in Spruce or Hemlock and quote prices.

BRIGHTON LUMBER CO.,
16 T.f. Island Pond, Vt.

Pulpwood Wanted

We are in the market for twenty-five thousand cords of pulpwood, every year, rough or peeled, destination Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Please state shipping point. Will take same rail or water delivery. Address to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
140 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.
Phone 328-329. 14-19

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼″ x 3″ in lengths of 18″, 27″, 36″, 45″ etc.
1¼″ x 3¼″ same lengths.
1¼″ x 2½″ x 49″)
(one half each size.
1 ″ x 3½″ x 49″)

All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

Cedar Posts

We offer a few cars good 8 foot to 12 foot Posts.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd.,
Saw and Planing Mills,
14-T.f. Owen Sound, Ont.

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday the 31st day of October 1922, for the right to cut the timber on Township 4 G., and the red and white pine only on Township 4 H., in the Mississaga Forest Reserve, District of Algoma.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN.
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding rejlies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

4 cars No. 2 Common and Better, 1″ Birch.
2 cars No. 2 Common and Better, 1″ hard Maple.
7 cars No. 3 Common Birch and hard Maple.
4 cars No. 2 Common Birch.
8 cars 1″ and 2″ Balm and Poplar.
10 cars 1″ and 2″ Merchantable Hemlock.
1 car No. 2 Common Mill Run White Pine.

Apply Box 14, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday the 31st day of October 1922, for the right to cut the timber on the Township of Sherlock, in the district of Sudbury.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. G. McCaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ont.

BENIAH BOWMAN.
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Monday the 16th day of October 1922**, for the right to cut the timber on the south half of the township of Shackleton, in the district of Temiskaming.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent, Cochrane, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 24th, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 18-19

Machinery For Sale

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40″ sash, 15″ stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

19 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 25 H.P. Wheelock Steam Engine, Steam Chair Back Bender, 2 Spindle Borer Machine, 2 Veneer Presses, 1 Glue Spreader, Double Belt Sander, Cabinet Benches, Surface Planer, Glue Pots, 5 Ton Wagon Scale, 2 Wood Presses. 150 H.P. Boiler, 1 Sheldon Drykiln, Factory Trucks.

R. W. NICHOLSON,
Strathroy, Ont. 17-T.f.

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6″ x 6″.
One Upright Engine 5″ x 6″.
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—⅜″ shell.
One "Polson" 64″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Doty" 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Doty" 60″ x 14½′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Doty" 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One "Inglis" 60″ x 16′—3″ tube ½″ shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire Pump, 6″ suction, 5″ discharge, 14″ steam cylinder, 8″ water cylinder, 13″ stroke, capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7″ stroke, capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound, Ontario.
13-E.o.I.-T.f.

For Sale or Exchange

$1,500.00 MacGregor Gourley 6 x 15 matcher will exchange for lumber. George Rathbone, Ltd., Northcote Ave., Toronto. 19

FOR SALE

All or Any Part of Saw and Shingle Mill Plant Including

3 Allis Band Mills with 10″ steam feeds and carriages Mershon vertical resaw.
4 edgers, trimmers, slashers, conveyors, live rolls, filing room equipment and saws, machine shop equipment including 16′ x 36″ lathe, drill press and planer.
700 H.P. Corliss engine.
1,000 gal. cap. Worthington fire pump.
Shingle and lath machinery.
Electric lighting generators and fixtures.
36″ gauge tram cars.
Piping, valves, cables and everything connected with large mill plant.

DENNIS CANADIAN CO.,
Whitney, Ont. 17-T.f.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler 54″ and 60″.
Band Rip saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular Resaw, 44″.
E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver.
Jointers, 16″ and 24″.
Matcher Sherman Hardwood Flooring End.
Matcher, and Sizer, 30″ x 12″, American.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher 14″ Woods.
Matcher, 26″ x 8″ Connell & Dengler.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Hermance 10″ wide open side.
Moulder, Berlin 10″ No. 118 inside.
Moulder, Woods 12″ 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes, single and double.
Sanders, 3 drum, 30″, 42″, 48″, and 60″.
Saws, Circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber Sizers, Yates and American.

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
17-E.o.I.-T.f. Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Vacant

We want a good office-manager in bookkeeping. Apply to Box No. 6, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-20

Young man, age 23 ,desires progressive position with lumber firm. Three years experience with lumber manufacturers. Experienced shipping cars and cargoes, stocks, payrolls and general office routine. Can operate typewriter. Willing to go anywhere. Apply Box 11, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Two Lumber Salesmen Wanted

For Toronto and Western Ontario. Must have good connection, good address and have the necessary ability. None other need apply. Address Box 20, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Situations Wanted

Position wanted as lumber yard foreman, thoroughly experienced, including twelve years buying. Best of references. Apply Box 18, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Position Wanted as buyer of hardwoods, familiar with all lines of the business, including national rules. First class references. Apply Box 19, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Young man, 28, wishes position with lumber camp, preferably outdoor work, scaling etc., in Canada. Several years' experience in office work. Apply Box 998, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-19

Sawyer wants position in Winter Mill, married and sober, able to operate either band or circular saws and to do any job in mill. Best References. Box 22, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19

Party with 15 years selling experience at wholesale in New York State, including New York City, wishes to make connection with reliable Canadian firm as representative. Apply Box 16, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-21.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent, or Manager of local planing mill, or lumber yard. Am thoroughly experienced in all lines of the business and can give best results. Have always been able to increase the output of mills where I have been in charge. Apply Box 15, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

"Experienced and competent young man located at Cochrane, Northern Ontario, would desire to represent a Canadian or American firm for the purchase of pulpwood on a commission to cover the C. N. Railway East and West of Cochrane, also South of Cochrane on the T. & N. O. Railway." Box 961, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-19

Young man, 38, married, desires permanent position. Experienced in all branches of lumbering, have made a specialty of planing mill work, both machine and office, can take off amounts, make detail drawings, special knives and keep machines in repair.

Prefer town with good schools. Apply Box 12, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Business Chances

Well Equipped Planing Mill for Sale

In Niagara District, with wharf on Welland Canal. Same hands many years; owner retiring. A fine residence goes with the property. H. W. Cox, Woolworth Building, Welland, Ontario. 19

Fine Opportunity in Western White Pine, British Columbia

20,000 per day capacity sawmill in steady operation for past three years by experienced operators in Pine shop and factory trade, wish to connect with manufacturing concern or private party with view to increasing capital, and preparing large cut for coming season. Plenty available timber for many years operation. Excellent Bank and other references. Established 1920. Apply Box 17, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.
Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TIMBER BERTH

Tenders will be received for the right to cut timber on Timber Berth No. 1,153 covering an area of twenty-one (21) square miles and comprising the following lands in township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East, and Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East, namely:—

Sections 1-2-3-4-10-12-13-14-15-24, South half and North East quarter of Section 23, and part of the North West quarter Section 23, all in Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East.

Part of Sections 7-9-15-16-17-19-20, all of Sections 21-22-27-28 and part of Section 23, all in Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.

Tenders will be received by the Montreal Trust Company, 218 Portage Avenue up to November 1st, 1922, for the whole of the above en bloc and for the following subdivisions of the area covered. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted:—

Sub-division No. L. Sections 1-2-3-4-10-12 Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East.

Sub-division No. 2. Sections 13-14-15-24 South half and North East Quarter of Section 23 and part of the North West Quarter of Section 23, Township One (1) Range sixteen (16) East.

Sub-division No. 3. Part of Sections 7-9-15-16-17-19-20, Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.

Sub-division No. 4. Sections 21-22-27-28 and part of Sections 23 Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.

Sketch showing the location of the Berth will be furnished on application to Montreal Trust Company. Terms—Cash, and the sale of the right to cut timber is subject to the payment by the purchaser of all Dominion Government dues and to all the terms and conditions of the original permit.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,
218 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

19

Miscellaneous

For Sale

6 prs. logging sleighs, 1 water tank and sleigh complete, 1 Patent plough, and 300 boom chains, ½" and 3/8". All of the above are in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co. Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 18-21

Interesting Decision in Lumber Litigation

Sitting in the Superior Court as judge in bankruptcy, Mr. Justice Rinfret, Montreal, dismissed a petition presented by the Union Lumber Company seeking to annul a transfer of 18,295 feet of white pine lumber made by the Atlas Lumber Company to G. A. Grier and Sons, Limited, Montreal. The lumber was valued at $723.21.

Mr. Justice Rinfret maintained the case of Grier and Sons, respondents, alike on the question of facts—which proved the transfer to be valid—and on a point of law which questioned the petitioner's status before the Court.

On the legal phase of the case, Justice Rinfret said it was difficult to reconcile the petition with the provisions of Article 35 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Using More Pulpwood at Home

D. Breakey, of Quebec, says that the paper mill at Three Rivers, is now well under construction and will start operations early in January. He says that the pulpwood will come from the freehold land of the company, and they now have a contract to supply some 50,000 cords a year for the next twenty years, which will produce 45,000 tons of paper each year. This wood has been selling in the United States for many years. In this connection Mr. Breakey stated that if Quebec exported 50,000 cords a year for twenty years, this would mean 1,000,000 cords from which the province would only derive about $10.00 a cord made up in labor, transportation, Government duties, etc. This would only leave about $10,000,000. in the country. With the erection of their new mill at Three Rivers this pulpwood will be transported to Three Rivers by rail over the Quebec Bridge and averaging the sale of paper at its present price to-day, of $70.00 per ton, over 900,000 tons, the product of one million cords of wood, would mean $63,000,000. being spent in the province instead of $10,000,000. or a difference of $53,000,000." The new mill will employ about 1,500 hands during the coming winter in the cutting of wood and other activities.

Northern Lumber Mills

North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	8/16′	Mill Run Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	"	" "	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	" "	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	" "	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	" "	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	" "	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	" "	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	" "	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	" "	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	" "	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	" "	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	" "	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	" "	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10		" "	" "
100 M.	1 x 4 & Up		No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.	
100 M	2 x 4-10		No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average	

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

Shingles

16″ Clears
16″ 2nd Clears

Lath (1922 Manufacture)

White Pine	32″	x 48″
Red Pine	"	"
Spruce	"	"

Basswood

900,000 feet 1″ x 4 and up
(350M Winter cut)

White Pine — Spruce — Red Pine

Please send us your inquiries

The Rideau Lumber Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA - - - CANADA

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Conditions in Ontario Show Improvement

In spite of embargoes at several points and the car shortage which exists in the East and in the South across the border, the lumber business continues active and shipments are going forward in most cases fairly well.

It is reported in connection with the car shortage that representations are being made by Western lumber interests to the Dominion Railway Board in Ottawa, asking that an order to facilitate shipments of lumber across the line, an order be issued that Canadian cars be allowed to cross the line. So far the transportation companies have set their face strongly against this as in the past they have had a bitter experience in having Canadian rolling stock returned and they do not want a repetition of a state of affairs such as prevailed a couple of years ago.

As the fall months arrive the demand for lumber improves and some large sales have taken place, one single, white pine transaction in Toronto running up to nearly $100,000. The building boom continues in the larger cities and consumption is above normal. Dry mill stocks have been pretty well moved out and there is less lumber in most yards at the present time than is customary. The majority of sawmills will keep in operation until the freeze-up although a few have had to close down due to shortage of logs. Generally speaking, however, the past season has been a most satisfactory one from a manufacturers' standpoint.

The majority of operators will conduct logging on a larger scale than a year ago. Help is still scarce at many points and wages in the bush are from 25 to 33-1/3% higher than a year ago. This will mean that mill run lumber will sell at $5.00 to $10.00 more per M. than at the present time as production costs are steadily ascending. When wages go up it is a sure indication that lumber values have touched bottom.

Lath are still very strong and high in price. In several cases they are being taken green from the saw for use in building operations. It is many years since lath have enjoyed such a firm steady market for so long a period as during the past season.

Shingles are rather weak and a number of cars are being sold at a slight reduction. The demand for B. C. forest products in mixed car lots is fair.

In white pine nearly all the season's cuts have been pretty well sold to wholesalers and the stock is being disposed of through regular channels at a fair figure. Lately there has been quite a call for No. 2 mill culls which up to the present have been a drag on the market.

A number of Ontario wholesalers report that importations of Southern hardwoods have been slow in arriving owing to a lack of transportation facilities. One concern has had cars on the way for the last two months which have been embargoed or sidetracked at many points.

Hemlock and spruce are in good demand while jack pine is moving freely with a tendency toward stiffer prices.

In hardwoods September proved to be a good month with wholesalers. As a result of displays made at the Canadian National Exhibition, high-class furniture manufacturers and piano firms report that business has picked up a great deal and they are now entering the market for material. Agricultural implement concerns are also resuming on a modified scale, while automobile producers are large buyers of elm, white ash, birch and maple. Some firms are shipping a fair quantity of basswood and thick maple to the Old Country but report that this is being done in order to reduce stock and keep their organizations together.

Hardwood dealers expect to make some profit on operations from this out. They contend that they have been conducting their business at a loss for the last year and a half in getting rid of their high-priced stock. Now they are able to start out on a new basis and obtain a fair margin on what they send out.

Some call has at last developed for the lower ends of hardwood and inquiries are daily becoming more numerous. Several stocks of birch changed hands during the past week and the call for maple is exceptionally strong.

Prices have been hardening for some time, and as high-priced stocks have been pretty well cleared out, new quotations prevail.

It seems to be the general impression that lumber in certain grades and thicknesses may be a rather scarce commodity by next spring. Certain firms are buying extravagantly in anticipation of prices going up, while others view the situation somewhat askance and are quite willing to take chances.

In a word, the lumber outlook is much better than it has been in any previous period during the present year, the volume is steadily increasing, values are certainly not lower and the outlook is becoming increasingly promising with a tendency towards soundness and stabilization.

Quebec Shipments Have Shown Big Increase

The shipments of timber and deals from the port of Quebec with the end of September has practically come to an end as far as the present season of navigation is concerned, and the lumber firms interested say that they are satisfied with the summer's business which is fully eighty per cent better than it was in comparison to 1921.

The last steamer to take its departure from the port of Quebec sailed recently with part cargo, shipped by W. & J. Sharples & Co. H. R. Goodday & Co. have still 900 standards of deals to ship to the United Kingdom and have chartered a big five-masted schooner, propelled with a gasoline engine and screw besides its sail power. This schooner will commence loading in a week and will clean up the rest of the wood at this port for export to the United Kingdom. It is possible, however, that the Quebec firms will receive orders for small parcels of wood for the late fall shipment.

W. Gerard Power, president of W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., and the Power Lumber Co., sailed from Quebec on Sept. 19th by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Scotland." Before departing, in an interview with the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Power said he was going over to England to take observations of the lumber situation and the prospects for business next year. He said the latest advices that he had received from his firm's agents and advisers abroad were that business in the United Kingdom was quiet and that certain imports of leading varieties were substantial, but taken on the whole, the arrivals in England were not heavy. Deliveries were fairly steady. Stocks on balance had increased, but with few exceptions were moderate and would require augmenting with signs of sustained demand. There was, however, no change in tonnage rates which were being offered freely but with the prices which ruled in July last.

The demand for Quebec yellow pine timber was very restricted which caused stocks to be reduced and stand at a moderate figure.

"There is as yet," said Mr. Power, "no building boom in the United Kingdom such as has taken place this summer in the United States, and still continues. The building boom in the United States which set in early last spring, has been of great benefit to the Canadian lumber trade, and the demand for lumber still continues. I returned from a trip across the border a few days ago where I went to confer with the members of the firm in New York, of which I am president. Speaking from experience as well as observations, if there is nothing to hinder the present boom and demand for Canadian manufactured lumber, Canada is destined to do a large wood business in the United States markets. "But," added Mr. Power, "although the volume of business is keeping up and Canadian lumber interests are in a fair way to do a profitable business for months to come, we are handicapped badly for want of cars to transport the goods ordered. This car shortage exists all over the United States and under these conditions. Canadian shippers are unable to obtain rolling stock to ship from Canada to the United States; otherwise the Canadian lumber interests would do a great deal more business in the American market. Managers of American railways approached on this subject say they are powerless under present conditions of labor and strikes, to furnish the cars required by the Canadian lumber shippers to the United States, and have suggested that the Canadian lumber interests approach the Canadian railways and have them furnish the requisite car transportation to the United States, and they would undertake to guarantee their quick return.

This suggestion, the Canadian railways will not listen to, saying that when Canadian cars go over the border, it is problematical when they can have them returned. There are already many thousands of Canadian cars in the various cities across the line, and they cannot get them back. The users are willing to pay the $1. demurrage for their utilization and for this reason the Canadian railways will not be coaxed to send their cars to Uncle Sam's domain.

"As for the United Kingdom lumber markets, they are still well

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

stocked with wood; nevertheless I look for a good demand next winter and a large export of Canadian timber from the port of Quebec during the 1923 season of navigation, providing ocean freight rates get down low enough to meet this situation. As things now exist, competition with continental European countries in the supply of forest products and the abnormally high freight rates especially charged by the ocean liners, we in Canada are badly handicapped. It is probable, however, providing that another war does not break out, the big steamship companies will meet in January and decide to deal more liberally in their charges of lumber freight from Canada to the United Kingdom. If this should happen, it will enable the Canadian export trade to compete with the Scandinavian wood selling countries, and we will be sure to obtain orders when our representatives visit Great Britian next winter and spring that will cause a revival in the lumber business from Canada to the Mother Country, but this will depend upon the steamship companies as well as a reaction in the building trade overseas."

Speaking of lumber operations in the woods this winter, Mr. Power said that so far as he could learn, the majority of the operators would cut the average quantity of logs, but he knew of one firm who intended to make a much larger cut than usual. The conditions of labor had greatly improved and likewise the cost of supplies.

St. John Market is Better and Brighter

The past two weeks have seen no weakening of prices at St. John. Conditions remain steady. Stocks are slowly moving off both by car and water, but mostly carload lots. The nearby counties are also shipping both by rail and water. Some mills have finished sawing as their logs have been exhausted and no more can be secured until next spring.

The facts of the case are, that most of the lumber left in this section consists of boards and plank and no large stocks of these sizes. While deals are scarce, of course, some old Government stocks still remain, but they have all been bought up and are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

Good deals for the Irish market are scarce and practically very few will be available until late summer of next year. Many inquiries are now coming forward but the specifications are impossible to fill under the conditions as most all of them call for 1922 stock. About all deals on the northern shore of New Brunswick are sold and are fast being shipped.

The American market is also enquiring but no advance in price is offered, and any effort put forth so far to increase the price, meets with no success. Laths are the only stock which is improving in quotations, and they are as strong today as anytime during the year. Many millions of lath are going forward from St. John which is cleaning up all the stock available, and by the first week in October practically all laths will have been shipped. Shingles are also holding firm except in the lowest grades, which are as yet a drug with many millions on hand.

It is predicted at the present time that the cut of logs in the province of New Brunswick will be normal. The cost of logging will be much the same as a year ago. Supplies are lower and wages are higher but one will offset the other. No logs will be cut on the Upper St. John for the mills at St. John this coming winter.

Local sales for repairs and improvements still continue fair. The factories are working full time but mostly on small work. Cull lumber is beginning to be enquired for and when it is gradually bought up, the market as a whole will be in a much better position. Taken as a whole the market is in better shape than a year ago, and the future is, certainly, brighter.

Montreal Looks For Active Fall Business

A more cheerful tone characterises the Montreal lumber market, due to increased sales and a hardening of values. Moreover, there is a general expectation that business will continue on a satisfactory scale for the next two months at least. Conditions appear favorable to this end. In addition to a good crop there are indications that the building programme will be extended until near the end of the year. The permits this month include some important structures. Then the general trade returns are distinctly favorable, so that the immediate outlook is of an encouraging character.

Probably the most active business is on American account. A very large number of orders for spruce has been received, and inquiries are coming at a good rate. The revival in this department has been considerably helped by the difficulty of securing Southern lumber. Some of the orders are for immediate delivery, which is not always possible owing to the shortage of cars.

With the exception of timbers, Western forest products are dull, the recent increases in prices checking sales. A very large quantity of fir has been sold for use in Montreal harbor work; contracts for two piers have been let to the Atlas Construction Company.

The local demand for lumber is still satisfactory. There are, however, renewed reports that a few retailers are continuing to sell at prices which, on the surface, look as if losses are being made. This drastic competition has an unsettling effelt on the general market.

The shipments to the U.K. continue to be small. According to one exporter Canadian prices are too high, especially for birch, to allow of a profit being made on shipments. The chances are that very little lumber will be sent during the balance of the season.

The McCumber tariff bill originally contained provisions drafted with the intention of compelling Canada to remove the restriction on the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands. These provisions were in the form of additional taxes on pulp and paper in cases where such restrictions existed, power being given to the President to put the provision into effect. Following the defeat of the pulp and paper proposals, the retaliatory clauses have been withdrawn, leaving Canada in the same position as regards pulp and paper as she stood prior to the introduction of the McCumber tariff. Thus another attempt to secure more free access to our forest lands has failed.

Ottawa Reports Some Decline in Orders

A slight reduction in the general volume of business occurred in the Ottawa lumber market during the latter part of September, the falling off being principally due to a reduction in the lessening of orders from the United States. The Canadian demand was reported keeping up well, and there was a fair movement of stocks locally.

The railway situation across the border and the uncertainty as to when it would end, was blamed by many dealers as being responsible for the falling off in trade. It was expected, however,that with a return of American railroad conditions to normal that the situation regarding orders from American dealers would right itself and a fair volume of business would yet be done before the year is out.

In regard to the former optimistic forecast that good business was expected until the end of the year, dealers agreed that the Canadian demand was fulfilling their expectations, but the United States orders were falling short of previous hopes.

Prices for lumber, lath, and shingles, continued to hold firm and the belief was expressed that there would not be much reduction in price before the end of the year, or until such time as it could be more definitely known what stocks would be on hand.

The principal demand was for the mill run and middle grades, with only a small percentage of orders calling for the higher priced stocks. All of the sawmills continued in operation, and so far as could be learned, very few will close down before October 15th.

Reports reaching Ottawa indicate that the stocks of spruce held in the east by the British Government were continuing to move toward the Montreal market, having a tendency to stock this market for such lines, to the disadvantage of Ottawa sellers.

Conditions with the woodworking factories showed little or no change, there being only about a fair amount of business on hand. The prospect of a shortage of American hard coal this winter has had a tendency to make many householders scurry to the woodyards, for supplies of both hard and soft wood. Some yards have stopped selling dry hardwood by the cord.

Eastern Lumbermen up Against Car Shortage

The lumbermen and pulpwood operators of Quebec and New Brunswick are complaining of a car shortage. They contend that their business is being hampered through difficulty in obtaining freight cars in the East to ship their products. Representatives of the firms interested waited upon the Federal Government recently asking for relief. It was stated that the transportation situation was becoming acute especially between Montreal and Campbellton and also in other parts of New Brunswick.

With a fairly good demand for lumber, limit holders were, it was stated, unable to ship any wood. The result was that unless immediate steps were taken to bring cars from the western provinces, through the non-delivery of orders mill owners would find it difficult to extend their operations this fall and winter, as they would have difficulties in obtaining support from the banks.

David Champoux, a well-known lumberman, of Restigouche, Que., said: "We recognize the necessity of having a large number of cars in the Prairie Provinces at this time of the year to handle the crop, but we believe that the East is being sacrificed in this respect." On the other hand J. E. A. Dubuc, of the Chicoutimi pulp & Paper Company, states that the lumber business was being interfered with greatly by the embargo established on all but necessities in the United States.

Are you aware of the superiority of

Golden Air-Dried Spruce

We are operating this season in some of our best timber and so can more than ever assert with confidence that GOLDEN SPRUCE is the Best of Mountain Woods and unbeatable for your requirements in No. 1 Common Boards, Shiplap, Flooring, Siding, etc. A trial order will make you a permanent user.

We also manufacture FIR and CEDAR, and can strongly recommend our FIR DIMENSION. Our CEDAR, of which we will be manufacturing a large quantity this year, is a SMALL-KNOTTED type and will be found especially desirable for Boards and shiplap.

Our sawmill, the largest in the interior of British Columbia, situated at Golden, B.C., has a daily 10-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet. Your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention, in line with the REPUTATION we have built up for GRADES and SERVICE.

We run all orders through the planing mill at time of shipment so that our stock always comes to you bright clean and newly milled.

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—64 King Street East, TORONTO
to whom, please address all enquiries.

Representatives:—

L. D. BARCLAY **E. C. PARSONS** **C. J. BROOKS**

New Tariff as Applied to Wood Products

The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill has now been passed and signed by President Harding. The clauses relating to lumber include the following: Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or Western hemlock will pay a duty of $1.00 per thousand board measure; provided that any such classes of logs cut from any particular class of lands shall be exempt from such duty if imported from any country, dependency, province, or any other sub-division or government which has at no time during the twelve months immediately preceding their importation into the United States, maintained any embargo, prohibition, or other restrictions, (Whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation or otherwise, directly or indirectly) upon the exportation of such classes of logs from such country, dependency, province, or any other sub-division of government, if cuts from such class of lands.

Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and other woods are taxed ten per cent ad valorem; in the form of sawed boards, planks, deals and other forms not further manufactured than sawed 15 per cent ad valorem. Veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Casks, barrels and hogs-heads (empty), sugar box shooks, and packing boxes (empty), and packing box shooks of wood, not specially provided for, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Boxes, barrels and other articles containing fruit, 25 per cent ad valorem. Taxes are also imposed on reeds, tooth-picks, porch and window blinds and spring clothes pins.

The paragraph relating to the free list is as under: Logs: timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing; pulp woods; round timber used for spars or in building wharves; firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts; and gun blocks for gunstocks, rough hewn, sawed or planed on one side; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed, planed, and tongued and grooved; clapboards, laths, ship timber; all of the foregoing not specially provided for: Provided, that if there is imported into the United States any of the foregoing lumber, planed on one or more sides and tongued and grooved, manufactured in or exported from any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty upon such lumber exported from the United States, the President may enter into negotiations with such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government to secure the removal of such duty, and if such duty is not removed he may by proclamation declare such failure of negotiations, and in such proclamation shall state the facts upon which his action is taken together with the rates imposed, and make declaration that like and equal rates shall be forthwith imposed as hereinafter provided; whereupon, and until such duty is removed, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon such lumber when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government a duty equal to the duty imposed by such country dependency, province or other subdivision of government, upon such lumber imported from the United States.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods; pickets, palings, hoops and staves of wood of all kinds; and shingles are also free.

Construction has been commenced on the newsprint mill of the Bathurst Company, Bathurst, N. B.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will be held in Montreal in the last week of January. As the meetings of the Canadian Lumberman's Association and of Forestry Associations will be held during the same week, there is likely to be a large gathering of those interested in the lumber and allied industries.

Forest Products are Backbone of Industry

"In the discussion over war indemnities to be paid by Germany we find Germany saying she cannot pay all in money but will pay some in timber and forest products. There is the great lesson for this country," said Charles Lathrop Pack, in addressing the directors of the American Forestry Association, of which he is president, in New York recently.

Mr. Pack went on: "The other day the French premier said a moratorium would be granted if the mines and the forests of Germany were placed in allied hands.

"France, with her once splendid forests, knows the value of timber and forest products. The whole world knows how the invaders carried away lumber and cut down forests during the war. The whole world also knows how the Germans ruthlessly girdled and killed thousands of trees they could not use themselves.

"Figures show that there is 11 per cent. more timber in the famous Black Forest of Germany to-day than in 1914 when the war started. It has been my privilege to send millions of tree seeds to Europe to help reforest areas ruined by the war. I have done this in the hope that the people of this country would see the great value of maintaining that backbone of all industry, forest products.

"Take for example my own state of New Jersey where they pay five million dollars a year in freight rates on imported lumber. What does that mean to industrial centres? What does that mean to the consumer who ultimately pays the bill? Even the lake states, once the greatest producers of lumber, are now importing it to keep their factories going. The same is true of New England.

"Do the American people need any greater lesson as to the value of having a timber crop every year close to the point of consumption than the fact that France considers German forests good security for Germany's war debts? There are eighty-one million acres of idle land in this country, most of it in the east and middle west, good for nothing but growing trees. Idle land is as great a chain on prosperity as idle men. Forest producing land is our greatest asset and the best assurance of national security in the future."

Lumber Buyers May Get National Inspection

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, held in Chicago, thirty new applications for membership were favorably acted upon. It was decided to extend the services of the Association whereby consumers of hardwood lumber may secure official and national inspection and direct application, and, in this connection, the following resolution was carried:—

Following the suggestion contained in the annual address of former President Taylor, that a method be adopted by which buyers of lumber not members of the Association may obtain the privilege of National Inspection, the Executive Committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, authorizes the Following procedure:

That application for this class of inspection be made to the executive office of the National Hardwood Lumber Association with a complete statement of the facts surrounding the transaction, and if the desired inspections can be made without trangressing any of the established rules of the Association, it be arranged for and carried into effect with the understanding that a reasonable charge shall be made by the Association for its services, to cover cost of same, which charge shall be borne by the party applying for the inspection; this arrangement to continue in effect until rescinded by the Board of Managers of the Association, in case its application appears impracticable.

How Lumber Camp Life Has Improved

At the tenth annual convention of the Sanitary Inspectors Association of Canada held in Winnipeg, Alex. White, of North Bay, provincial health inspector of Ontario, was one of the speakers. He dealt with the work of the inspectors of his province, particularly in regard to the lumber camps. The new government regulations governing camps has been the means of greatly improving conditions, he explained. Touching upon the construction of the buildings, he referred to the fact that roof vents were now required, as well as fresh air inlets, and other means were taken for the preservation of the health of the men. Double bunks were no longer allowed and each man must be provided with a mattress and clean blankets upon his entering camp.

Western Firm Increases Lumber Output

The Canadian Western Lumber Company, of Fraser Mills, B. C., reports the quantity of lumber manufactured during July at 11,493,300 feet, as against 8,391,507 feet in July, 1921, an increase of 3,101,793 feet. During the month 11,192,094 feet were sold at $273,589 as compared with 9,956,175 feet in July, 1921, for which a price of $234,886 was realized. Aggregate lumber manufactured from January 1 to July 31 amounted to 60,490,142 feet, as compared with 55,503,318 feet and lumber sold 67,681,745 feet compared with 51,904,899 feet for the corresponding period in 1921. Aggregate price realized amounted to $1,549,853, compared with $1,440,481, an increase of $109,372.

Loggers are in Very Active Demand

Recent advices received from British Columbia state that there is a great demand for loggers at the present time and there is no need for an experienced man to be out of a job.

Some examples of wages paid last January and those paid today include hook tenders, formerly 75 cents an hour, now $7.50 to $8.00 a day; chokermen, formerly 45 cents an hour, now $4.75 to $5.00 a day, and wood buckers, formerly 37½ cents an hour, now $3.50 to $3.75 a day. They state that every indication points to a busy season in the bush, many new camps being opened.. Section men who formerly received 45 cents an hour are now being offered $4.50 to $5.00 a day.

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For many years we have given special attention to camp requirements and are rewarded by the return year after year of many of our oldest customers. This we believe, is a tribute to the consistently high quality of groceries we have sold and the service we have rendered. We would like to number your camp among the many others we are serving this year.

If you wish samples and quotations on the following we shall be pleased to forward them:—Tea, Coffee, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Molasses, Sugar, Beans, Peas, Condensed Milk, Preserves, Pickles, etc.

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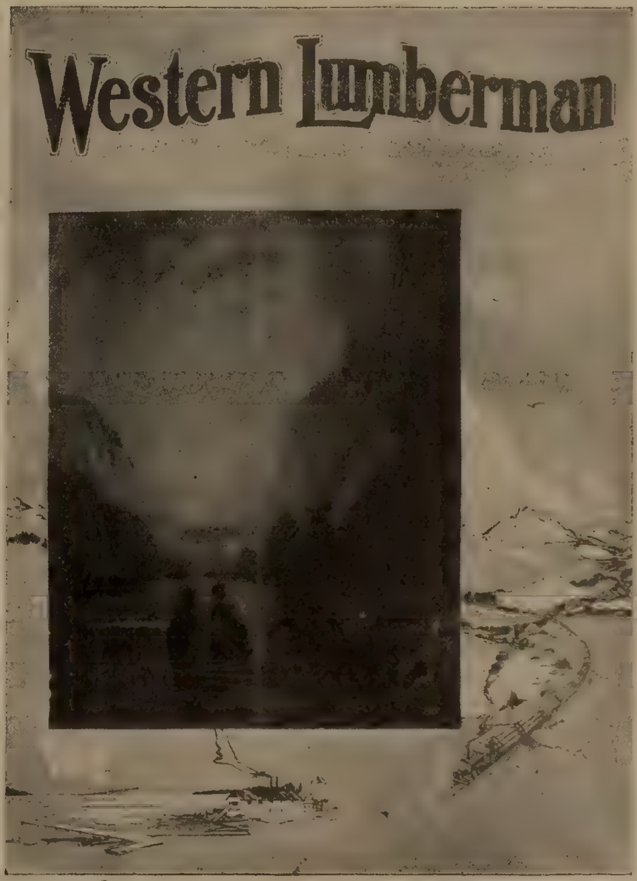

For over 18 years this paper has been known as the authority on the Pacific Coast lumbering industry.

It circulates in ever growing numbers to all engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumbering in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

The cut shown is of one of the attractive four color covers used on this paper from time to time.

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EDGINGS

T. A. Burrows, of the Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

H. O. Tonjum of the Wheatland Lumber Co., Ltd., Herbert, Sask. is reported to have withdrawn his interests from the company.

The City Council of Belleville, Ont., has purchased 49 acres of timber 12 miles from the city and has five years in which to remove the wood.

The Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., Windsor, Ont., have started excavation for a new two storey 50 x 60 ft. brick addition to their lumber shed.

The Wightman Lumber Company, Limited, has removed from the McGill Building to 709 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. James Street, Montreal.

Joseph Lamarche, Montreal, for many years engaged in the sash and door industry died recently at his home on Hartland Ave., Montreal, in his 73rd year.

L. G. Gravel, manager of the Montreal office of the Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, has been on a business trip to Toronto, Belleville, and other Ontario points.

The Elm Tree Lumber Co., of Elm Tree, Gloucester County, N. B., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $24,000., to carry on a general lumber and timber business.

James H. Holmes, Limited, have been incorporated to take over the business of the late James H. Holmes of Doaktown, N. B. The capital stock is $45,000. and among the incorporators are Bert B. Holmes, A. Holmes and S. Holmes.

J. L. Campbell, of Toronto, who returned recently from a business trip to Manitoba, reports that the southern portion of that province has the best crop in years. All the line lumber yards are looking for a lively business this fall.

The sawmill owned by Messrs. L. A. Malenfant at Arseneault Siding on the I.N.R., N.B., was completed destroyed by fire recently. The lumber piles escaped. The loss, which amounted to $15,000., is covered by insurance. The mill will be rebuilt.

St. Lawrence Lumber Co., Limited, of Quebec, Que., who are large dealers in pulpwood, have their new terminals on their Rimouski wharf completed for storing and shipping wood. These terminals have a loading capacity of 1,000 cars every ten hours.

Stouffer & Schell, of Stouffville, Ont. recently purchased the interests of the Canada Bee Supply Co., and are now operating the plant in the manufacture of sash and doors, interior trim, etc. The plant is known as the Stouffville Planing Mills, and the firm report good business.

A fire recently broke out on Hare Island, opposite Riviere du Loup. It is thought that the fire was caused by campers. The island, which is about ten miles in length, contained a stretch of spruce and balsam wood about three miles square. Almost all the standing timber was destroyed.

Great logging activity is now under way in the Cowichan and Nitanat Lake districts of Vancouver Island, which is the richest timber belt on the British Columbia coast. The output of logs from Cowichan Lake has jumped to one million feet a day. This is just twice the former daily shipments.

Sixteen applicants wrote on examinations for scalers' licenses in Fredericton, N. B. recently at the semi-annual examination conducted by R. A. McFadgen and H. T. Murchie, examiners. The practical scaling was conducted at the Fraser Mills below the city while the papers were written during the afternoon.

Rufus E. Dickie, of Stewiacke, N. S., president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, was in Toronto last month calling upon the trade. He reported that the lumber business picked up considerably down East during the past few weeks although prices are still too low for profitable operation.

There is no foundation for the report that Geo. M. McKee, late managing director of the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, Quebec, is joining the Riordon Company, Limited, as manager. Whatever may happen in the future, for the present he is not identified with the Riordon Company in an official capacity.

Natural Air Driers Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., were recently granted a federal charter with a capital of $200,000 to manufacture and market drying and seasoning machinery. J. M.

Sinclair, manufacturer, of Toronto and W. H. Edwards, merchant, of Sault Ste Marie, Ont. are two of the incorporators.

Extensive forest fires in the north country will have a detrimental effect on the fur industry, according to J. Keith, manager of Revillon Freres Fur Department, Edmonton, who has returned from an inspection trip to up-country posts. As the fires were raging at the height of the breeding season there is no doubt that the catch season will be affected.

Richard Sheehy, of Peterboro, head of the Lakefield Lumber Co., was in Toronto recently on business. He states that the mill has resumed operations and is cutting shingles and boom timber at the present time. The season's stock of white pine lumber has been disposed of and pretty well moved out. A contract for next season's supply of logs has been entered into.

It is reported that the Quebec Government has under study at the present time a project for the establishment of a school at La Tuque for the teaching of the pulp and paper industry. The town council of La Tuque has passed a resolution urging the government to establish a school there. This town is where the large sulphate kraft pulp mill of the Brown Corporation is located.

The West is to get the big pulp and paper plant which the Seaman Paper Mills Company, of Chicago, plan to build in British Columbia, according to developments in the negotiations being carried on with Premier John Oliver, and President Seaman and his associates. The mills will get their power from Bridge River, near Seaton Lake, 100 miles up the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

The plant of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co., of Toronto, which is located at Smooth Rock Falls, has been working to capacity for some months. The affairs of the company have been in the hands of a receiver for some time but with the slight improvement that has taken place in the sulphite pulp market, the company's banking indebtedness is being reduced through liquidation of inventories.

Some recent incorporations in British Columbia are: The X. L. Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, $40,000. Loggers, timber merchants. The Demuth-Broderick Lumber Company, Limited, Penticton, B. C., $15,000., who are taking over the lumber mill owned by F. Demuth at Demuth Siding. The Rainbow Shingle Company, Limited, Vancouver, $100,000. Timber merchants, saw and shingle mill owners, loggers.

The Doaktown Lumber Co. has been granted a charter to take over the lumber business heretofore carried on in the parish of Blissville, N. B., by Edward Burtt, Edmond Storey, Allen Storey and Stephen A. Storey. The head office of the company will be at Doaktown and the capital stock will be $20,000. Mr. Burtt recently acquired the milling property of the Southampton Lumber Co. in the same place.

Merkley & Menzies, who have for some years conducted a retail lumber yard and planing mill in Milton, Ont. recently dissolved partnership, Mr. Merkley having bought out the interest of his partner, D. Menzies. Mr. Merkley is well known in the lumber industry, having operated the plant for a long time as manager previous to becoming proprietor. Business during the past season has been very good in the lumber line in Milton.

The town of Levis, Que., was recently the scene of one of the most disastrous fires that it has experienced in many years. The fire started in the works of Joseph Gosselin, Ltd., general building contractors, and before being brought under control wiped out the entire plant, consisting of a mill, sheds and a large quantity of lumber, along with the store of C. B. Vachon and several residences. The loss is estimated at about $150,000.

A remarkable accident occurred recently in Thorold, Ont. An engine was shunting on the spur line of the Welland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway near the plant of the Ontario Paper Co. It is thought that the vibration from the engine and the cars caused some blocks of pulpwood holding the key position to slip from underneath the immense pile of pulpwood which contained several thousand cords. A big section of the pile slid down across the railway tracks and traffic was blocked for several hours as well as several of the cars damaged.

Graves, Bigwood & Co., whose planing mill and box shook factory at Byng Inlet, Ont. were destroyed by fire some few weeks ago, intend rebuilding at the earliest possible date, and work will shortly be started on the new structure. Mr. W. E. Bigwood states that if it had not been for the splendid fire-fighting work done by the employees, the whole industry at Byng Inlet would have been wiped out. At one time the situation was extremely threatening. The flames were confined to the planing mill and box shook factory, the blaze being caused by a bolt of lightning. At a meeting of the employees Mr. Bigwood publicly thanked them all for their heroic and energetic work in fighting the flames.

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SPRUCE LATH
3/8" X 1 1/2"—4'
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MADE IN CANADA

The use of Arrow Head Saws represents real economy because their quality and manufacture ensure perfect satisfaction at all times.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Vanadium Steel, carefully treated to facilitate cutting and lengthen their life. We also make a full line of wood-cutting saws.

Prices and full information upon request.

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The "Caterpillar's" field of usefulness is by no means limited to logging. There is a 'Caterpillar*" of size and capacity for every power need. On farm or ranch, in the mining and oil industries, for building and maintaining roads, removing snow and doing other civic work — wherever tractive power and endurance are at a premium, the "Caterpillar"* has no real competitor*

Pulling steadily on either snow or ice roads and operating continuously at lowest temperatures, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger provides the surest means of reducing logging costs. Extremely powerful, compact in build, and easy to operate, it turns in its own length and can be used effectively in close quarters. Its wide range of speeds enables it to master stiff grades and to travel at higher speeds on level stretches and on return trips.

Our constant study of the needs of the lumberman, coupled with years of tractor building experience, has made the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger a practical and economical machine for both small and large operations. It is equipped with every operating convenience for work in the winter woods. Whether used for swamping out roads, toting supplies, or making up trains, the "Caterpillar"* works cheaper and faster than teams. It shows real savings on every job.

Our motion pictures, exhibited upon request, show the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger at work on actual jobs. We maintain complete service stocks. Write today for our catalog.

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One used No. 129 Preston Self Feed Rip Saw.
One used 26" Cowan 26" Double Surfacer.
One used No. 177 30" Berlin Double Surface Planer with divided rolls.
One new No. 112 Fay and Egan "Lightning" Flooring Planer, to plane and match 6" wide and 4" thick. This is the machine you require for running flooring.
One used 24" Cowan, long bed type Planer and Matcher.
One used No. 107 C.M.C. 24" Planer and Matcher.
One used No. 44 Berlin 9" Planer and Matcher, double surface.
One used No. 2½" 8 x 6 S. A. Woods Planer and Matcher.
Used Hoyt Hardwood 9" Planers and Matchers.
One used 13" Clark Demill long bed Planer and Matcher. This is an excellent machine, and has a feed of about a 100 feet a minute.
One used 30" x 10" McGregor Gourlay D.S. Timber Sizer.
One used 54" No. 7 McGregor Gourlay Band Re-Saw, cuts 6" on one side of the saw and 3½" on the other, will resaw 20" wide.
One 46" Mershon Band Re-Saw. This is the ideal machine for the boxmaker.

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Plain and fancy checks
WOOL RIBBED UNDERWEAR
PURE WOOL SOCKS

LONG WOOL STOCKINGS
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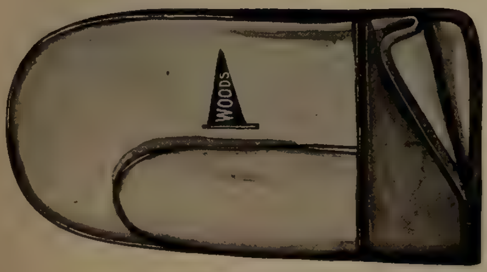

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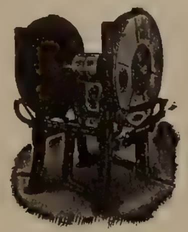

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Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	11.00
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No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

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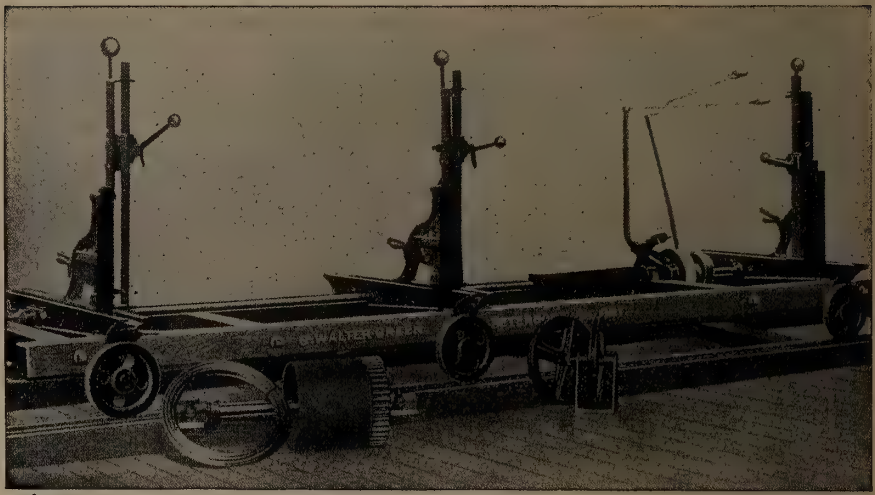

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1¾ in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.

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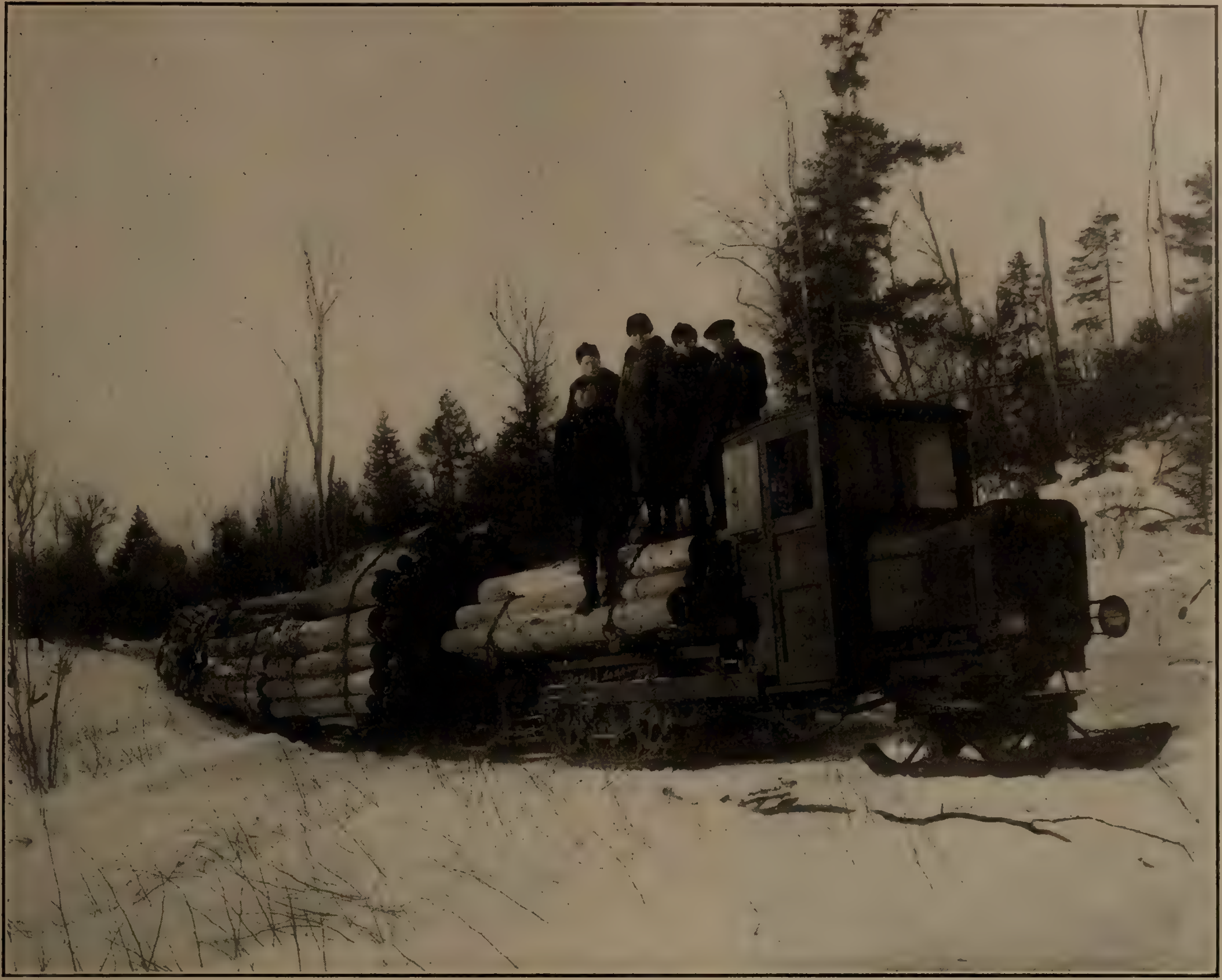

This Linn Logging Tractor, this past season, on a twelve mile haul— encountering en route steep down grades and long stiff up grades moved 2896 cords of mixed spruce and hemlock. The approximate equivalent in pine would be 1,423,000 feet Doyle's Rule.

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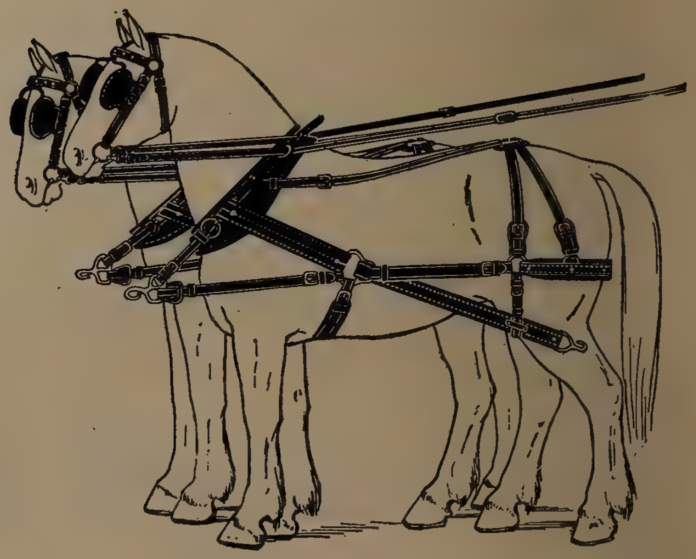

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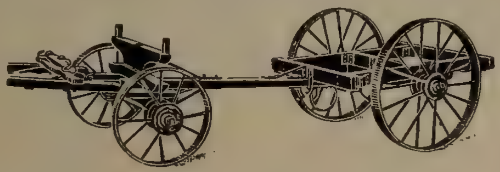

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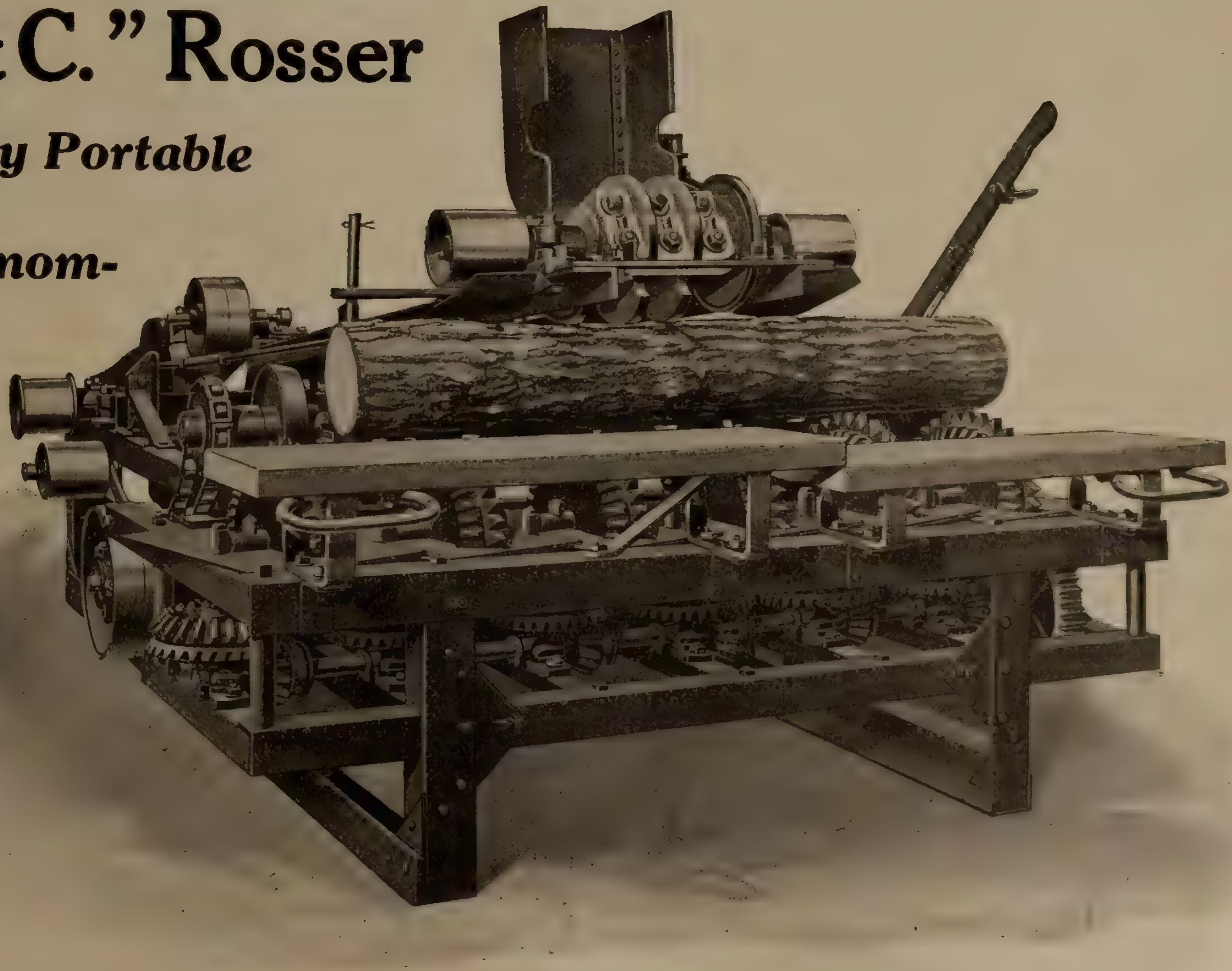

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.

Rugged Strength is built into every McClary's *Algoma Range*

It's hardly possible to estimate the wearing abilities of this sturdy Range. It's built purposely for the strenuous usage which camp life demands. Every exposed part is rigidly strengthened, the interior is clamped together, corners reinforced, and heavier material placed where the strain is greatest. Those in use bear testimony to the long life and definite satisfaction McClary's Algoma Range gives, without exception, to every user.

McClary's Algoma is made in one simplified body style only, but with five different styles of cooking top. Top is all cast with steel body, all bolted and riveted together, with joints sealed airtight with asbestos wool. A drop oven door sets firmly, when open, on wrought iron supports. Choice of two grates, three section cast-iron for wood or universal flat dump grates for coal.

Linings in the "Firebox." A special pocket extension at the back of the Firebox allows the use of wood 28″ long.

Oven—Smallest size 16 inches wide, largest 35 inches—choose yours today.

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Canfield, P. L.
Eagle Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Bury & Co., Robt.

KNIVES

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Simonds Canada Saw Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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LARCH

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LATH

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Apex Lumber Company
Austin & Nicholson
Beck Lumber Company
Cameron Lumber Company
Canadian General Lumber Company
Carew Lumber Company, John
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Dadson, A. T.
Eagle Lumber Company
Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
Foley Lumber Company
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Larkin Company, C. A.
Mason & Company, Geo.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Company
New Ontario Colonization Company
Otis Staples Lumber Company
Power Lumber Company
Shevlin-Clarke Company
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills, Limited
Union Lumber Company
Victoria Harbor Lumber Company

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Payette & Company, P.

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Climax Manufacturing Company
Montreal Locomotive Works
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hamilton Company, William

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Mussens Limited

LOG HAULER

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette & Company, P.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
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Chesbro, R. G.
Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company
Cox, Long & Company
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Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Bros, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hettler Lumber Co., Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
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We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

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We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

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For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

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FOR LUMBERMEN

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Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Chesbro, R. G.
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Fraser, Companies Limited
Gillespie, James
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Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
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Heaps & Sons
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Cox, Long & Company
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Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Gravel Lumber Co.
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Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
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Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
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D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
International Land & Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
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Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

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Hamilton Company, William
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Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

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It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

FIRE WALLS ARCHES BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of "BOICO" feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
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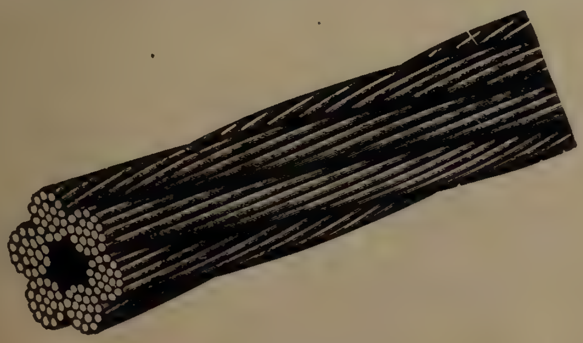
Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons Simcoe, Ont.



The Results Obtained From

"Dominion" Wire Rope

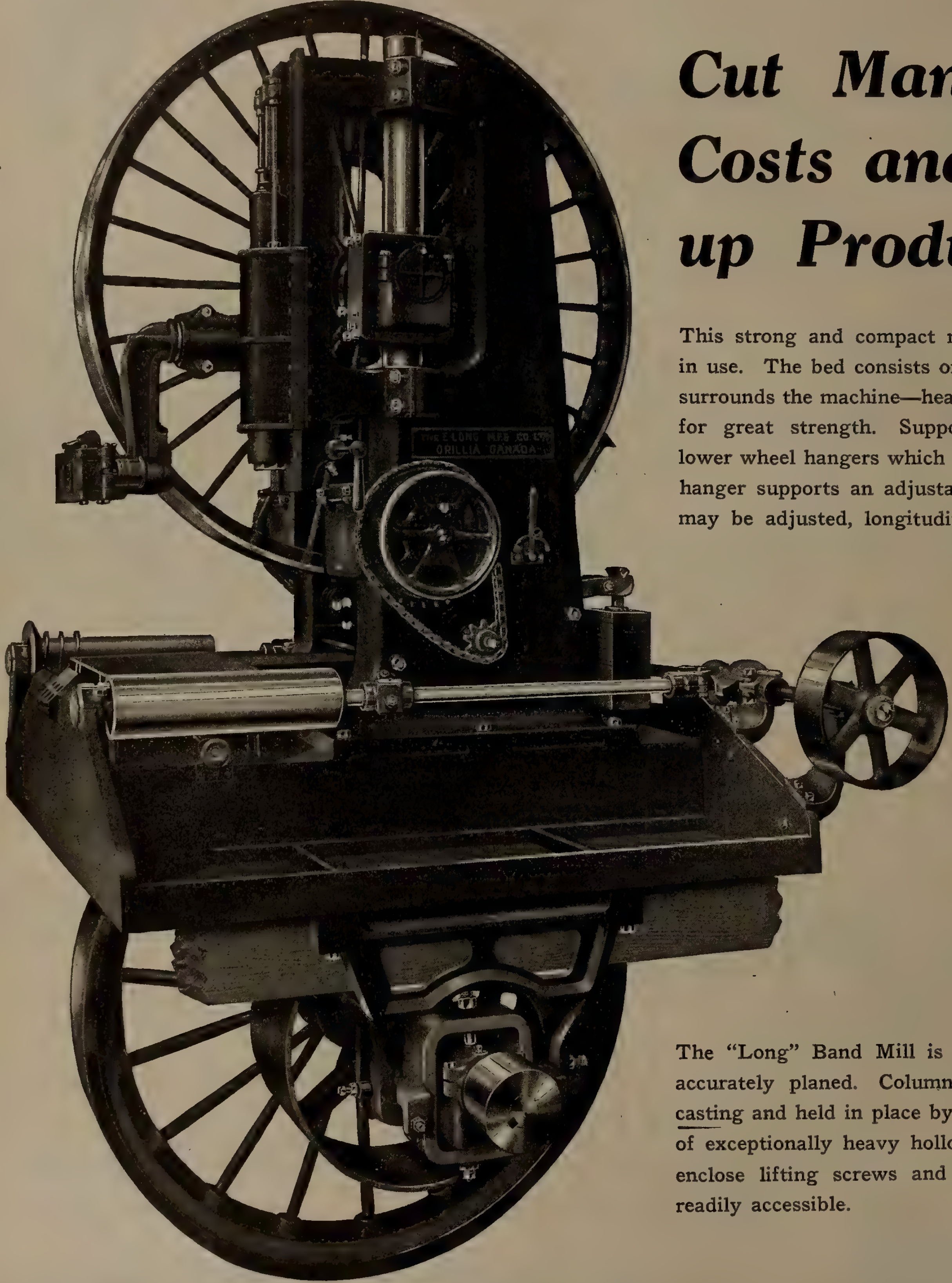
Are ENDURING WEAR and INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN ROPE FAILURE

Have you used our BLUE STRAND?

The Dominion Wire Rope Co. Limited

Head Office: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at: TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

"Long" Band Mills



Cut Manufacturing Costs and Speed up Production—

This strong and compact machine has proved its efficiency in use. The bed consists of one solid casting which entirely surrounds the machine—heavier than other beds and designed for great strength. Supporting timbers pass through the lower wheel hangers which are hollow and very heavy. Each hanger supports an adjustable cast iron yoke. All bearings may be adjusted, longitudinally, laterally and vertically.

Write for our descriptive catalogue on this and other mill equipment.

The "Long" Band Mill is easily installed. The bottom is accurately planed. Columns are mounted directly on base casting and held in place by bolts and dowel pins. They are of exceptionally heavy hollow box section construction, and enclose lifting screws and operating gears. All parts are readily accessible.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gormans, Limited,
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A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

AMONG the many time and labor saving improvements that go to make up the "NEW MODEL" Bandmill, is the tilting device, which is shown here in detail.

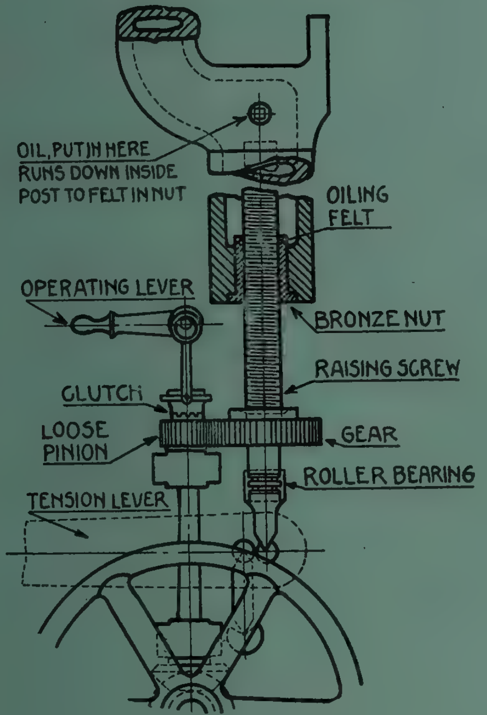
The lever for operating the tilting device is placed in rear of mill in the most convenient position for the tail sawyer.

The mechanism for raising and lowering the upper wheel is utilized for tilting the same.

The pinion which operates the gear on the raising screw is loose on this side of the mill and the small lever is merely used to operate the clutch which throws this pinion in and out of gear. When the clutch, which is carried in a feather key, engages the pinion, the raising screws on both sides of the mill operate simultaneously and the upper wheel is raised or lowered on a level when the hand wheels are turned.

By using the lever to throw out the clutch, the raising screw on this side of the mill is thrown out of gear and the wheel can then be tilted, as only one side will raise and lower when the hand wheel is turned. The clutch must be thrown in when saws are being changed or tensioned.

No. 4 Tilting Device



Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

"We had a time-recording outfit installed in 1916 and it has given us perfect satisfaction. We figure that it has paid us many times over since its installation. We save the services of three timekeepers which means dollars and cents, besides bringing about system, regularity and economy"—from a leading lumber concern in New Brunswick.

Labor is the Big Factor

OF all the costs entering into the production of a manufactured article—THE LABOR COST IS THE GREATEST.

It is the one that should be the most closely watched. Yet very often it is the one that is paid the least attention.

The difficulty is the difference between the amount of labor purchased and the unproductive labor.

How is the difference ascertained in your plant? Does the employee "ring in" his time on entering the plant and "ring out" on leaving? Or does he just "drift in" and "drift out" and depend on the timekeeper to see him through.

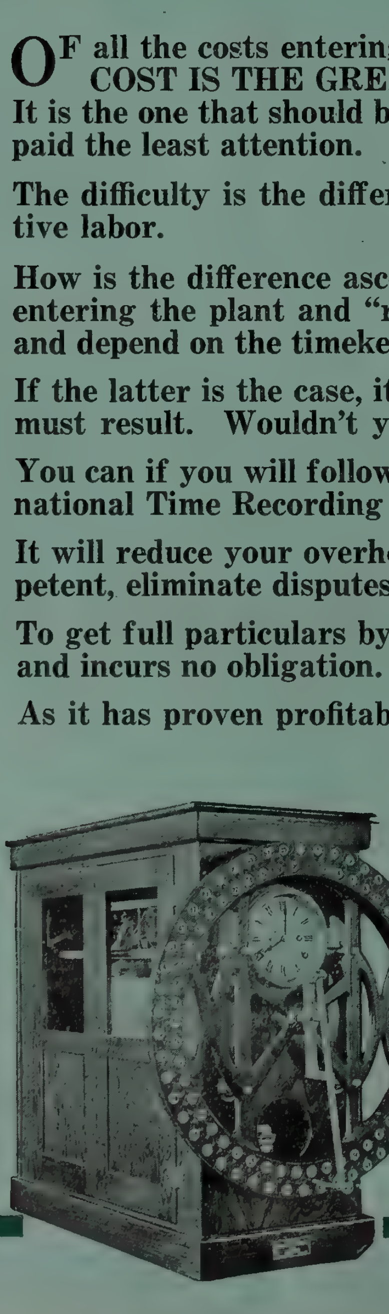
If the latter is the case, it only stands to reason that a great amount of unproductive time must result. Wouldn't you like to know just how much it is—and then put a stop to it?

You can if you will follow the lead of others in the lumber industry and employ the International Time Recording System.

It will reduce your overhead expense, make your employeees more contented and more competent, eliminate disputes and keep down your wages bill.

To get full particulars by return mail or to have our representative call, costs you nothing and incurs no obligation. Why not get in touch with us now?

As it has proven profitable in so many lumber mills in Canada why not get in on it?



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Also manufacturers of International Dayton Scales and International Electric Tabulators

Vol. 42 Toronto, October 15, 1922 No. 20

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

5/T

Horse Blankets

Robes, Hessian Ticks, Camp Blankets, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Tents, Pack Bags, Lunch Bags, Tumplines, Eiderdown Robes,

Guaranteed Non-Sag Snow Shoes and Toboggans

are now in demand and can be snpplied promptly.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS

For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks

BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.

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"Hercules" Inswell Loading Chain

"INSWELL" WELD For Strength Insurance

McKinnon-Columbus Chain Limited
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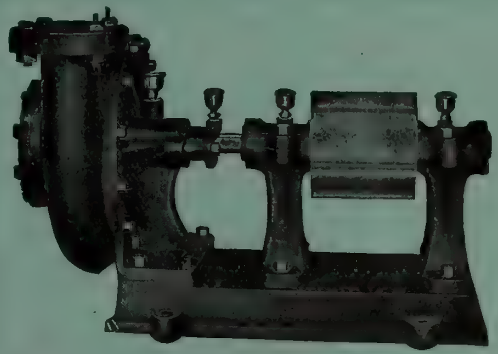


Economise
by the use of
Smart-Turner Pumps

They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

EDDY'S MATCHES

never annoy

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd. Hull, Canada

Perhaps at some time you have bought Matches that *did* annoy you.

Broken sticks, brittle sticks, sputter, fuss and fizzle! Many matches are like that.

But you'll never find them in an EDDY box. Eddy's Matches are Sure, Safe, Sound and Economical—the Most of the Best for the money.

Make sure they're Eddy's when you buy.

Look for the name on the box.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, Page 76 Quick Action Section, Page 56

Kendall Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. J. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the original manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.
32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.
36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

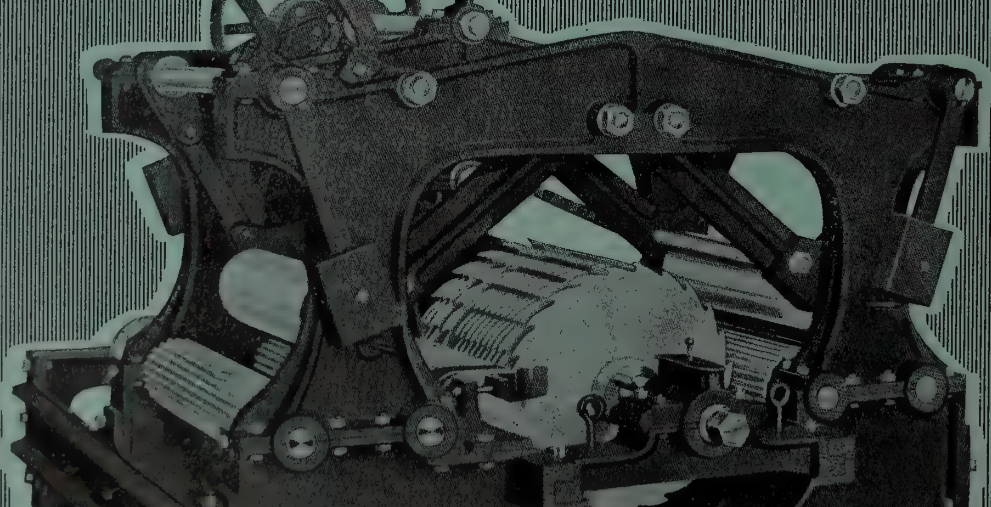
May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

PETERBORO — ONTARIO

E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.



WE OFFER

QUALITY

The products we offer are in every case carefully selected for their quality and saleability. The Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Shingles, Lath, B. C. Forest Products, etc. are the finest obtainable and accurately graded.

WHITE PINE

SPRUCE

HEMLOCK

HARDWOOD

SERVICE

Orders and enquiries always receive our immediate attention. Shipment is made promptly. You get the goods when you want it and at a price that ensures a good profit. May we quote on your requirements?

The Fesserton Timber Company, Ltd.

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Unloading Timber From Steamer Into Boom, Montreal Harbour

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Lauzon, Que.
(opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
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At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

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British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

(Carload Lots)

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Hubert C. Gordon
Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

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MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK
1325-6-7-8 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.
TORONTO, CANADA

WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE SPRUCE HEMLOCK LUMBER AND LATH

BALED SHAVINGS

CAR LOTS

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OTTAWA -:- CANADA

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber

Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2,800
1 in.	167,300	13,000	38,400	66,700
1¼ in.	76,500	4,000	109,500	2,000
1½ in.	58,000	8,500	69,000	10,500
2 in.	62,800	300	76,000	3,000
2½ in.	42,500	......	58,000	36,500
3 in.	85,500	......	13,500	42,500
4 in.	16,900	......	6,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	31,500	2,200	83,900	104,000
1¼ in.	24,500	200	43,600	25,500
1½ in.	22,200	......	39,700	66,300
2 in.	21,000	......	26,200	63,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500	......	54,000	34,000
1 in.	82,000	3,500	61,000	51,000
1¼ in.	26,800	100	44,200	140,200
1½ in.	29,500	1,600	52,000	29,200
2 in.	22,200	......	25,300	25,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	......	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	......	3,800	1,500	......
1 in.	4,200	37,000	66,800	1,700
1¼ in.	89,100	53,300	18,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	61,500	100	100
2 in.	87,000	43,000	17,800	200
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	36,700	17,800	25,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—48,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	41,300	22,900	4,000	3,300
1¼ in.	21,000	63,325	600	600
1½ in.	30,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	5,000	11,000	11,500	4,000

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	3,700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	2,000	51,000	7,000
5/4	......	18,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	42,300	39,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	......	200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	1,600	14,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	2,200	8,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	163,000	279,000	39,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	119,200	30,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	31,700	14,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	60,900	30,200	4,000	......
2 in.	68,500	160,000	47,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	20,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	2,150	3,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	235,800	379,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	54,300	94,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	5,700	......	......	......
1½ in.	51,300	71,000	700	......
2 in.	35,000	79,000	12,000	7,500
2½ in.	121,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	12,800	43,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	26,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6,500	80C
¾ in.	900	300	6,600	10,000
1 in.	22,300	15,000	19,400	21,000
1¼ in.	7,000	300	11,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	2,200
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
1 in.	300	53,000	4,800	6,200
1¼ in.	3,300	42,300	......	5,600
1½ in.	6,300	18,100	......	......
2 in.	......	700	......	5,300
2½ in.	......	7,800	......	6,150
3 in.	......	4,900	......	5,000
4 in.	......	200	......	5,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	34,000	26,300	1,800	......
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
1 in.	23,000	77,900	5,800	......
1¼ in.	25,000	43,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	1,700	11,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	8,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	3,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	1,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	900	300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	2,500	6,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	100	......	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

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TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office : BOSTON, MASS.
Yards : BUFFALO, N.Y.
Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

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"Ten Test" Fibre Board in the final test of actual use has shown the same wonderful superiority that it did in the laboratory. Its increasing use in construction work is proof of the satisfaction it is giving and a tribute to its many unusual qualities. If you are not familiar with its advantages you should investigate at once.

Send for our Booklet on the use of Fibre Board. Address Department 2.

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Water
Weather
Heat
Cold
Sound

Fibre Board is not a substitute but a superior material for interior and exterior work. Unlike other wall boards it is thick and elastic, resisting heat, cold and water, and almost sound proof. It is easily handled and economical with a strength and durability that will lengthen the life of the building.

Are you using it? If not, send for particulars today.

Manufactured by MANLEY CHEW, PENETANG, Ontario

First - Last - and - Always

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The return of lumber merchants year after year to Hocken for their pine requirements speaks of something unusual in service and quality. It is no chance selection but a tribute to the satisfaction they receive. The same organization is at your service for orders, large or small. Get the habit, go to Hocken for Pine

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White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

WHITE PINE LUMBER

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In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Write for Quotations

All Grades and Sizes

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and

Victoria Harbour

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Immediate Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

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LOG MARK REGISTERED

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

Manufacturers FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO **and Wholesalers**

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But Look to the Future
The brightest Canada has ever held in prospect

The yard man who is not laying in a good, well assorted stock for Fall Trade, is like the immortal Mr. Macauber; he is "waiting for something to turn up", instead of digging it up. Prices are stiffening, and this condition will be accelerated by the recent very serious fires in Northern Ontario.

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At our prices, Canadian Forest products are real values, but to clear out several odd lots of White Pine and Hemlock, we are prepared to accept part of their values for quick sale.

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SPENCER LOCK & Co., LONDON, ENG.

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Prompt Shipment **J. L. NEVISON** Dependable Grades

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Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

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Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

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LIMITED

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Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000	4/4 8/4	Hemlock Merchantable grade
5 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3 cars	4/4	Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2 cars	8/4 12/4	Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3 cars	4/4	Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car	4/4	Butternut Log Run
3 cars	4/4	Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. Order Now.

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AND COMPANY

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Hemlock
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HEMLOCK
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JAMES R. SUMMERS

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High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber,"

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80 per cent. or more 16'

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Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
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⅓ Car 6/4" No. 1 Shop Redwood.
⅓ Car 8/4" No. 1 Shop Redwood.
½ Car 4/4" F.A.S. Chestnut.
½ Car 6/4" F.A.S. Chestnut.

READY FOR SHIPMENT

3 x 6" - 3 x 9" - 3 x 10" - 3 x 12" - 4 x 4" - 4 x 5" - 4 x 7" 4 x 8" - 4 x 9" - 4 x 10" - 4 x 11"—Dry Merchantable Spruce.
1 Car 4/4" Clear and Clear Face Norway.
1 Car 8/4" Clear and Clear Face Norway.

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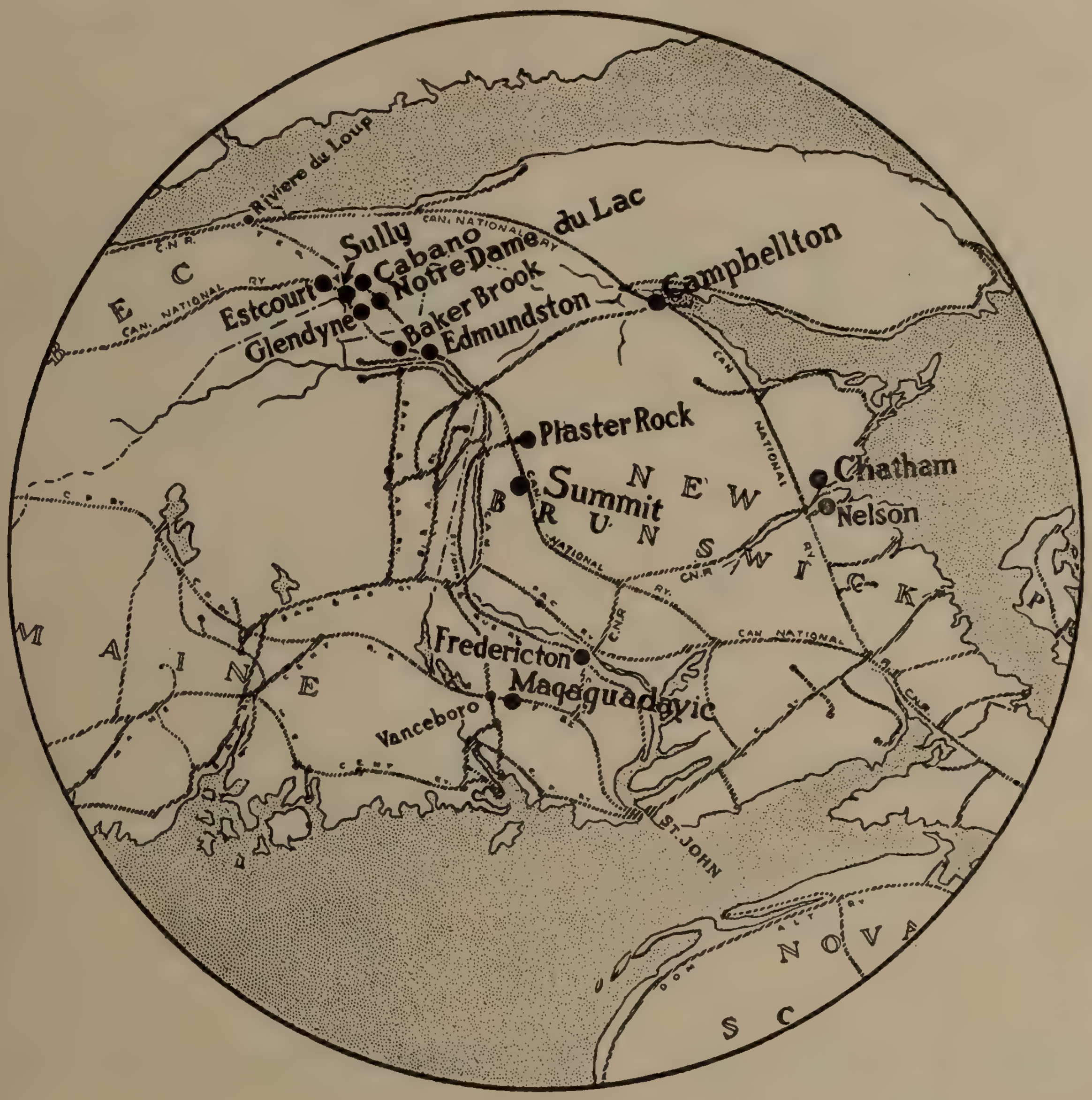

Mills and Railway Connections

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Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

P. L. CANFIELD

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

B.C. Western White Pine

above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

Try us on our

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

British Columbia Lumber and Shingles

"TEN-TEST" Solid Fibre Board

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO Phone Main 6752

FOR SALE

Pine Lumber and Box Shooks

150 M 1x4 & up 6 ft. & up
Mill run pine
150 M 2x4 & up 6 ft. & up
Mill run pine

Cutting of 1920-21

We can mill this if required by the Purchaser.

Our Box Shook Plant is now running and we solicit inquiries.

J. B. Snowball Co.

LIMITED

Chatham New Brunswick

W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

Spruce and Pine Lumber

LATH

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

P. Q. Lumber Co., Dalhousie, N. B.

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service and prompt shipment

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock
Hardwoods

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.
Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Canada

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

The John Carew Lumber Co. Ltd.
Lindsay, Ont.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

Rossed Pulpwood
Lath

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

QUALITY **SERVICE**

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
Telegraph Poles
Railway Ties, Pulpwood

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The Rolland Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

WE OFFER :—

Mill Run White Pine in	2 x 4/6/8/10 & 1 x 4 & wider.
Mill Run Norway Pine in	8 x 8; 3 x 8; 2 x 4/6/8/10 & 12 & 1 x 4 & wdr.
Mill Run Spruce in	3 x 6; 3 x 8; 3 x 10 & 12; 4 x 4; 6 x 8 & 8 x 8.
Mill Cull Jack Pine	1 x 4 & wider.
Log Run Poplar	1 x 4 & wider.

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

We appreciate list of offerings of White Pine—Hemlock—Jack Pine and Spruce—Quote prices on grades.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

If it's
SPRUCE LUMBER
we have it
Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR
93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Sawn Lumber of the Better Kind

Manufactured in Modern Mills
by Men Who Know How

BUY FROM THE MILL AND SAVE

You get satisfaction, prompt and
careful service when you buy our

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, LATH
SHINGLES AND RAILWAY TIES

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

ENGELMANN **WHITE**

Daily Capacity
100,000 Feet

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern
and Western Standard up
to 12 inches wide and
20 feet long.

Uniform Grades Guaranteed

SPRUCE

(Air Dried)

Mountain Lumber
Manufacturers
or
Western Pine Grades

"The Spruce Supply"

Superior
Manufacture

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding,
Flooring and Ceiling
Resawn Boards

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY **HUTTON, B.C.** ***SERVICE***

LONG-BELL

Southern Hardwoods

For the Manufacturer

Distinctive in Manufacture Texture Grade Quality

Red Gum
Sap Gum
Black Gum
Tupelo
White Oak
Red Oak
Poplar
Ash
Elm
Hickory
Magnolia
Beech

We have at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the following band sawn, winter cut stock, all of our own manufacture, six months and over dry. Inquiries by wire or letter will receive immediate attention.

QUARTERED RED GUM **14' and 16'**

17M	4/4"	FAS	80%
85M	4/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	80%
16M	5/4"	FAS	80%
50M	5/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	70%
50M	6/4"	FAS	80%
75M	6/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	75%
50M	8/4"	FAS	80%
15M	10/4"	FAS	85%
19M	12/4"	FAS	90%

PLAIN RED GUM

35M	4/4"	FAS	10" Average Width	80%
100M	4/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	11" Average Width	80%
18M	5/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	10" Average Width	80%

QUARTERED RED S.N.D.

24M	4/4"	FAS	80%
60M	4/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	70%
18M	5/4"	No. 1 Com. & Btr. 50% FAS	90%
16M	6/4"	FAS	85%
50M	8/4"	FAS	60%
18M	12/4"	No. 1 Com. & Btr. 75% FAS	95%

PLAIN SAP GUM

50M	4/4"	FAS	11" Average Width	75%
50M	4/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	10" Average Width	60%
30M	5/4"	No. 1 Com. & Selects	10" Average Width	60%
30M	6/4"	FAS	12" Average Width	65%
30M	8/4"	FAS	15" Average Width	90%

TUPELO GUM

165M	4/4"	FAS	10" Average Width	60%
50M	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	10" Average Width	60%

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LUMBERMEN SINCE 1875

BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C
Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

Good Service
Good Lumber

There is considerable lumber sold every day on the strength of quality alone, and much business is closed with price the deciding factor.

As desirable as these factors are in closing sales, they are not trade-keeping qualities unless backed by GOOD SERVICE.

APEX sales are made on quality and price—PLUS SERVICE. And the extent to which we give good service and good lumber is measured by the fact that the big majority of our first customers are with us today. Repeat orders is the only true gauge of satisfactory sales.

TRY APEX the next time you want BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

Vancouver, B. C.

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd.
Eburne Sawmills Ltd.

MEMBER MILLS

Ladner Lumber Limited
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.
Timberland Lumber Co. Ltd.

Douglas Fir Western Hemlock

The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

Associated Mills Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representatives: J. T. Todd, E. D. Warner - 1305 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

Better Business Awaits the Buyer of McDonagh Lumber

Birch, Elm, Maple, Basswood, Brown Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut, Poplar

The price and quality of this lumber are such that the dealer will be able to sell against all competition.

Get Our Quotations Today

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SANTERRE
AND
PINEAU

Rimouski, Quebec

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Lumber

Quality Service, and Delivery Guaranteed

MILLING IN TRANSIT A SPECIALTY

Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

ROCH JULIEN

MORIN BUILDING 111 MOUNTAIN HILL
QUEBEC, QUE.

ESTABLISHED 1893 **INCORPORATED 1998**

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Just Arrived

Carload ½″ & ⅜″ Fir Door Panels.
Carload 2″ to 4″ clear B.C. Spruce.
Carload 4/4 x 12″ & wider FAS Basswood.

Good stocks wide Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Birch and Gum kiln dried or air dried.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM

Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In all dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment.

Big Bear Lumber Company

Telephones Main 651-1218-1219.

Suite 208 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

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LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

International Land & Lumber

Company Limited

LUMBER

AND

RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

GILLIES BROS., LTD.

BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

RED PINE
SPRUCE

Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—
- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

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As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

Fir — Spruce ARL **Cedar — Lath**

Pine Lumber

Orders for these products in straight or assorted cars will receive immediate shipment. Stock is extra dry and well manufactured.

Drop Us a Line
TO-DAY

25 Million Feet in Pile, cut 35 Million Feet a year. Our huge resources and exceptional facilities enable us to give you the best of service.

ADAMS RIVER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
—MILLS AT CHASE, B.C.—

J. R. Todd, Eastern Manager
1305 Bank of Hamilton Building

E. D. Warner, Traveller
Phone Main 4425

Dry Hardwood for Immediate Shipment

PEDWELL
Since 1883
Service to Hardwood Users

3	cars	6/4"	Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
8	"	4/4"	Soft Elm No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
3	"	8/4"	Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 40% F.A.S.
8	"	4/4"	Basswood No. 1 & B.
2	"	4/4"	Basswood No. 2 & 3 Com. 15% No. 3.
3	"	6/4"	Beech No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
3	"	5/4"	S. Maple Mill Run.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
7	"	12/4"	H. Maple No. 1 & B.
5	"	6/4"	H. Maple No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
4	"	4/4"	H. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
2	"	8/4"	Rock Elm No. 2 & B.
2	"	12/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
3	"	8/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
1	"	8/4"	Birch No. 1 & B. 10" & up.
8	"	4/4"	Birch No. 1 & B.
200	MFt	4/4"	Hardwood Crating.
50	MFt	4/4"	Elm Crating.

The
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Ft. Spadina Ave., TORONTO

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

Eastern Representative: D. M. Allan, 22 Blake St., Stratford, Ont.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.
VICTORIA——— ———B.C.

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

S. M.
TRADE MARK

Selling Agents :

McElroy Lumber Co., Limited
(G. H. Walton J. Lightbody D. A. Matthew)

Exporters and Shippers of

Mixed and Straight Cars of all B. C. Forest Products
VICTORIA, B.C.

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North Brock St.
Sarnia, Ont.
L. D. Phone 205

J. L. NEVISON
7 Adelaide St., W.
Toronto, Ont.
Phone Adel. 7718

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:
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Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Eastern Representatives
CANTRELL-LANDECK CO. INC.,
Straus Bldg., 565 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

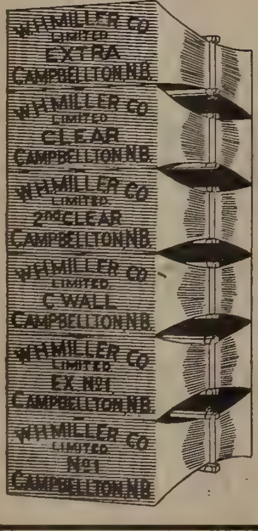
Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.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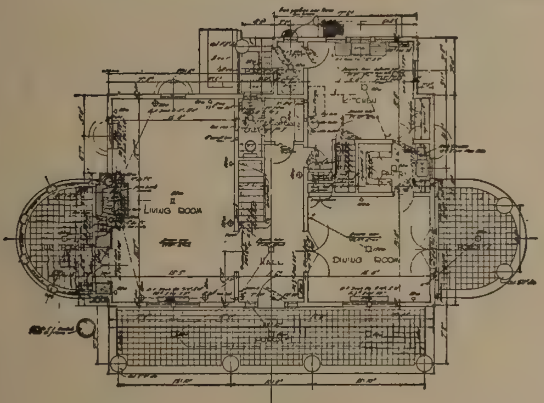
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED EX Nº1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED Nº1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

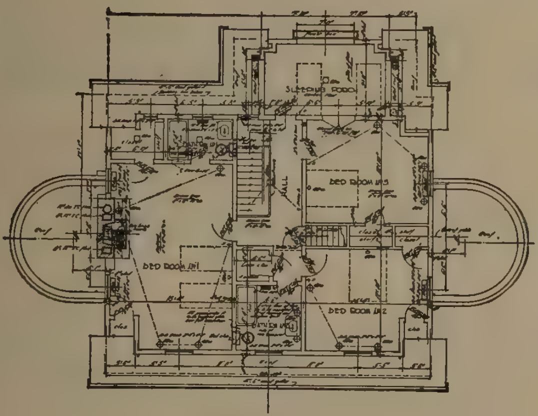
Shingles are a profitable line for any dealer to carry and if they happen to be New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles, they are doubly satisfactory for their sale at a good margin is assured

Let us also submit quotations on Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar, Ties, etc. We make prompt delivery by rail or water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. Campbellton, N.B.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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Complete Plans *and* Specifications

To dealers only

$5.00 per set

Arkansas Soft Pine has designed this home to meet the popular demand for a moderate sized house of comfortably sized rooms.

Six Rooms—Two Baths —Basement—Attic

Plans and specifications are complete and accurate. Prepared for us by special commission for which we paid $250. This plan, on file in your office, will sell house bills for you.

MAIL YOUR CHECK FOR $5.00 TODAY

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE
TRADE MARK
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ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

We are just starting to cut a quantity of Red and White Pine which we would cut to the order of purchaser, about one and a half million feet in the lot. A good chance to get your stock assorted to suit your trade.

Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Field, Ont.

Are You Satisfied?

with the lumber and service you have been getitng? If it's Red or White Pine or Spruce you want, stop experimenting and go where you know the lumber is the best and careful attention is given your every requirement. Quotations sent promptly.

Write or wire today.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine, White Spruce, White Poplar, Box and Crating Stock, Lath and Shooks.

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— The softest that grows —

Steam Dried or
Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG.
TORONTO
Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manuufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Special outs of good White Pine Sidings

18,000′ —1x4/6″
15,000′—1″x7″ & up—12/16′
19,000′—1¼″x7″ & up—12/16′
28,000′—1½″x7″ & up—12/16′
24,000′—2″x7″ & up—12/16′

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

President: Sir William Price
Established 1882
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE

and

Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

QUALITY SERVICE

Bone Dry Jack Pine

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

We Offer:

100 M.	1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run
75 M.	1 x 5	“	“	“
20 M.	1 x 6	“	“	“
30 M.	1 x 7	“	“	“
20 M.	1 x 8	“	“	“
50 M.	2 x 6	“	“	“
15 M.	2 x 10	“	“	“
5 M.	2 x 12	“	“	“

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200 M.	2 x 4	“	“	“	
50 M.	4 x 4	“	“	“	
200 M.	2 x 5	“	“	“	
400 M.	2 x 6	“	“	“	
350 M.	2 x 8	“	“	“	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	“	“	“	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	“	“	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	“	“	“	“ “
15 M.	6 x 8	“	“	“	“ “
30 M.	8 x 8	“	“	“	“ “
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10		“	“	“ “
100 M.	1 x 4 & Up				No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
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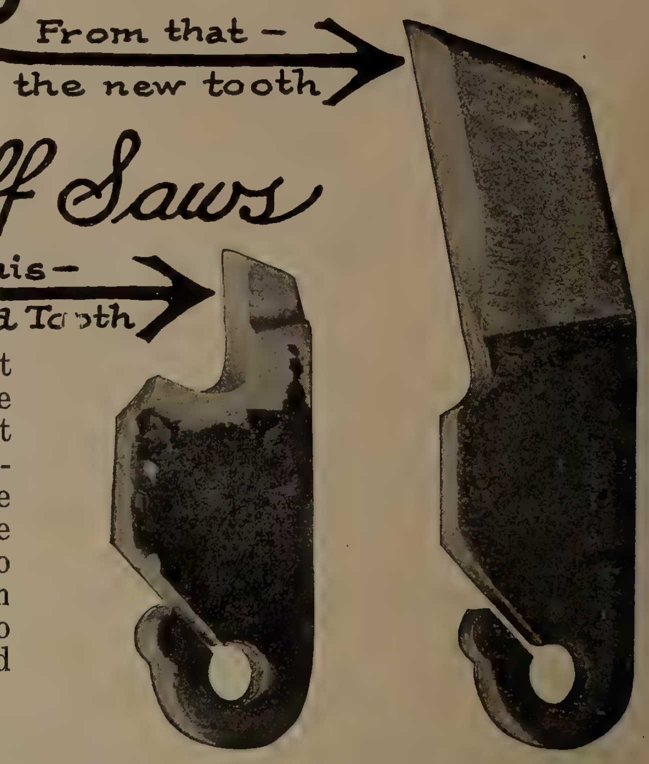

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Vol. 42 Toronto, October 15, 1922 No. 20

Modern Man Power Sawmill on Great Slave Lake

Hay River Mission is one of those Little Institutions Doing a Great Work Away up in the Forests of the North West Territories—With few Tools and a Store of Inventive Ability, the Canons of the Church of England Construct an Unique Sawmill

By A. de H. Smith, Edmonton

Seven hundred miles north of Edmonton, on the shores of the Great Slave lake, in the North West Territories, is located one of the most remarkable institutions in Canada. This is the Hay River Anglican mission, where little Eskimos from the Frozen Sea and Indians from the Mackenzie river are turned into first class Canadian citizens, where the diet (for all the inmates, whether white teacher or bronze native consists very much in the main of fish and potatoes, where dogs plow and Canons of the Church of England supply the motive power for sawmill carriages!

The buildings at the Hay River mission are large, and though it is many hundred miles from civilization, and an oasis of civilization in the midst of a thousand mile wilderness, the houses are up-to-date in every respect with hot and cold running water and other conveniences, while all shine in the morning sun, resplendent in paint. Ye Gods, paint in the N.W.T.!

Five years were consumed in the construction of the building; every board had to be laboriously freighted up against the strong current of the Mackenzie river for 300 miles, so is was not to be wondered at that the missionaries endeavored to evolve a sawmill of their own. Once determined upon the trifling matter of building a sawmill from nothing was commenced, this being greatly aided by the chance presence of a quondam mill-man who had drifted to the north in search of elusive fortune.

First of all a pole saw was built, which is well enough explained by the accompanying illustration. From some of the oddments of steel connected with the missions little steamer a suitable saw was manufactured and tempered. Power was supplied by the steamer itself, which was hauled out for the winter on the river bank; the propeller was removed and a pulley substituted, and soon the odd sight of a high and dry steamer puffing away on the snow covered bank was witnessed by the astonished natives. Wood blocks commenced to pile up, and the little Eskimo and Indian boys whose chore it was to cut wood for the cook stoves, delivered themselves of the equivalent of "Three rousing cheers"!

Sawmill manufactured from plow parts and odds and ends taken from defunct steamer

Success having crowned the initial venture into the realm of things mechanical, next came the construction of the sawmill proper. To build this the sawmill genius of the Great Slave lake possessed a circular saw and mandrel for cutting pole wood, three sets of miniature truck wheels and naught else, with the exception of the motive power still represented by the little setamer. This vessel had been supplanted by a more modern craft, so the boiler and engine were transferred to the building seen in the picture, a governor rigged up for the engine, countershafts manufactured, and everything was ready for business except for the fact that the inventors possessed no mill.

To remedy this defect a track for the carriage wheels was laid, this being evolved out of some galvanized iron piping supplies for water purposes; next the carriage itself was built out of square timbers and plank entirely with wooden headlocks and a cunning arrangement of light iron strapping and dogs of the same material. Strange though it may seem, this crude arrangement worked well, the sawyer was able to recede the headblocks in the approved mode, and the lumber cut was as good as that sawn on the average portable mill.

A clerical "feed works". Rev. Canon Vale operates block and tackle system

A wheel coulter from a plow made an excellent splitter; it will be noticed in the picture that the steering wheel of the steamer has been made to do duty for a throttle speed regulator, the saw was transformed from a cross cut into a rip by the laborious use of a file by the handy man of the north, but despite the resources of several plows, the ancient steamer and other etceteras it was found impossible to construct a steam feed gear or "nigger" hence all hands took turn about in forcing the log to the saw by main strength aided and abetted by a block and tackle. The picture shows Rev. Canon Vale, head of the mission, illustrating the fact that christianity of the north is of the practical and muscular variety!

Despite all drawbacks the little mill worked well; it supplied lumber in limited quantities at a season when none could be had under any pretext whatever, and though the Hay River sawmill may not be up to the standard of those lumber plants associated with "big business" it proved beyond cavil that the inventive genius of the men who are pushing back the last frontier is still decidely to the fore.

The liner Monteagle, formerly on the trans-Pacific passenger run, will carry British Columbia lumber from Vancouver to Montreal before the closing of the St. Lawrence navigation. Arrangements practically have been completed for the chartering of the liner to load 2,500,000 feet of lumber at the end of September.

Wholesalers Discuss the Trade Situation

Business is Rapidly on the Mend, Lumber Getting Scarcer and Prices Stiffening—Car Shortage Causes Considerable Anxiety in the East

Instructive and interesting was the September meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association which was held at the Albany Club Toronto, on September 29th. It was the first gathering after the summer holidays and there was a large and representative attendance. From the interest displayed it looks as if the fall sessions of the organization will be both pleasant and profitable. In the absence of the chairman, H. J. Terry, the presiding officer was A. C. Gordon, who kept things going in rhythmic measure.

Conditions in the trade, the outlook for business, the trend of prices, the car shortage and ways and means of increasing the attendance at the gatherings were discussed.

The Adams River Lumber Co. of Chase, B. C., has been admitted to membership, and J. T. Todd, eastern representative of the firm, was present. Another newcomer was E. J. Archibald, Ontario representative for the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley. A. C. Blixberg, representing the Bigelow-Cooper Co. Bay City, Mich., was another who added to the enjoyment of the evening.

It was announced that J. F. M. Stewart, of Toronto, would be present at the October gathering which will be held on the 20th inst. He is a splendid speaker and there will, no doubt, be many out to hear him.

Putting More Pep into the Meetings

In connection with plans for the future, Frank Kent, of the Seaman, Kent Co., suggested that there were many members of the Association who are in a position to talk convincingly from two to five minutes on a variety of topics. These subjects should be selected and the representative speakers told what they would be required to deal with. He favored the Rotarian type of meeting where messages were short, sharp and decisive. Mr. Kent's helpful hint was well received and will be taken into consideration by the Executive at an early date.

After a report from the various committees on matters of internal interest, trade conditions were considered. E. J. Archibald stated that no doubt business was commencing to look up a great deal. He thought we were due for a better market and better prices. He had a letter recently from Milwaukee, stating that one of the large firms there had raised their prices from $1.00 to $2.00 per M. Hardwoods and hemlock were also stiffer, and one sales manager had jumped the figure on No. 2 common $5.00. While he might not be getting the new quotations at present, still the speaker felt that a little later on it would be readily realized.

J. T. Todd said he was glad to be a member of the Association and would try to do his part to make it more successful, if possible.

A. C. Blixberg said lumber was getting scarce and there was a gap in the market that was going to be felt from now on. Nearly every inquiry resulted in an order and inquiries are more numerous than they have been for some time past. Buyers, however, do not appear to be aware of the situation or, at least, if they are aware of the true lumber situation, they are trying to bridge the gap, and some were due for a rather rude awakening one of these days. Dry stocks are scarce, prices stronger and low grades are beginning to move. "We let a large order go the other day because there was a difference of $1.00 per M. between us and the customer," continued Mr. Blixberg. " A few weeks ago we would not have let any such small sum as that interfere with the sale. For the Michigan woods, men are very scarce and logging is only being conducted in sections at about 50% of normal.

Frank Kent stated there were evidences of a good strong market, but he did not want to see any runaway features such as were experienced two years ago.

Canadian Exports are Developing

A. E. Clark referred to the circular recently issued by the Royal Bank of Canada which stated that reports indicated that the wheat crop in the West would be equal to that of 1915 which was the greatest harvest year. Another hopeful sign was that the exports to Great Britain in July of the present year were $40,000,000 above June, and an increase of $80,000,000 above July 1921. Canadian exports to France for five months were 5% above pre-war level. All these indicated better conditions ahead. It was well known that in hardwood lumber the supply was not up to normal, while the demand was good and equal to normal. Mr. Clark said that he saw no cause for pessimism in the lumber industry.

F. H. Bigwood stated that business was better, orders freer and inquiries coming in in larger numbers. Buying was picking up, particularly in the East, and values had ascended during the past three or four months in 2 x 6 spruce, which was commanding a fair figure. Hemlock was also being disposed of on a better basis.

A. E. Cates spoke of the car shortage, particularly in the province of Quebec, and asked if something should not be done through the Association to correct this grievance.

A. E. Clark, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, stated that a deputation from Quebec which was to have waited upon the Federal Government had decided not to do so but had been requested to get in touch directly with the railways. Some lumbermen had been asking that Canadian cars should be sent to the United States but this would soon leave the Canadian roads without cars, as it was well-known that Canadian rolling stock which crossed the border at this season of the year, did not come back until after Christmas. The Transportation Department of the C.L.A. was endeavoring to do all it could to relieve the situation. There was generally a shortage of cars at this time of the year when the Western wheat crop began to move. A meeting of the Executive of the C.L.A. would be held on October 10th when the transportation situation and other matters would be discussed.

Mr. Cates stated that a member of the staff had made inquiries down East and found that freight cars loaded with ties and other material had been allowed to remain on the track for several days without being unloaded. Mr. Clark asked Mr. Cates and all other lumbermen to give specific instances like that narrated, to acquaint the Traffic Department of the C.L.A. with the facts, and matters would be looked into. If the railways were erring along the lines indicated, attention should be directed to the existing state of affairs through the Dominion Railway Board.

Summary of Present Conditions

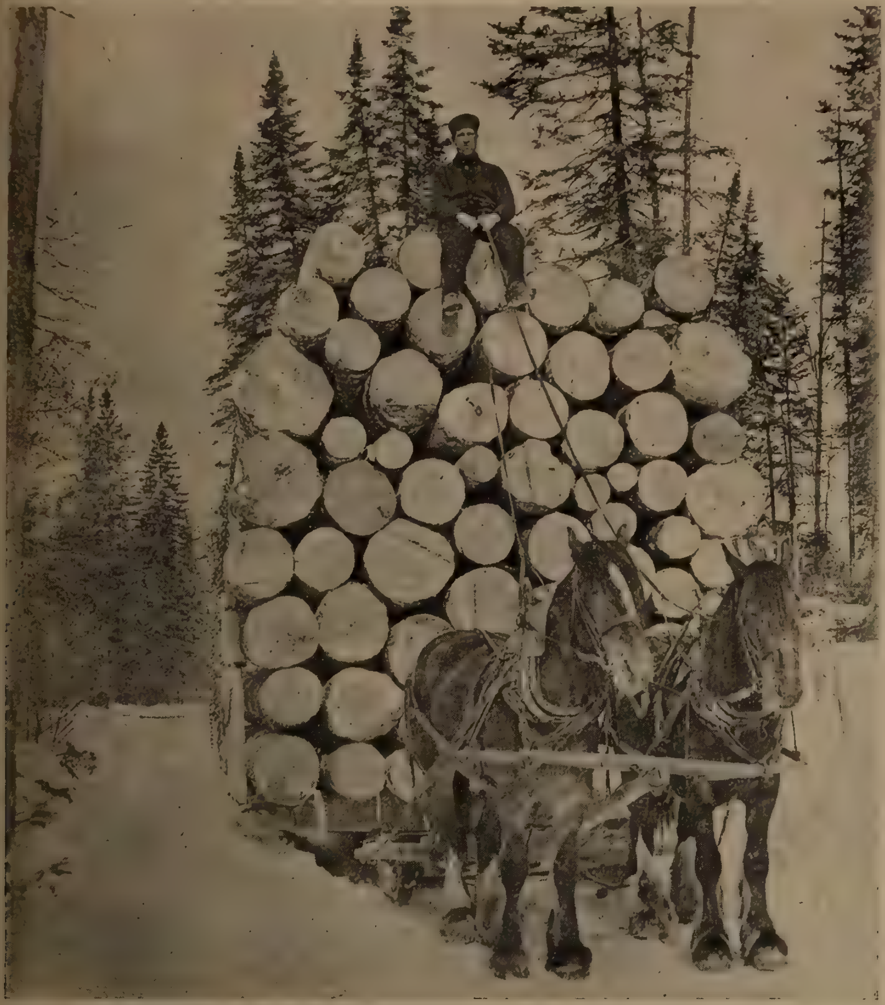
One member presented an interesting review of trade conditions that had just come to hand and the summary was received with much appreciation. It set forth that it was advisable for all persons to anticipate requirements in raw material for manufacturing purposes for the balance of this year and the first quarter of, at least, next year.

The article went on to point out that the fundamental business factors in themselves are so strongly significant of further business expansions that only the most high-bound pessimists could fail to take note of it. The strike settlements have resulted in two significant developments. First: In the restoration of the pre- strike wage rate in some cases and advancing wage rates in other cases. Second: In intensifying the general demand for all kinds of consumers' goods. Labor is getting scarce and the tendency to wage advances may be expected soon to affect many more than have been effected.

Credit is still easy and abundant, and while there is still some pressure to seek productive investment on the part of capital, this pressure has become somewhat lessened during the past few months. With raw material prices generally on the increase, higher wages and greatly restricted transportation facilities, the cost of production of goods is sure to advance and can scarcely be nullified by any probable increase in efficiency in production. The volume of goods in reserve is generally small in any line, and where industry is geared up to " production to order" basis, the possibilities of rapid price advances are greatly increased.

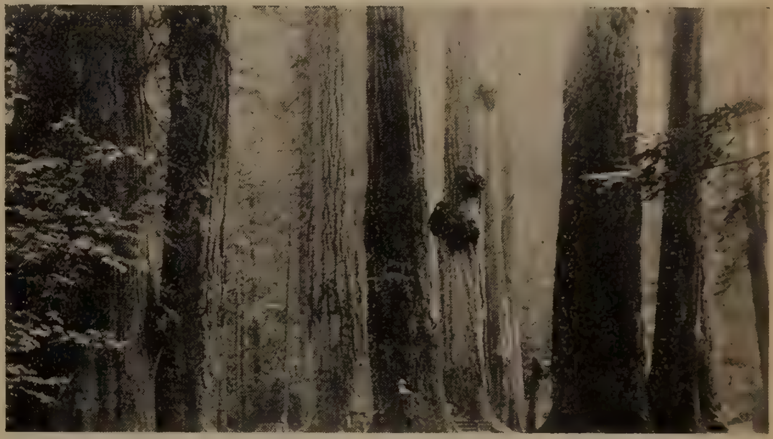
Prices, and their recent or pre-war relationships, are of little significance in the presence of the pressure of forces now in operation for a bettered volume of production in response to a widespread demand. To increase output is now a sound economic procedure and to anticipate stocks of raw materials for six months proportions, at least, is highly advisable. Rallies and reactions in raw material prices may be expected but the fundamental fact that the general trend is definitely higher, should be given great weight in determining forward purchases. We have taken a more bullish position on many items and have advised conservatism in but few. These few are for the time being affected by an excessive supply and will move upward considerably slower than the general list. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity for covering requirements in basic raw materials for the balance of this year and the first quarter of next year wherever such a policy is possible.,' concluded the speaker.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY



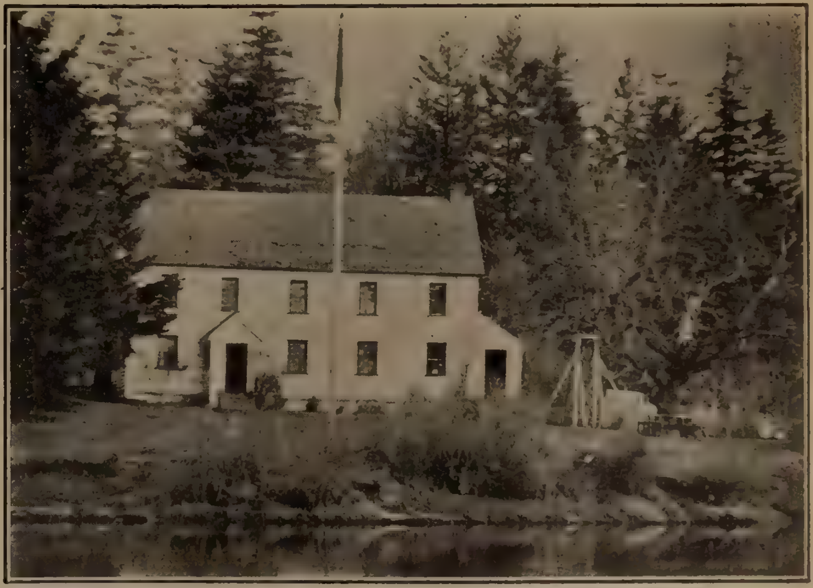
A typical "Sunday" or show load—not a working proposition in every-day logging operations

A rest spot along the Columbia River highway, from which a delightful view of the surrounding forest may be enjoyed



"Seven Sisters," sturdy monarchs that are seen in Stanley Park, Vancouver

Picture taken from an aeroplane showing character of the growth on a B.C. timber limit



The Craigflower School, the first building built of sawn lumber in British Columbia. Built in 1854 of Douglas fir and stands today in perfect condition

Why Should Sons of Retail Lumbermen Desire Some Other Business?

By "Onlooker"

Before I go further in discussing so delicate a subject my readers will understand me better when I say that the thought expressed in the heading of this article is a real problem which confronts every Canadian lumber retailer.

I have never been too close a student of labor problems for the good reason I have been busy making a living. It must be apparent to all thinking people, who have ought to do with any kind of industry, that the young men of intelligence whose fathers are engaged in industrial pursuits are not following in the foot-steps of their forbears. This is a big subject with many angles to it and I am apprehensive there will remain points unmentioned in these few paragraphs that might otherwise serve to clarify my ideas. Some may argue that often it is advisable for the son to diverge from the father's path. Frequently, it is a personal enmity or distrust between father and son that precludes any team play in solving the problem of the boy's future.

For example take a man who, away back forty years ago, learned carpentry at his father's workbench. In those days the modest folk nearly all had an industry (I don't like the word trade, it reminds me of trade unionism). The son, if he was a good boy, gloried in working with his father and learning and mastering his dad's occupation. To my mind the industrial education of Canada to day is sadly neglected. Think for a minute of what that old carpenter's grandson is doing as a youth. He is attending school under the best general educational system in the world. Is he working with his father in the evening, learning about the different woods, plans of building, methods of construction, etc? Has he a dream of some day of being a builder of homes? Not likely.

Along with his general studies, which are necessary, is he learning anything theoretical or practical regarding his father's occupation, that great vocation known as the building industry?

Following the progress of the son further we find him leaving school with a good record at the age of seventeen. Does he care much about construction work? Not a great deal.

The general education he has received has put a virulent idea in his mind that the insurance business or some other business is far more dignified and respected. Is this not true. Do not the mother, and the father too, encourage him to learn "something better," instead of following the father's path and becoming a prosperous man in the industry.

But who is to blame? The educational system cares nothing of what his father is. Its sole mission is to teach the children of industrial parents to "be somebody," as they put it. Why should not all these bright boys, who are sons of mechanics, be induced all through their school days to dream of someday being a master mechanic; why should not the sons of men engaged in the building industry be taught to respect their father's business, the most interesting calling in the world—building homes? Why should not the son of a doctor and the son of an automobile mechanic be prepared side by side at the school for the respective occupations of their fathers, educating each to understand that one is as necessary as the other for the advancement of Canada.

Perhaps by this time my readers are wondering where the retail lumberman plays a part in the problem. Even though our educational system falls short of stopping this great industrial menace, cannot the retail lumberman teach his son the business; show him the ways of progress in that line; point out the difficulties and above all, get him more interested in planning homes and developing pride in being able to take off quantities of material for jobs, so that he will be too interested to let the vista of "far away hills look green" come before his eyes.

The thought of getting the boys interested in construction and woodcraft even while they are at school might be profitable. The apprentice problem is always a sticker especially for those doing mostly millwork. Why could not a woodworking and lumber establishment work in co-operation with the lower and high schools and teach the boys in classes at the mill the different machines and processes of making all kinds of millwork. This would undoubtedly be encouraged by the parents who desired their sons to secure a good education and at the same time learn the advanced and practical methods of the woodworking and lumber business. In this way the sons of industrial fathers would take a pride in their progenitors' occupation; they would attend the classes in woodcraft and millwork and in the evening father and son would discuss subjects of mutual interest.

I once heard a manufacturer of mill work discussing the apprentice question and it made me weary, when he gave expression to the sarcastic assertion that there would always be enough dubs for the different jobs in the mill. Did this man have the right idea? Possibly I am wrong when I say that ambitious young men of good education could be interested to learn the industry and so pass on to better positions. and if this were accomplished there would be a continuous movement of bright youths moving upward. By this method a firm would be always sure of good work being turned out and intelligent executives to look after the management. Some would fall by the wayside, to be sure, but the firm would be certain of obtaining the best men to whom good wages would have to be paid.

Lumber Market in Nova Scotia Improving

While the outlook in Nova Scotia for the coming year has some encouraging features about it, the past season has on the whole been disappointing, particularly to the manufacturers. Most of the operators are quite frank in stating that the prices obtainable have not been sufficiently high to pay cost of production, and until this condition improves, there is little inducement to increase or even maintain present production.

Unless there is a decided improvement in price in the near future, many of the smaller operators will probably decide that the more profitable course for them will be to allow their trees to grow, while the larger producers with a permanent organization will curtail their cut as much as possible.

Just at present practically all the mills are through cutting for this year, and activities are at a standstill. Those who have decided to take out a cut the coming winter are getting their crews together, and there are a few camps in different parts of the country in the woods now. Wages are higher than last year and good men are not easy to pick up. The cost of supplies is probably lower than last winter, but it is doubtful if the cost of logging will be any lower than last winter. This will depend to a large extent on weather conditions.

The present stocks of good merchantable lumber remaining in first hands is much lower than ordinarily. Shipping has been maintained during the past summer at a good pace, particularly to the American market, so that there was not much accumulation of sawn lumber, as was the case the previous year. In addition to this a large proportion of the old government stocks have been shipped out to different markets, and after this year, this old stock which has had a depressing effect on the lumber market here for a number of years, will in all probability be out of the way.

The British market is still stagnant, and with the exception of a little hardwood going forward by liner, there is practically nothing doing there. Whether there will be any increase in shipment overseas during the coming winter will depend to a great extent on water rate of freight. The steamship companies still obstinately refuse to reduce the rate to a reasonable figure. For a short time the rate to Liverpool was down to 70 S. on spruce, but was almost immediately put back to the old rate of 80 S. The reason advanced by the steamship companies was that the shipments did'nt increase any under the lower rate. This attitude seemed most absurd, as time was not allowed to try out the lower rate, and the real reason was that it was not reduced enough to be worth while.

If the steamship companies ever want the deal trade from the Lower Ports back again, they will find to their cost that the market has been diverted, and it will be a long and costly matter to get it back. For many years now our spruce has been shut out of the British market, largely through exorbitant freight rates, and as a result the producer here has made other connections and found other outlets for his goods, and the British merchant has become accustomed to the lumber from European countries.

Prices on the American market have become a shade stiffer the past couple of weeks for lumber, and the lath market has steadily improved. There are a number of lath mills sawing through the Province, the output of which are shipped as soon as ready.

Locally, business is more than ordinarily good for the time of year. In Halifax there are a large number of residences in various stages of completion, and during the past week, contracts for upwards of half a million dollars of brick construction have been let. This means that the building trade will be fairly active during the coming months, and the unemployment problem should not be a serious one here.

The government of the province announced through the press a few days ago, that henceforth there will be no further sale or lease of Crown lands. Up until about twenty years ago, Crown Lands could be bought outright for a price of $40.00 per 100 acres. At that time, about twenty years ago the act was changed, further sale of Crown lands was prohibited, and any one wishing to take up Crown lands could only lease them for a period of twenty years at the rate of $1.25 per acre. Now it is stated that they can no longer be leased and what the policy of the government will be for the administration of the Crown lands, has not been made public.

Awful Sweep of Forest Fires in New Ontario

Considerable Valuable Timber Destroyed, Hundreds of Homes Wiped Out and Over Two Score Lives Lost—Lumber Firms Suffer in the Catastrophe

Forest fires have again swept Northern Ontario, wiping out the town of Haileybury and several other places along the T. & N. O. Railway. The estimated property loss is about $8,000,000, while the toll of human life is not yet known, being about fifty at the last report. Relief is being rushed to the sufferers and the work of rebuilding the burned towns will be commenced as soon as possible. It is believed that settlers burning their clearings, started a fire which, fanned by a very high wind and aided in every way by the prolonged dry season, soon swept over 700 square miles of country, cleaning up everything in its wake.

Just how much timber was destroyed, is not known, but several firms have met with a severe loss. The planing mill of the Northern Lumber Mills at North Cobalt and a considerable stock of lumber was wiped out while Norfolk & Rochester, of Haileybury, lost all the lumber in their yard at the station, their hardware store and their private residences.

The pulpwood rossing plant of the Riordon Company at Haileybury was destroyed but the 40-ton groundwood mill of the Temiskaming Pulp & Paper Co. escaped.

In a recent statement by Premier Drury, he said that 175,000 feet of lumber had already been ordered by the province in order to afford the settlers material for rebuilding. The Premier added that a million feet would be bought if necessary. Each settler, who lost his buildings, will be provided with material with which to construct a new home, it being provided that the houses shall be 14 x 16 feet. Two-ply of lumber is calculated to keep the occupants in comfort throughout the winter. A second building of similar dimensions will be allowed each settler in which to house the livestock, while the homeless in towns and villages will be allowed one building.

The Scene of Sorrow and Suffering

Many newspaper reports have been published of the terrible destruction and loss of life. The following letter, however, which was received by Mr. R. Imrie, of the Imrie Lumber Co., Toronto, from A. W. Harrington, secretary-treasurer of the Moose Lake Lumber Co., Cobalt will be read with interest. The sad situation is ably and comprehensively reviewed:—

Cobalt escaped by the skin of its teeth. It is the fighting force we had and the volunteers that fought all night with shovels, etc., that saved the day. At 7.30 p.m. we all thought Cobalt was doomed, and in fact personally I never thought so hard and so fast as then as my wife and I went home holding fast picking our way as we could see nothing ahead of us at all owing to the dense smoke and sand blowing in our faces. We had to hold our handkerchiefs over our faces. We gathered our few belongings in the way of clothing and documents and placed them where we could grab them in a minute's notice, and then we clubbed together with our neighbors and their children. I left those I had gathered together with warning not to part, and I again went down to the town hall to assist those who were being brought to town with cars as fast as they could be hauled in.

The town hall was filled to its fullest capacity, likewise the Y. M.C.A., public school and, in fact everyplace that was obtainable. People who could accommodate anyone here were only too willing to give a helping hand. Over 5,000 people are homeless and the sights here are hard to withstand. Many a one has nothing left in the world but their clothing and some very scantily clad. It was the worst I have ever seen in my life. We received a trainload of supplies to-day and they are all given out at this writing.

I have not been able to do any work in connection with town matters since this horrible catastrophe occurred, but simply work with the Mayor and his colleagues in taking care of the refugees. We have at this writing got the worst over, but there is great need of further supplies of all kinds required yet. As regards Latchford, it is safe. Several people have left here.

Utterly Impossible to Describe

As regards the fire, it was the worst that has ever been known to my mind in the country. To describe it to you, would be utterly impossible for you would be inclined to doubt what I might say. However, the fire started above the station at Haileybury in the forenoon, and the fire brigade did not think it would amount to very much, in fact at first they could not reach the fire with their hose. About noon on Wednesday it caught the station there. The wind was terrific, in fact it was worse than the wind we had several years ago when it blew down the Catholic Church here. However, we are told from reliable source that from the time the fire caught the station, it was only a matter of ten to fifteen minutes until it had caught the Matabanic Hotel. After the hotel caught you could see nothing but a solid mass of flames. From the hotel the flames sped to the dock there and it caught fire. To make the story short there is nothing left in Haileybury from the station down to the Vendome Hotel and from there right through to North Cobalt is cleaned so clean that you would never know there was ever a town there. The churches, hospital, R. C. Cathedral, court house and everything that was even thought to be fireproof, fell a prey to the flames.

The Northern Lumber Mills are cleaned right out. The North Cobalt Station is cleaned off the map and right down the main street in North Cobalt is gone. The car barns escaped but the cars are put out of business here. The rails were twisted as if they were only pieces of soft wire. Argentite is swept clean and only about thirty houses remain at No. 104 stop, Charlton has not a house left. Englehart lost about 18 houses, Heaslip is cleaned out. One family of eleven got into a root house and were suffocated. Earlton is O.K. Thornloe is reported to be burnt out; Uno Park likewise. From the hospital New Liskeard to the station is gone. At this stage the wind changed; otherwise the station there would have fell a prey to the flames and, possibly the town itself.

Say They Will Never Return

Several people have left here in disgust stating that their life's earnings have gone and they never want to hear tell of the North Country again.

No trains were lost or burnt as the Toronto papers state. Their stories are much exaggerated. But apart from that, I know of nothing that has ever taken place in this North Country that can compete with this horrible disaster. You would never know Haileybury to-day. Cattle were burnt to death on the roads, chickens were burnt, one cat was trying to cross the road and was burnt to a crisp in her tracks. Some accidents happened in the way of motor collisions owing to the rate of speed they were travelling. In one instance one car was struck and burnt immediately. One child was killed outright, another woman was badly hurt, and I hear since that she died from the effects. Several bodies have been found, some unrecognizable. We are now quite safe as it rained very heavily last night and the air is quite clear to-day. I fear that the total list of those who perished will exceed our expectations. Arthur Ferland's house towards New Liskeard escaped. Apart from that nothing is left. Banks, post office and everything is gone.

How Settlers Burn Slash

Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading manufacturer stated that fire rangers were withdrawn each year by the province on September 15th irrespective of what weather conditions prevailed. As soon as the guardians of the forest departed, settlers started in to set fire to their slash without due care or consideration. This was, no doubt, the cause of the awful holocaust, and more rigid regulations should be exercised.

In a recent interview, Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, said that forest protection is a question of public morals and that the forest is the very foundation of our industries. Next to the agricultural, no industry contributes so largely to the national and provincial wealth. The lumber industry of Ontario gives employment to 17,000 men in the bush alone, with an annual payroll of $12,000,000. Pulp and paper mills of Ontario employ 8,000 people and pay in wages $7,000,000 a year. The invested capital of these two industries is nearly $150,000,000.

"Nearly 500,000 acres of forest are burned every year in Ontario," he continued. "We have not a supply large enough to stand this awful drain very much longer. If the forest fires continue at their present rate of destruction these industries which I have just mentioned, will simply have to go out of business. We know approximately how much forest areas we have. We know how much burned. It is only a simple arithmetic problem to calculate the time of the crippling of some of our most important industries, if not the time of their actually going out of business."

Many Forest Fires Break Out in Quebec

The Quebec government Department of Lands and Forests, have become very much alarmed at the numerous forest fires raging in various sections of the province which are wreaking enormous damage and loss in money value caused by the prevailing widespread drought and dryness of the ground and timber in consequence. This drought, which is universal, was prophesied by the famous astronomer of the Bruges observatory, Rev. Father Mereaux, who over a dozen years ago gave out to the scientific world that a drought was indicated by the sun which would last twelve years and by degrees materialize in intensity until 1922 when it would reach the peak. It is now recognized by astronomers that Father Mereaux, known as the apostle of the sun, was right in the deductions he made in his observations to add to his fame. There were many, however, in the world, who had taken cognizance of the Bruges astronomer, who dismissed the prediction with a shrug of their shoulders and a flippant comment, who have come to admit that Father Mereaux is more than a genius in the science of astronomy.

The forest fires which are now burning, are not alone confined to the province of Quebec or the woodlands of Canada. They are universal wherever there are forests, with flames in their mad career of destruction spreading in all directions to wreak their work of ruin.

G. C. Piche, chief forester of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, is at his wit's end these days in a desire to meet the serious emergency but admits that the rangers and equipment of the forest service is badly handicapped by the continual drought and dry inflammable condition of the trees and fallen leaves prone to catch fire and burn like dry match wood ends with the least provocation, frequently extended by the careless hunter at this season of the year in the woods after game, who will persist in smoking his pipe and lighting fires in his camp, from which sparks and burning cinders are scattered by the wind to cause fire that gradually develops into a forest conflagration.

In the forest regions of France where there have been many fires with widespread disastrous results, the French government in a spirit of alarm, owing to the continual drought and futile efforts of the fire rangers to cope successfully with the fires, have mobilized the French troops to go to the aid of the civilian firefighters to subdue the flames. In the meantime the French Government who fear that the fires may spread to destroying the villages, have become so incensed with the carelessness of the hunters, who they blame as the originators of these forest fires, have closed the woods entirely to the hunters and other persons who had not legitimate business in the woods. The French government came to this decision at the end of August last and from the first day of September the forests of France were declared closed and isolated from all travellers until otherwise ordered.

In emulation of this precaution, the Quebec provincial government have under consideration also declaring by an order-in-council the closing of all the government-owned forest lands to the hunter for the year 1922 or until the drought comes to an end.

G. C. Piche, who is very much concerned over the frequency of fire in the forest lands of the province and who is using his utmost endeavors to cope with the serious situation, in an interview with the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," said:—"There are forest fires in every section of the province and we have a small army of men combating the flames. They are, however, laboring under great difficulties on account of the terrible drought. The wells are all dry in the country districts, likewise the streams and the ground so dry for want of nourishment that everywhere you go you see the ground cracking as if calling out for rain. The present drought, which began twelve years ago and is now at its peak, was foretold by the great French astronomer, Father Mereaux in charge of the Bruges, France, observatory, who seemed to know every spot on the sun and what they indicate. I have great faith in the warnings sent out by this famous astronomer and during the past year when every succeeding season gradually became dryer, I was guided by his predictions, and last year began the organization for the protection of the forests against fire this year, by adding to the strength of the wood rangers at conferences I held with the limit holders who have their own separate protective forces and equipment. I now have come to realize that the warnings and advice given by Father Mereaux were sound and naturally glad that I took heed from the faith I have in his scientific knowledge."

How Retail Lumberman Can Create New Business

Two great factors in modern merchandising are appearance and timeliness, taking for granted, of course, that the quality of the goods and that service and delivery of them are beyond cavil. Every salesman knows this and every retailer should also be impressed with the fact.

From time to time many selling points are presented in regard to any commodity, but there are no suggestions which the retail lumberman can receive with more aptness and pointedness than that of having a good-looking and well kept yard and selling the proper goods in the proper season. Too many lumber yards to-day have a dirty office or tumble-down shed, lopsided piles of stock and a general gone-to-seed or down-at-the-heels look. Let a new man come into the community and erect a neat, tidy office, keep everything spick and span, the aisles of his premises clean and dry, weeds eliminated and everything made attractive, he will sooner or later get the business. Why?

It is not necessary to probe deeply to secure an answer to this question. Human nature is pretty much identical the world over and many believe that initial impulses are best in exactly the same sense as first impressions. Both would naturally lead the lumber buyer or the home builder to the up-to-date merchant handling forest products. As one authority puts it,—"Doll up" the old yard a bit and see what happens.

Considering the material which the lumber merchant handles, his yard should be the best-looking place in any city or town. He has the raw material and should make good use of it. If he does not do so, something is radically wrong with his personality, disposition or make-up. He needs imagination, vision and enterprise. If he does not live up to his opportunities and heed the advice of those around him in the matter of keeping his premises and his stocks up to the minute, he will likely be surpassed in the race and will have no one to blame but himself.

Another matter to which the retail lumberman might well give attention is making known not only the facilities he possesses but hitting the nail on the head so far as seasonable goods are concerned. This thought is well driven home by the fact that a number of lumber retailers in various parts of Canada have been using the acute coal situation as a text for making the people think of their requirements for the coming season. There is not going to be the same amount of coal at the disposal of the ordinary householder this winter as of yore, and herein is an avenue for the lumber merchant to get busy.

He should emphasize the comfort, satisfaction and delight of a cosy, warm home and significantly add that the surroundings may be made more pleasant and agreeable by storm sash, storm doors, weatherstrips, etc. The progressive dispenser of wood products will not wait until the coal situation has quieted down. Now is the time for him to get busy as it requires some days to turn out storm sash, storm doors, etc. The dealer should point out that these things should be in the building by the middle of November. The public should know this and the lumber merchant is the one to remind them of it. Here is a chance to do some really creative and effective work and to show a modicum of foresight and decision.

Some men say they have not the inclination to do things along the lines suggested. We submit that there is still plenty of time for fall activities. It would not hurt the average dispenser of wood goods to get out and do a little mixing with the public, digging up prospects and selling them wherever possible. There is the whole winter ahead in which to build business for next spring and summer and there is satisfaction and also profit in this sort of work.

In publicity it is not well to talk too much about prices going up and stock being scarce. This is an old cry which has frequently not materialized. It has served to create false impressions, and few people care to be stampeded into a decision by threats of higher prices, browbeating or compulsion. They like to feel that they are thoroughly free agents in the matter and can take a thing or leave it without any heart burnings or ill will on either side.

Pleasant relations count for much in all lines of trade, and it is the return and repeat orders which establish and make wider the operation of the building specialist.

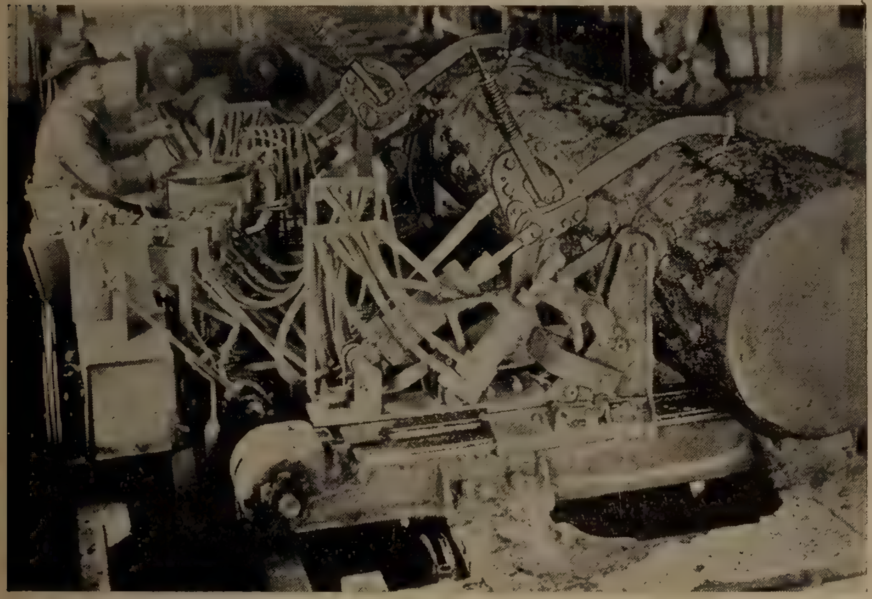
Pneumatic Air Dog Makes Saving in Mill Costs

How New Device Functions—Apparatus Brought into Play by Workman's Foot—Action is Simultaneous Throughout—Description of Novel Features

For nearly 60 years lumbermen have wished for a device that could be counted upon to hold a log positively upon the sawmill carriage, says the "Compressed Air Magazine" of New York. What they wanted was an equipment that would be safe and likewise quick in action; that would insure a fit of the cant to the knee and provide means for tapering logs properly; and that, withal, would avoid the dangers and uncertainties incident to long prevailing practice. Any practical millman will unhesitatingly declare this to be a large order to fill, and yet it is claimed that the air dog developed by F. E. Martin possesses all of these virtues.

We need not point out the shortcomings of the usual facilities in order to emphasize the advantage of the air dog. Instead, let us confine ourselves mainly to telling how the new device functions. Each dog is actuated by compressed air which is in turn controlled by a valve, and this valve, with certain other associate valves and the operating mechanism, constitutes the unit control. The apparatus is brought into play by the workman's foot; and there is simultaneous action of all of the pre-arranged functions.

Perhaps we can make this clearer by saying that prior to the time of turning or loading a log on the carriage, the setter decides just which of the dogs and other allied devices are to be brought into service at the next placing of a log or cant on the carriage. This is done by throwing pawls or interponents forward or backward, as the case may be, and next, by releasing all dogs and tapers by a simple tipping pressure of the foot. When the log or cant is loaded or turned, a similar movement of the operative's foot causes the dogs to bite the stick, but only such of them as have been purposely adjusted. This arrangement enables the setter, at his leasure, to predetermine the action of any or all of his dogs; and inasmuch as he exercises control by foot the management of the apparatus does not interfere with his other duties. Men on the job declare that it is less trouble to work the air dog than it is to watch the usual doggers.



The numerous flexible connections show in how many ways compressed air contributes to the success of the Martin air dog

As one millman expresses it: "In carriage accidents, the dogger is almost always the victim—the setter seldom suffers. By the very nature of his work the really good dogger is a rarity and of a decidedly transient habit and any superintendent or foreman in a highspeed sawmill will tell you that he gets more gray hairs and has to make more excuses for the doggers than for any other class of labor with which he comes in contact."

There is more of a labor turnover in the position of dogger in a sawmill than in any other occupation in such a plant. The adoption of the air dog does away with the services of two doggers on each carriage, and thus decreases the measure of hazard and adds greatly to the quality and the quantity of the output.

It might be well to include a brief description of some of the novel features of the Martin device, in which compressed air is the motive medium. The dogs or tapers are designed to lock automatically so as to make accidental operation impossible. Opposite the unit control, and placed within convenient reach of the setter's foot, is another pedal, which, like the unit control pedal, serves as a brace for the operator's body. By tipping this pedal, the setter directs streams of compressed air over the faces of the blocks while the log or cant is being adjusted. The air blows the blocks free of waste material and this facilitates the perfect aligning of the cant with the saw line—thus avoiding thin-edge and wedge-shaped lumber.

There is a chain dog which engages the bottom of a log and effectually prevents shifting. It consists of a chain skid, which is raised to engage the log by means of an air cylinder that is also manipulated by the unit control. The chain is fitted with links or spuds which grip the log. Further, the outfit, is equipped with a so-called partial-stroke boss dog. This device handles the usual boss dog, and is provided with an air cylinder which has both a full and a partial stroke. For instance, when a round log is presented to the knee, the dog teeth protrude to their maximum limit and penerate through the bark and into the log. When a sawn face is presented to the knee, however, the penetration of the teeth is so slight that the marks are almost obliterated when the face of the lumber is cut down or dressed only a quarter of an inch. It is impossible to obtain this result in hand dogging.

It seems that more skill is required in tapering logs properly with the familiar rack-and-pinion equipment than is commonly imagined. This work requires strenuous effort, involves risk of injury, and the average dogger will resort to every artifice to avoid the labor and the peril. With the air dog, on the other hand, the taper is operated by power; is well-nigh automatic in its action; imposes no fatiguing work upon the setter; and calls for but little attention.

Finally, a big lumber concern in California, which employs air-dogs installations, makes the following statement regarding the economies effected by the adoption of the pneumatic device:

SAVINGS PER DAY

2 Doggers at $3.40 each	$ 6.80
Estimated gain in quality of 100 backing boards, 200 dog boards, and boards cut during the canting operation, together with less mutilation by the dogging operation as compared with hand dogging, amounts to at least 500 feet, at $30.00 per 1.000	15.00
Speed of sawing operation increased the cut by actual performance 5,000 feet per day, at $2.50 per 1,000	12.50
Total gross saving	$34.30

From the foregoing figure should be deducted $1.00 a day to cover increased pay of setter, and an estimated cost of $1.00 daily for additional millwright and up-keep expenses—bringing the net economies to $32.30 per diem. If, as claimed, the use of the air dog can effect this reduction in operating costs, the pneumatic apparatus is certainly a notable step forward in sawmill practice.

Keep the Lumber for Home Building

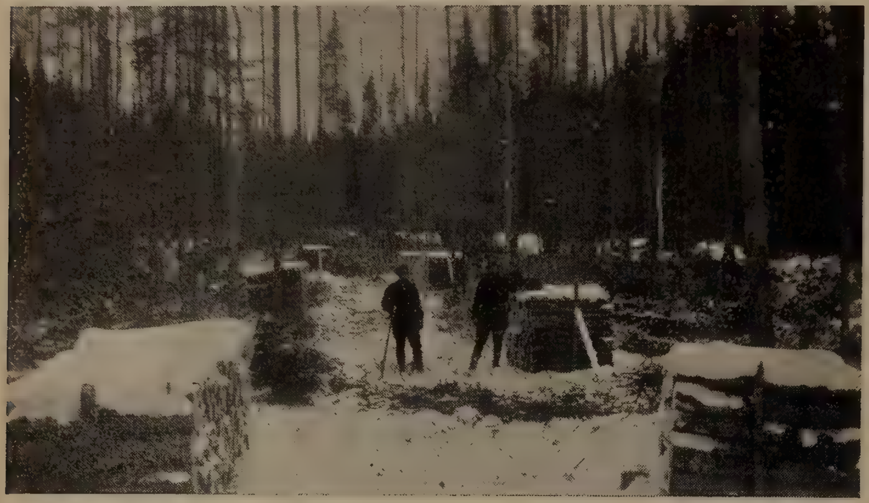
"Home owning has always been an American ideal. One reason so many Americans have been able to realize that ideal has been the abundance of and cheapness of building material. Houses built of costly material must belong to the few who have wealth or to the landlords, says the "Detroit News."

"From 1870 to 1900 Michigan was producing more lumber than any other state. Cheap lumber and low freight rates made Michigan a state of home owners. But the policy of slashing timber and not replacing it chased the lumber producing area across the continent, and to-day Michigan is paying more for freight on lumber than the lumber costs where it is cut.

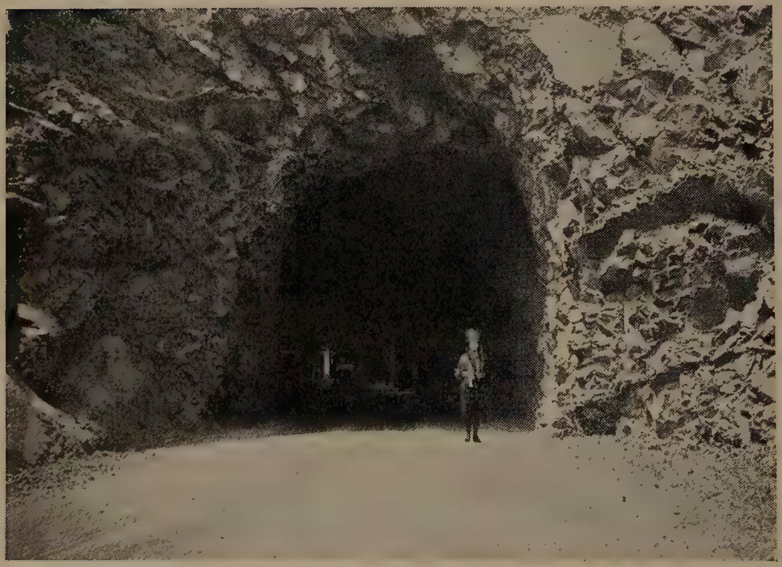
"Meanwhile the last great timber stand in the United States is on the Pacific Coast. But the experience of rising prices of lumber and declining number of home owners seems to teach us nothing.

"There is much talk of a forestry policy. In the immediate interests of home building we need much more a lumber policy which will keep for the use of the American people the rapidly failing supply of timber. It is time to forbid sending the best of our lumber to Asia while our people are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the culls."

THE LUMBER YARD AND FOREST IN PICTURE



Pulpwood as it is cut in the bush and piled in cords and half-cords in Port Arthur district



Mitchell's Tunnel on the beautifully wooded Columbia River drive in Oregon

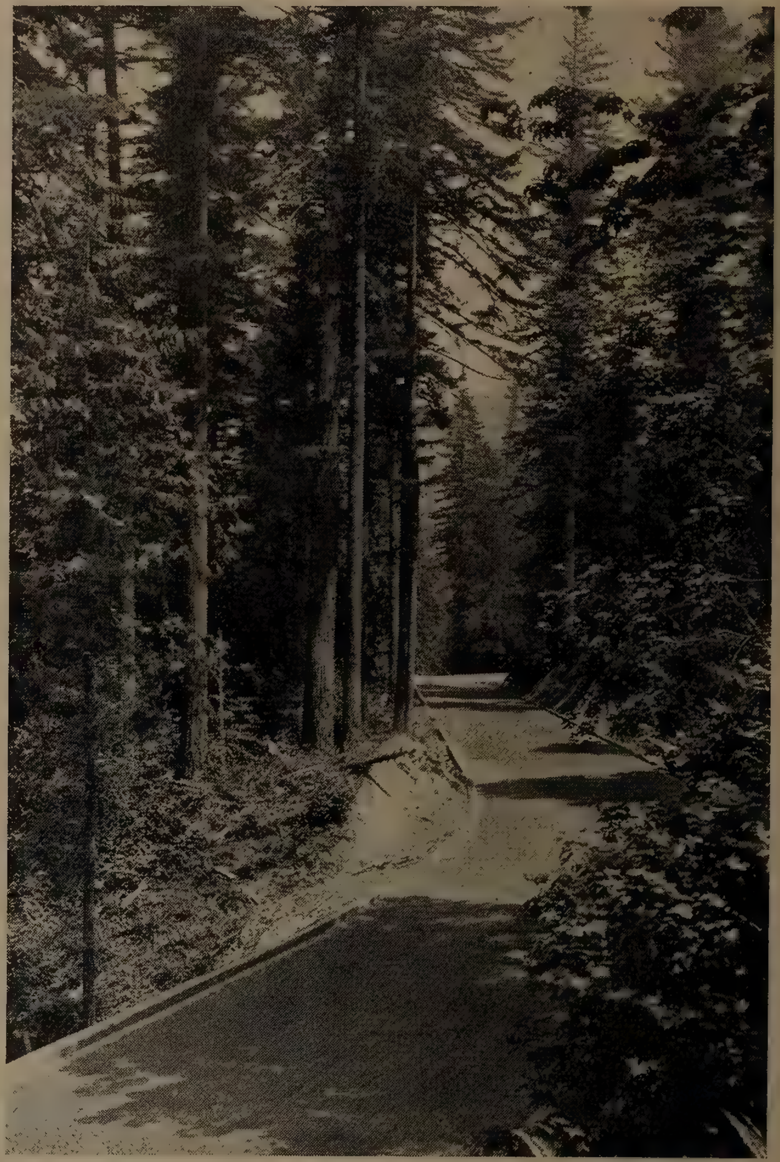
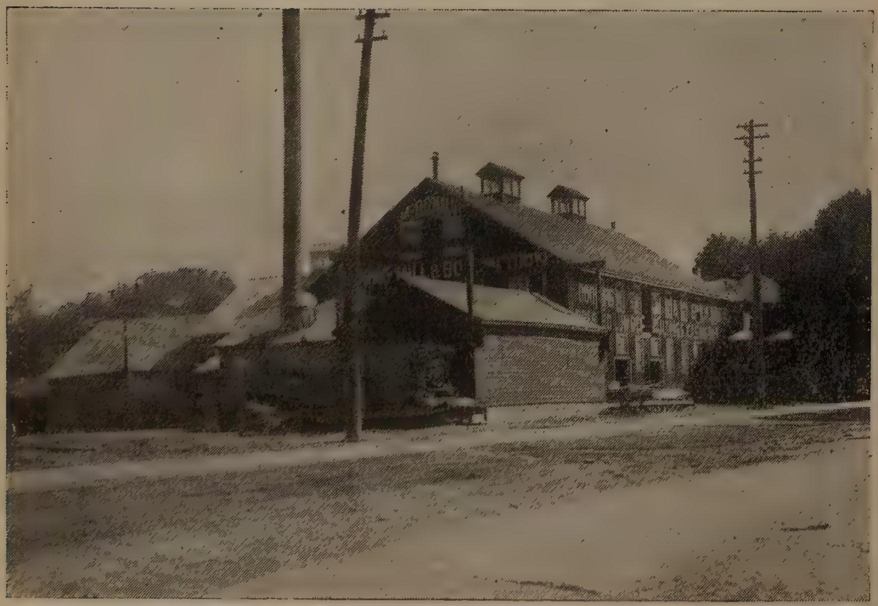
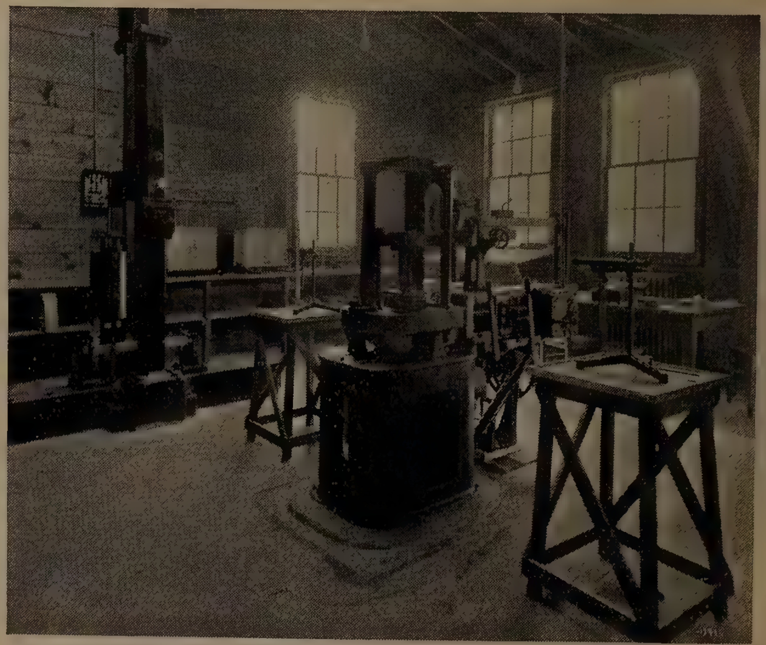


Figure Eight on the famous Columbia River highway in Oregon passing through stately pine trees



One of the best-equipped planing mills in Eastern Ontario is that of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Peterboro



Two small timber testing machines in the Forest Products Laboratory at Vancouver

Unless Wanton Waste is Checked in Canada Forestal Bankruptcy Will Soon Come

By Frank J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Recently I read a letter by an anonymous writer who signs himself ,'Pulpwood Dealer," stating that, while in the main he is in agreement with my idea of prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wood from Canada and that I may be right in my direful predictions of the imminence of our exhaustion of pulpwood supplies in Canada, and also that the proper course is to hold that which we have for future rise in values, based upon domestic necessities and the benefits of advancing the article in value through Canadian manufacture, and while he thinks I am right on all these points, he asks the question:

"How would Mr. Barnjum deal with the following case, which is not hypothetical? Various firms in the United States under contract to supply American paper mills with wood for a term of years have purchased here, there and throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces large-size and small-sized pulpwood limits in fee simple. These purchases are based on contracts covering a term of years, the parties furnishing wood being obligated to do so, and in the prevalent assumption that non-interference with export of wood cut on private property in Canada would prevail as a vested right. If prohibition of exportation were enforced by legislation in these provinces, where would the obligated seller of pulpwood stand? Would not his case be one in connection with which he would be liable in damages to the purchasers through no fault of his own? Would he not, therefore, have a case against—recourse against—the Government passing the special prohibitory law under the common law, that his property is immune from confiscation, for that is what such a step would entail?"

Purchases Made at Alarming Rate

In the first place, I am very glad to have the attention of the public again called to the fact that "various firms in the United States have purchased large and small-sized pulp limits in fee simple throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces" for the purpose of shipping all this pulpwood to the United States. These purchases are being made at such an alarming rate that we shall wake up some morning and find our fee land wood is all owned on the other side of the line unless immediate action is taken to prohibit the export of pulpwood.

I personally have recently declined propositions from several sources in the United States for every acre of land I own in Nova Scotia.

Only last week I tried to save five thousand acres from being sold in Nova Scotia to United States purchasers, and was a party to its purchase, even up to $20.00 per acre; but before the papers could be signed a thrity-day bond was secured by these parties at $2.00 per acre above my price, showing how keen the competition for timberland really is.

Now, with regard to the question raised by "Pulpwood Dealer": "Where would the obligated seller of pulpwood stand?" My first answer to this is that he would stand exactly where the poor farmer stood who sold his wood to United States mills or dealers who, because the market declined, refused to take delivery of wood contracted for, amounting to thousands of cords at high prices, and left it on his hands to rot, as was the case in many instances during the last year.

All legislation has to be considered from the viewpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number. Now, the number of people who would be injured by an embargo or heavy export tax on unmanufactured wood are so few in number, as compared with the eight or nine millions of our population that would be benefited, that it would seem to me to be ridiculous to give this phase of the question even a passing thought. Surely the selfish interest of a few individuals or foreign corporations cannot be allowed to even retard an act of absolute necessity.

Vested Rights Must Give Way

In the public good, the so-called vested rights of the few cannot be considered. If you call it confiscation, then the government of Nova Scotia confiscated all the undeveloped water powers of the province without compensation. I, personally, lost several water powers without even a protest.

When a man buys property in any country, he does so with the full knowledge that he must be amenable to the laws and regulations that such country may deem it advisable to enact, and should he become dissatisfied with existing conditions the recourse open to him, in the instance under discussion, is to dispose of his timberland, which he can always do at a very handsome profit, or manufacture the wood in Canada.

The highest legal tribunal of the State of Maine has ruled that it was constitutional for a state to regulate even the sized trees a man may cut on his own private land. So we have a precident in the State of Maine and in Nova Scotia for prohibiting the export of fee land wood, which action is a matter wholly within the powers of the Dominion Government rather than of our provincial governments, as stated by "Pulpwood Dealer."

All of the older wooded countries regulate the cutting of trees on privately owned land, thereby wisely retaining their capital stock intact, cutting simply the annual increment while in Canada we are rapidly using up and wasting our capital which, if not checked, will end in forestal bankruptcy.

Veteran Retailer is Observing Golden Jubilee

One of the oldest and most widely known lumber retailers in Huron County is Thos, McKenzie of Clinton, whose premises are located close to the G.T.R. tracks. He has occupied the same site since 1880 and runs a planing mill in connection, turning out sash, mouldings, blinds and interior trim. He also handles cement and other supplies in the building line. Mr. McKenzie, who started in Clinton in 1872 and is this year celebrating the 50th anniversary of his residence in that town, carried on a general contracting busi- for many years and erected some of the finest buildings, both public and private, in that section of the country. Of late however, he has confined his efforts to the retail line.

Mr. McKenzie served for several terms in the town council of Clinton. He has four sons one of whom is T. E. McKenzie, who was associated with his father for a long time but is now a member of the sales staff of Seaman, Kent Company, Toronto. Another son, George Malcolm McKenzie was with his father until a few months ago when he decided to return to his former love—banking—having been appointed manager of the Sterling Bank at Dungannon, Ont. He was for several years with that bank and previously with the bank of Montreal. Two other sons of Mr. McKenzie are well-known residents of Regina, Sask.

Jim Ludgate Declined Aeroplane Trip

Some interesting aerial photographs were recently taken of part of the timber limits of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. at Pakesley, Ont. The pictures were secured, at an altitude varying from 4,000 to 7,000 feet, on instruction of P. McEwen, who is the chief fire ranger in that district. The fire-ranging force has done effective work in that section during the past season and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. McEwen and Mr. Bailey, who are both experienced and reliable men.

The pilots of the aeroplane were G. E. Brookes and T. A. Lawrence, and the official photographer was C. E. Regan. Mr. McEwen states that he has asked the pilot to get a photo of Pakesley mills and yards and hopes to secure one before the season ends. It is a "dry" country around there and the airmen are leary on coming very low down. The accompanying pictures show the pine around Dollar's Lake, located on parts of concessions 5, 6 and 6 in Blair Township. Pictures were also taken of the Lost Channel but Mr. McEwen says these were taken too high up for clear delineation.

James Ludgate, manager of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., was invited by Messrs. McEwen and Bailey to take a trip in one of the machines of the Air Board. He is no lightweight physically and says he is quite willing to accept the word of the foresters that the aeroplane is the only way to fire-range. "When they tried to get me to go up I told them that I would rather keep my feet on earth yet a while. It will be time enough for me to go soaring when I am an angel. I am, however, convinced that aeroplanes are a good thing in forest survey and fire protective work,—that is, the idea is alright but, of course, the plan needs considerable working out and development yet before its full usefulness can be attained." concluded Mr. Ludgate.

Why so few Apprentices in Planing Mills?

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

I appreciate the interest you are taking in the apprentice question but think that you have been somewhat misinformed as to the progress we have made regarding this matter.

It has been discussed in a rather offhand way at two of our meetings, without any apparent solution having been offered. I will confess to being very much interested in this problem, but do not pose to be an authority on its solution by any means. There are several reasons why our boys are not interested in the planing mill business, some of which can be remedied by ourselves and some cannot.

In the first place, our industry has been one which has about as many failures to its credit as any line of business I could mention, and those of us who have survived, have done so by practicing strictest economy. We have paid ridiculously low wages to our mechanics, and a boy who is looking around for something to make his life work, has invariably passed us up, and can you blame him? This can be remedied by our charging a price for our products which will enable us to pay a decent wage, and make working conditions more agreeable thereby making the woodworking mechanic proud of his occupation.

A man is not going to learn a trade unless he feels assured that the remuneration he will receive will allow him to provide a comfortable living for himself and family. It is all very well for some of our visionary individuals to talk "guild," but in order to make it attractive, a prospective student must see a decent living ahead. We are bringing up our boys to live differently than they did a generation or so ago. I am a firm believer however, in preparatory school training, but you must have subjects to train. Many of our boys have a desire to be in the white collar class. This condition in my estimation will right itself in time.

Another reason why the workman does not take more interest in his work and encourage boys to follow in his footsteps, is the curse of unionism, which we have had to contend with. If a boy in starting out, tries to make a record for himself as to the quality and quantity of the work he is turning out, he is invariably called where unionism reigns.

These things which I have mentioned, are only some of the problems we will have to solve before making any great stride toward encouraging our boys to become planing mill mechanics. I might say however, that we have in our employ, three or four boys who seem to be working out fairly well, which is rather encouraging.

At our planing mill Congress, which we are to hold in San Francisco, November 23rd to 25th, we expect to have some interesting talks, which will undoubtedly benefit us all.

Sincerely

Portland, Oregon

C. E. Cowdin

New Tariff Will Increase Shingle Export

That the new United States tariff will benefit British Columbia in many ways is the opinion expressed by some manufacturers and business men of Vancouver who have been studying the effect of the new impost.

Negotiations are said to be proceeding by United States shingle firms for sites for mills in British Columbia. Faced with a duty on Canadian cedar logs, and with imported shingles in the free list, they say they have no alternative.

The annual export of shingles from Canada to the United States has averaged more than two billion, practically all from British Columbia, and it is now estimated that at least an extra billion will be marketed in the next 12 months south of the border.

Short Length Sales Urged by Dealer

A salesman believes many dealers are not aware of the fact that there is more money to be made in selling short lengths of various items, which answer the needs of the builder in every way, and in fact save him the cost of having longer lengths cut to the required length.

A very good example of what this selling of short lengths means is shown in the following experience reported by a Texas Company.

"An industrial plant here phoned us an order for 400 pieces 1x4-18 B&Btr. Flooring. The yard foreman asked if a shorter length would not do and was advised they had to have 18-foot lengths. The purchasing agent did not know what it was to be used for. We went out to the plant and found the foreman of the work on the job and asked him what he was going to use the stock for. He said it was to be used in running a partition around a large wash room and had to be cut to 6-foot lengths, and there would be a waste in any other length but 18 feet. Permission was readily given to send 6-foot lengths. The 6-foot stock cost us $28.50. The 18-foot length at the time of the transaction was worth in car lots $52.50.

A real estate dealer gave us an order for 150 pieces 2x4-12 No. 1. No other length would do. Investigation developed the fact that he was going to use the stock to put guards around shade trees he was planting, and they had to be cut to 6-foot lengths. He got 300 pieces 2x4-6 that cost us $17.50, at a time the 12-foot was costing us $31.00.

"Approximately 50 per cent. of 1x12-16 that goes out of the yard is cut on the job to 8-foot lengths. Probably 30 per cent of 2x4-16 is cut to 8-feet on the job. In the ordinary small five-room house 20 per cent. of 6 and 8-foot flooring can be used to as good advantage as 12 and 16-foot. 25 per cent. of the siding can be used in 6 and 8-foot lengths, and so on down the line. Its largely a matter of finding out what the material is to be used for and acting accordingly.

"Of course it takes some educational work with the yard foreman, and the co-operation of the office, but it soon becomes as much a matter of custom to inquire and investigate to find out if shorter lengths can be substituted to advantage as it is the custom to investigate the credit risk before the lumber goes out. Short lengths can always be bought at a material reduction over the longer lengths, and this difference we figure as additional profit."

New Process of Coloring Living Trees

A German engineer has just succeeded in perfecting a process for coloring living trees. It has been found that a whole tree from the end of its roots to the topmost leaf can be completely and permanently colored within forty-eight hours. Two Dresden firms have undertaken to exploit the patent. Furniture, cigarette cases, penholders, and other articles are to be put on the market all made up in the new colored wood. Imitations of certain natural woods are declared possible through the process.

Some Facts Concerning Ontario Forests

The forest area of Ontario, is 150,000 square miles.

The estimated timber on Crown lands is:—

Pine	10,000,000,000 feet
Pulpwood	200,000,000 cords

Provincial revenue from forests in 1920: $2,700,000.

Fire Destruction: Every summer 425,000 acres of forest are burned over.

Fire Protection: 1,000 men scattered over 100,000,000 acres at a cost of half a million dollars a year.

The pulp and paper industry in Canada is the third most important in exports and in revenue produced to the Governments.

In Ontario the investment runs over $100,000,000, close to $90,000,000 of this being in Northern Ontario.

Lumberitis—It Might be Worse

And you think you have a million
For its taken you so long,
And the way the stuff has cost you
You simply can't be wrong.

So at last your mill is running
Oh what pleasure 'tis to you,
To see the sawdust flying
And the lumber coming through.

But how fast your logs are going,
Oh it really can't be true
That before you reach a million
They will every one be through.

And too soon your mill is finished,
And you figure up and find
That its fallen short your profit
Or perhaps you've gone behind.

Then you think your through with lumber
And perhaps you gloom or curse
But soon like all good lumbermen
You say "IT MIGHT BE WORSE."

And as soon as leaves are reding
And the nights are feeling chill,
They'll find you cutting in the woods
And hauling to the mill.

For the logging fever has you
You may thing it mighty queer,
And may never make a fortune,
But you'll be there every year..

I. F. Price, Quebec, P. Q.

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

The Anglo Canadian Lumber Co., Iberville, Que., are contemplating building a two storey factory to cost $5,000.

R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, who has been ill for several weeks past, is able to be at his office again.

J. A. Rowland, of the Sprague-Rowland Lumber Co., Winnipeg, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

C. M. Bartram, Montreal, has been on a buying trip to the Abitibi district.

L. N. Long, of the London office of Cox, Long and Company, Limited, is on a visit to Canada. The firm's Canadian branch is in Montreal.

Mr. Bell, partner in British exporting firm of R. Cox and Company, is visiting Canada. The company has branches in Montreal and Ottawa.

Two machines with a capacity of 50 tons a day will be installed at the new paper mill of the Bathurst Co., Ltd., Bathurst, N. B., to be erected in the near future.

The timber limits and pulp and saw mills of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Limited, are being sold by tender. The limits and mills are in the Province of Quebec.

J. T. Sheriff, vice-president and assistant general manager of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull, Que. ,and John F. Taylor, secretary and assistant sales manager of the same company are touring Western Canada.

J. Grove Smith, Dominion Fire Commissioner, and J. A. Thomas, Fire Marshal from Ottawa, have planned a series of addresses in British Columbia on Fire Prevention and Protection matters, illustrated by motion pictures.

The assets of the Forest Mills of B. C., Limited, have been purchased by a British syndicate for the sum of $671,107. These include 154 Provincial licenses and 22 Dominion licenses, and four sawmills situated at Taft, Three Valley and Cascade.

Through efforts of the B. C. Lumber Commissioner's office in Toronto, B. C. fir has been specified throughout for interior finish, doors and edge grain floors in the plans recently out for a dormitory in St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, the total cost of which is estimated at about $200,000. The architect is J. P. Hynds.

Early last month a considerable delegation of the wholesale lumber dealers of Oregon and Washington lunched with the B.C., Wholesalers in Vancouver, B. C., for the purpose of discussing the matter of salesmen's commissions and endeavoring to determine a fixed place for such services.

Damage estimated at $100,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed the plant of the Thomson Bros. at Liverpool, N. S., including sawmill, foundry, machine shop, two warehouses, one three-storey structure and several other buildings. A large quantity of lumber belonging to the McClearn Co., Limited, was burned and the box factory of Millard Bros. was scorched.

The Chief Forester of the Laurentide Co. estimates that 250 square miles will yield 100,000 cords of pulp wood in perpetuity. It would take just ten times that area to keep a big newsprint paper plant going. This estimate refers to a planted forest yielding 75 cords per acre. The natural forests in Eastern Canada now yield less than half that amount.

The Rockland Lumber Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Montreal, who make a specialty of hardwood flooring, report that business is very good at the present time and the outlook promising. Leon Gagne, sole owner of the Western Lumber Co. for eighteen years, is the president and manager of the new firm which has a provincial charter. L. O. Gagne is secretary-treasurer of the organization. The capital stock of the company is $50,000 and the lines handled are pine, spruce, hemlock, shingles and lath.

The A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co., Limited, of Oxford, N. S. are a well-known organization which has been established a number of years and has developed a trade as manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of lumber, particularly spruce, hemlock and hardwood. The company make a specialty of dimension lumber in lengths up to 30 feet and their announcement appears on another page of the "Canada Lumberman." By an oversight, in the annual edition of this paper, the address of the firm was not given.

Out of the 45,000,000 acres of leased timber limits in Quebec, 1,200,000 acres were inventoried in the course of the season by forestry engineers, and reports were submitted. This inventory is proving advantageous. In due course provision will be made to make a complete inventory of the timber limits, which will contain the value and description of the timber on licensed limits. The inventory is first made by the holders' employees, and then controlled by the engineers of the Department of Lands and Forests.

Roger J. Clancy, of Walkerton, Ont., recently purchased three hundred acres of bush at Terra Cotta, five miles from Georgetown, Ont., and is putting in a camp. He will cut beech, maple and other woods on about one hundred acres during the coming season, which will be sawn into long lumber, railway ties, etc., by a portable mill. Mr. Clancy is widely known in Bruce and other counties where he has been engaged in the lumber line for many years.

American industry has been quick to see the benefits of training youths of good primary education by the establishment of a technical school in connection with the building industry in Chicago. The course covers about three years and after a term of intensive training in the school shop the students are assigned to contractors, from whom they will draw pay commensurate with their value as workmen while learning the finer points of the trade. While thus engaged they will return to the school for four hours a week for further instruction.

Major C. MacLaurin, of the Canadian Air Service, who was recently drowned in a seaplane accident near Vancouver, was a member of the MacLaurin family so well known in the lumber trade. He was the son of Mr. L. K. MacLaurin of the retail lumber firm of MacLaurin Brothers, Limited, Lachine, P.Q., brother of Mr. T. G. MacLaurin, of Montreal, and cousin of Mr. J. P. MacLaurin, woods manager of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, and Mr. A. L. MacLaurin, of MacLaurin Brothers. Major MacLaurin's body has been conveyed to Rembridge, Isle of Wright, England, for interment there.

The construction of a match factory that would entail the expenditure of $1,000,000 has been considered by the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, of Hull, Que. The initial plans it is stated, provided for the erection in Hull of the most modern match factory in the British Empire. Due to substantial increases in assessment it is rumored that the company have abandoned the plans for the present. There is a possibility, however., of the Eddy Company erecting the factory at Deseronto, where they acquired some months ago a small match factory.

Advanced reports received by the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests for Quebec on the timber cutting this year are most satisfactory and indicate that greater activity will soon reign in the lumber business. An important announcement was made recently by Hon. Honore Meercier, Minister of Lands and Forests that the estimated cut of timber this year would reach the normal average of the last ten years which is 1,000,000,000 feet. This announcement is considered very satisfactory among experts and business men in general as heralding the return to normal conditions in many other sources of business.

Geo. Rupley, vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota Forest Products Company of Duluth, was in Port Arthur recently and announced the purchase by his company of 66,500 acres of timber and surface rights on Isle Royale from the Island Copper company, He says that development work will be commenced in the near future, the Island Copper Company to work the copper properties and the Minnesota company to take the timber. There is a large quantity of pulp, cedar, birch and maple being of excellent quality and may be used for veneer. The timber will be taken out from the island by barge. Isle Royale is 45 miles from Port Arthur and is in the state of Michigan.

The sale of 500,000 acres of timber lands by the Algoma Eastern Railway, a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, for a cash price of about $1,300,000. is the result of six months' negotiations. The purchasers have not disclosed their principals, but they are believed to be interested in the pulp and paper industry, and it is thought they will erect a mill on the property which would add to the railroads' traffic. The lands were an unproductive asset to the railway, as it was not in a position to make developments, and the price received is considered by the company as a good one. The first payment will be $150,000, and the balance will be inquarterly installments.

What Canada loses by forest fires is shown in a statement issued by the Canadian Forestry Association recently. Last year Ontario lost 700,000 acres of forest resources by fire and during the past summer 4,000 fires, mostly started by human agency, swept through the very limited stock of Canadian timber. Canada has lost more money from forest fires since Confederation than from all other types of fires combined. "If settlers and all types of woods travellers would only desist from setting fires in or near forest areas during dangerous seasons, the forest would be as free from fire disasters as the average town. The loss of town buildings can be restored in a few months. The loss of the timber will take at least 60 years to replace," says the statement.

Greatly Interested in Forestry Work

L. S. Webb, assistant forester of the province of New Brunswick, is widely known in connection with the splendid work which he has done in fighting the spruce budworm and other forest pests and in preserving the wooded wealth of the province.

Mr. Webb was born and brought up in Sunbury County and educated in the public schools and at the University of New Brunswick. In 1916 he graduated with a B. Sc. F. degree and took his M. Sc. F. three years later. He spent two years with the Dominion Forestry Board in Manitoba and some time with a private company in New Brunswick. For the past five years he has been with the provincial forestry service in his native province. He acted as instructor in the Department of Forestry, University of New Brunswick for one year in the absence of Dean R. B. Miller.

L. S. Webb, Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. Webb is an active member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers and is of United Empire Loyalist descent. He is a good speaker and a welcome visitor at all conservation gatherings and forestry assemblies.

President McKee Speaks on The Outlook

In a recent interview George M. McKee, president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, says that while the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion has not yet fully recovered from the collapse of the post-war boom, there is room for considerable satisfaction in the contrast between its present position and that of twelve months ago.

Like every other industry, pulp and paper suffered severely from the depression of 1921, although it was a little later in feeling the effects than the majority of industries. Mr. McKee says it now looks as if the bottom of the depression had been reached and passed and the industry is making sound progress toward stability. The drastic reaction was inevitable and the future will be all the more secure by reason of it. Mr. McKee says as might be expected under such circumstances all branches of the industry have not fared equally on the road to recovery. Newsprint has led the way in this direction and its production and export for the first seven months of 1922 have been the highest on record. Other grades of paper, while showing steady improvement, have not yet fully recovered.

In conclusion, the president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association says it looks as if the year which opened none too cheerfully, will see a great improvement in the state of the pulp and paper industry. New mills are under construction and others are planned. Manufacturers have a firmer foundation for their optimism and there is every reason to believe that the end of 1922 will see the industry in Canada on a sounder basis than it has been for the past two years.

Recent "Cissy" Charges About Camp Life

Lumberjacks in Iron Mountain, Mich., are much interested in the statement made by a speaker at the meeting of the Northern Logging congress, at Milwaukee, recently in regard to the "jacks" of today wanting strawberries for breakfast, private bunks, shower baths, napkins, tablecloths and the like. Lumberjacks in this district declare they are not too effete today.

The statement was discussed by a group of lumberjacks waiting around an employment agency for a job. An old sawyer spoke up and went on to say that there was nothing effete about the "jacks" when they have to get out behind the cook shanty on Sunday and boil up their week's wash in an old lard can. "Maybe we appear cissified standing up to our hip pocket in snow felling a 90-foot hemlock," he added.

"Say, 'Jacks' that stuff about strawberries for breakfast sounds good, doesn't it?" broke in another old woodsman.

"Sure we have oilcloths on the tables, the kind that are easy to wash and easy to slide the grub tins around on," chirped another.

"What the devil do they mean by shower baths?" said a lumberjack to whom the woods is a second nature. "Wonder if they mean the kind we really get every time there is a thaw and the snow water drips through the tar paper roof," he added. "And say, guys, about this sanitary housing—sounds good, but the lumber companies ought to see some of the old shacks and some of the blankets that get washed once a year, the pigs running around the whole place and the cooties in the beds."

"Yep," said another, "and look at all the fun we have staging a battle between half a dozen 'swamp augers' and a healthy bedbug on the bunkhouse floor."

How Sioux Lookout Millman is Expanding

Hydro power within a year! That is the expectation of George E. Farlinger, of Sioux Lookout, Ont., whose lumber operations continue to prosper. Mr. Farlinger has developed rights at Pelican lake and on the English river. The former would give about 6,000 horse power, and lie about seven miles from the town. English river rapids and falls are about seventeen miles away. Combined, the two propositions would yield about 15,000 horse power. The Farlinger mill, since seen last in 1921, has spread itself all over the west end of the town. Besides contracting for ties, building lumber is turned out. and this year has seen the addition of a department which turns out fish boxes for the Bowman and other companies exporting the district catch. About 80 men are regularly employed at the mill. Winter camps will soon be in operation. When Mr. Farlinger was questioned about the outlook for labor this winter, he remarked there were positions with his firm for 100 men in the woods at $35 a month and board, with no takers, a similar situation to that existing in other parts of northwest Ontario.

Sues for Damages by Power Dam

The alleged interference with the natural flow of the Mattagami River through the construction of dams on that stream by the defendant company formed the basis of an action which commenced in the Supreme Court recently at Haileybury, Ont., before Mr. Justice Orde. Samuel McChesney and Sons, lumbermen, of Timmins, are suing the Northern Canada Power Company for the stoppage of their mill and for other loss sustained when their property was partially submerged during heavy floods in April of last year.

Mr. McChesney, Sr., claimed that the defendants' dam at Sandy Falls, nine miles below his mill, which structure he described as "a solid body of cement, without sluice gates for logs," had no provision for the lowering of water, and he said the "splash boards" had not been removed. The flooding, he insisted, following this neglect, resulted in some small islands above the dam being covered to a considerable depth and a big jam of timber had caught in the trees growing on the islands, thus aggravating the situation. It developed during the hearing that plaintiffs' mill was built on ground Mr. McChesney thought his own, but which turned out to be Crown property, said to be reserved for highway purposes.

Canada Has Public Power Over Timber Area

The Governments of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia own all but about 15 per cent of the forest lands, although a considerable quantity of the timber growing thereon is under annual lease to the wood-using industries. It is to be feared that Canadians often forget the enormous advantage they possess over the people of the United States who have wholly alienated both land and timber over nearly 75 per cent of the Republic. The particular advantage in Canada's position is that the state, which in all lands is the one qualified authority to ensure the perpetuation of the nation's forests, retains constitutional authority to impose whatever requirements the needs of the public demand. The citizens of the United States recently aroused to the need of forest conservation, find themselves without that public power over the timber areas which has so widely been retained for the Canadian people.

Revolving Machine for Air Drying Lumber

Method Consists of Spinning the Stock at Eighty Revolutions per Minute —Intense Suction Opens Cells of Wood and Removes Moisture

A new process for the natural air drying of lumber by means of a centrifugally operated machine has recently come to the front in Canada. The standard type of machine which revolves on a six-inch steel shaft, accommodates 4,000 feet b.m. at one loading, but larger ones can be furnished if desired. The time required for loading spinning and unloading the lumber is two hours. The production, operation and capacity of this patented invention is described by a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" who recently paid a visit to the scene of its activity as follows:—

This machine was constructed and installed at a sawmill north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. I visited the plant and spent ten days there during which time the machine and process were thoroughly tried out.

In the morning we had green logs of birch and pine hauled out of the lake where they had been for several weeks. They were cut up in the mill and in the afternoon the lumber was spun on the machine, then removed from it and allowed to stand in the open for one week. The result was that the lumber was reduced in weight 34% from the green log, or as against the dry lumber 52% of moisture was removed.

The principle of the operation is so far as can be ascertained as follows:—The 6-inch steel shaft has a steel framework on the upper and lower side, each capable of holding 2,000 feet b.m., (standard machine), or a total of 4,000 feet, b.m. The lumber is piled from the sorting table on to a buggy or truck with the usual 1-inch stripping and with 2,000 feet is run into the upper frame of the machine, which is securely locked in, then turned over and a similar truck load is placed in the lower or other half of the machine. This is also locked in and power turned on to revolve the outfit.

The machine is revolved at the rate of 80 revolutions per minute. The intakes are so adjusted that the air goes in at the rate of 40 miles an hour, created a vacuum and comes out with a pull of 80 miles an hour(by actual test). This intense pull or suction apparently opens the cells of the wood and sets up a syphoning action and once this action is set up, the trucks are taken out and side-tracked and the lumber allowed to stand, the moisture continuing to come out until at the end of the week it shows the difference in weight as that already cited. The lumber shows no signs of checking or warping and some of the birch was recently made into a table top for a leading furniture manufacturer with excellent results, and this without saving to resort to a dry kiln.

The power necessary to operate the machine is 8 to 10 h.p. The other agent is the free air, no heat being required.

The 4,000 feet b.m. machine can be loaded five times per ten-hour day, thus giving 20,000 feet b.m. at the end of one week and that quantity of dry lumber daily thereafter during the operation of drying plant. About 3,000 or 4,000 baseball bats were dried out and manufactured during the winter with the thermometer at 30 deg. below zero. The wood turner who made them, has been at the wood turning business for thirty-five years and stated, when he saw logs frozen solid, hauled into the mill, cut up, put through the machine and at the end of the week given to him to turn into bats, as dry as any wood he ever handled, that he was astounded. Those were all made of birch and ash and at the present time show no signs of check or twist. Some of these bats were placed in a dry kiln for four days at 150 deg. and came out intact.

A charter has just been granted to the Natural Air Dryers Corporation, Limited, Toronto, who are already placing some of the machines in Canada and the United States.

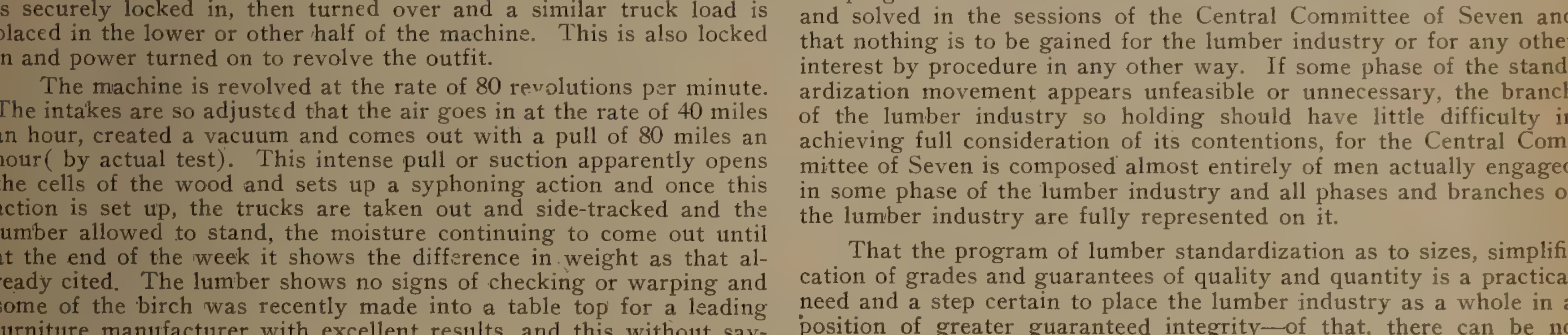
Open Letter to the Lumber Industry

The National Retail Lumber Dealers Association of Chicago desires to record its satisfaction with the progress made in the movement for standardization of lumber sizes, simplification of grades and guarantees of quality and quantity. To carry out the above program, the lumber industry has vested the responsibility and authority in a Central Committee of Seven, under the Chairmanship of John W. Blodgett, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The National Retail Lumber Dealers Association believes emphatically that the Central Committee of Seven with the power that is vested in it assures that the lumber industry will work out the standardization movement entirely within itself and to whatever extent is feasible and practicable.

The National Retail Lumber Dealers Association is also of the opinion that any obstacles or controversies of whatsoever nature in the progress of this standardization movement can be threshed out and solved in the sessions of the Central Committee of Seven and that nothing is to be gained for the lumber industry or for any other interest by procedure in any other way. If some phase of the standardization movement appears unfeasible or unnecessary, the branch of the lumber industry so holding should have little difficulty in achieving full consideration of its contentions, for the Central Committee of Seven is composed almost entirely of men actually engaged in some phase of the lumber industry and all phases and branches of the lumber industry are fully represented on it.

That the program of lumber standardization as to sizes, simplification of grades and guarantees of quality and quantity is a practical need and a step certain to place the lumber industry as a whole in a position of greater guaranteed integrity—of that, there can be no doubt, and no lumberman has ever expressed a view to the contrary.

This letter is an appeal to all branches of the lumber industry and to all men engaged in it to keep themselves open minded at every juncture and regarding all phases of the movement. It is practically an appeal that all expression with regard to any phase of the standardization movement be made within the industry itself. Final conclusions must have genuine and practical merit. The public, to whom the lumber industry is accountable, and the official servants of the public will not ask for any conclusions or decisions as to stardardization, which the lumbermen themselves in their councils cannot, from their practical knowledge, find feasible or to be an improvement over existing standards or practices.



The first view on the left shows the natural, air-drying, centrifgually-operated machine ready for loading lumber. The next gives an end view of the machine, showing air intake wings. The machine revolves on a 6-inch steel shaft which is seen in the centre of the picture. The illustration on the right reveals a section of the air-drying machine partially loaded and in the foreground is a truck ready for loading

Mr. Phillips Opens Office in Toronto

Thomas N. Phillips, who has been spending the past two months in British Columbia, has returned to Toronto and opened an office at 1412 Royal Bank Bldg. He has severed his connection with Timms, Phillips & Co., of Vancouver, for whom he was eastern representative during the past two years, and has now started business for himself. He represents several leading Coast and Mountain mills and is specializing in B. C. forest products.

Thomas N. Phillips, Toronto

Mr. Phillips, who is well-known in the lumber industry and is an old Ontario boy, says that all the mills in the West are busy, that stocks in many lines are low and prices are growing stronger all the while. He believes that next spring may see a runaway market in some grades. The outlook is promising and manufacturers and distributors are getting more confidence with each succeeding month.

Toronto District Retailers Meet

The regular meeting of the newly-organized Toronto district branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held at the old Colony Club, King Edward Hotel, on October 2nd. John C. Gilchrist, chairman, presided and there was a good attendance. Considerable business of a routine character was transacted.

Mr. Gilchrist gave a short address relating to organization in the lumber industry and the need of unity and co-operation. He asked that all should take a deeper interest in the worth and work of the trade and said if they all put their shoulder to the wheel there was no doubt that much good could be accomplished. He referred to the progress that had been made in connection with the proposed new Mechanics' Lien Law and other matters.

Among the topics taken up was the proposal of appointing an assistant to H. Boultbee, general secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and also a permanent secretary of the Toronto district branch who would look after all the details in connection with the interests of the lumbermen.

John B. Reid, honorary-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, gave a short breezy address, and several other members also spoke along the line of organization and advancing the welfare of the industry in general. Trade prospects were reviewed, and it was declared that, while a good business had been done during the past season, prices were too low for a fair margin of profit.

An interesting address on "cost accounting" was given by Mr. H. G. Jamieson and was much appreciated.

Mr. Cooper Recalls His Lumber Experiences

S. S. Cooper of Clinton, Ont., who is the proprietor of the Rattenbury and Normandie hotels in that town, is widely known throughout Huron County. For thirty years he carried on an extensive retail lumber and planing mill business and did much in the way of contracting. He built the Wingham and Clinton post offices, the County House of Refuge and several churches. He retired from the lumber and contracting about thirteen years ago owing to other interests claiming his attention. He was twice burned out when in the forest products line but, this did not deter him going ahead and carrying out contracts that he had in hand. Until recently Mr. Cooper owned the King George Hotel in Hensall, which he disposed of to advantage.

In talking over former days of the retail lumber line, he recently said, "Yes, I always liked the lumber business and had many friends in the trade. I still follow the trend of prices and love to meet former associates. I believe that I hold the record for the heaviest purchase of lumber ever made by a retailer in one day in these parts. I remember the occasion well. Business was exceptionally brisk at the time and I had a number of big contracts on hand. I bought 21 cars of white pine and hemlock in one day from Mickle, Dyment & Son and the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company."

Mr. Cooper is a former Reeve of Clinton and served several years in the town council. He has always taken a great interest in the progress and welfare of the town.

Building Statistics Indicate Better Business

During September, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $29,313,500, compared with $25,187,500 in August. Residential building accounted for 32.5% of the September total and amounted to $9,534,100. Business building amounted to $6,275,600, or 21.4%; industrial building $5,170,200, or 17.6%; public works and utilities $8,333,600, or 28.5%. The value of contemplated new work reported during September was $39,076,800.

During August, the wholesale price index of 48 building materials remained stationary, being 83.5% above 1913, compared with a peak of 183.8% reached in May, 1920. Prices are 35.3% from the high.

Revival in general business is reflected in the fact that manufacturers are extending old plants and building new ones. The September total of $5,170,200 compares most favorably with $866,400 in the corresponding period of 1921 and $2,342,500 in 1920. The total value of industrial buildings erected this year to date is 50% more than in 1921, and if the work now contemplated is proceeded with this fall, the year's total will easily double that of 1921.

Lumber—Its Manufacture and Distribution

One of the most complete, comprehensive and attractive publications in forest products literature is the new colume by Ralph Clement Byrant, entitled "Lumber, Its Manufacture and Distribution." The work contains over 500 pages, is splendidly illustrated and printed in clear, readable type. The manufacturing plant and the production of lumber in its various phases as well as lumber markets and marketing, are dealt with ably and instructively.

Mr. Bryant is the Manufacturers' Association Professor of Lumbering in Yale University and is a recognized authority on the various problems connected with the making, sale and shipment of wood products.

The edition is aptly described as a text book for forest schools and a valuable reference book for those who desire a sound and general knowledge of the lumber industry. One particular feature of the work is the appendix which covers terms used in lumber manufacture and distribution, lumber grades produced, average weight of woods, standard sizes of lumber, average shrinkage of woods in band mill data, circular saw blades, the evaporative value of wood fuel, material used in construction of a sawmill building, relative fire hazards of refuse burners, etc. The activities of lumber trade organizations from their earliest days down to the present are reviewed in an entertaining way.

"Lumber, Its Manufacture and Distribution," is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 432 Fourth Ave., New York. The publishers state that this is the only text book on lumber manufacture and distribution now available in any language. The price is four dollars and fifty cents.

Association Offers Prizes in Contest

The Southern Sash, Door & Millwork Manufacturers' Association is offering a cash prize of $25. to the best answers to a list of questions. The answers must be sent to C. B. Harman, 1025 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga., not later than October 21st. The contestants must be an officer or employee of some going concern either manufacturing or selling lumber, sash, doors or millwork. The list of questions is as follows:—

1. What is lumber?
2. What is a knot in a piece of lumber?
3. What is blue stain in lumber?
4. What is mildew in lumber?
5. What is millwork?
6. What does "knocked down" mean as applied to millwork?

What New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association Can Do For The Industry

By J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N. B.

The importance of Association work, its influence, co-operation and advantages have been emphasized from time to time in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman." To-day the lumber industry is organized on a sounder and better basis than at any previous period.

In the September 15th edition of the "Canada Lumberman" there appeared an article from the pen of Rufus E. Dickie, of Stewiacke, N. S., president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, on what that body could do for the lumbermen of the Bluenose province.

In this issue is presented a timely contribution from J. W. Brankley, of Chatham, N. B., president of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, setting forth what that body can do for the forest products men in that province. Here is what Mr. Brankley has to say and his views on the work and worth of the New Brunswick Association will be read with interest not only by those belonging to that body, but by many others as well:—

We formed the Association in 1918, and it has been going strong ever since. It is not for the benefit of any particular class of lumbermen and we welcome every one in the industry for we feel we must have their support to obtain results.

The Association's main object is to protect the rights and promote the interests of the owners of forest land and to conserve and improve the conditions of the lumber industry by the development of new markets, especially for hardwoods. Also to bring about a spirit of co-operation in the industry in the province so as to produce a greater efficiency, and to investigate and study problems connected with the lumber trade.

You will, therefore, see that our Association has a broad basis and wide charter to work upon. That we have been able, in the short time since we organized, to accomplish but a comparatively small part of our objects goes without saying. There are so many problems to work out that it would be impossible in the scope of this article to deal with them all; but let me briefly refer to what, I believe, is one of our main problems, and with which the Association will have to grapple.

I refer to the disastrous plague, and enormous loss to the province in general, and the industry in particular caused by the bud worm. It is now fairly well recognized that the problems raised by the operations of this pest will keep New Brunswickers busy for several generations. Ample proof of this is that the damage has effected nearly four-fifths of the forests of the province. On this area about 90% of the fir has been killed and thereby ruined, and rendered worse than useless, as well as about 5% of the spruce. This means something when it is considered that fir and spruce make up about three-quarters of our annual cut. Nearly all of the dead trees are not only useless and beyond redemption, but they constitute a greatly increased forest fire menace. This is a hazard that must be met and handled by the lumber industry and constitutes in itself almost a complete answer to your query "What the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association can do for the Industry."

An agitation has been steadily growing in this province to have the Government improve its system of log scaling.—At a recent conference of our Executive with Crown land officials, one of the latter stated "My practical experience in small logs is that we cannot get a surveyor to give a survey that will hold out."

This is perfectly true and the shortage runs from 10 to 20%, and, in view of such a very large loss, the Association has been pressing upon the Government to do away with our antiquated scale and adopt the one in force in the province of Quebec which, it is admitted, gives the operator a fair return. Satisfactory progress is being made along this line.

An important announcement was recently gazetted in connection with reduced stumpage rates. This question has been kept before the Government by our Association for over a year, and while we did not get all we thought we were justly entitled to, in view of prevailing conditions, yet it was pleasing to receive official notification that the stumpage on spruce, fir, pine and cedar had been reduced 20%. We considered that we were rightly entitled to 50%.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is a real hardship, and bears altogether too heavily on the Industry in the Province. It would be too long a story to relate what lumbermen believe to be the sins of both ommission and commission of the Compensation Board. Like all others similarly constituted it has already reached the ultra arbitrary stage and, in its wisdom, has consistently refused to officially recognize our Association. Consequently, a great deal of information as to the "workings" of the Board is impossible to obtain, but we anticipate that this and other troubles we are having with them, will, with continued efforts, disappear.

This article could be lengthened to a perhaps wearisome detail as to what the Association can do for the industry. I shall not take that risk. Let me therefore conclude by merely stating some further objects we have planned.—

J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N.B.

(a) To assist in formulating a more efficient system of fire protection for all forest land in the province.
(b) To co-operate with the Government in fighting forest fires and protecting the lands of members of the Association.
(c) To prosecute transgressors of the fire laws.
(d) To promote legislative measures to conserve forest resources in general.

Lumberjack Call is Great in the East

If four hundred men were to apply today to the Quebec branch of the Employment Service of Canada, 415 St. Paul Street, Quebec for all-winter jobs in the lumber camps everyone of them would be snatched up by the lumber companies. This information was obtained from Alfred Crowe, of the Employment Bureau.

According to Mr. Crowe and the pulp and paper companies, the men cannot be found. Only lately the Spanish Pulp and Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie applied to Quebec for 200 men. The employment service in Quebec answered by sending six men, this being the total number of men who were willing to go, with all expenses paid.

The Abitibi Co. has placed a standing order for all the help that Mr. Crowe can round up. The firm would gladly accept several hundred men. But only 25 workers signified their willingness to accept this employment and they were despatched to their destination as soon as they could get their few belongings in order. Another case in point, which shows the eagerness with which forest firms are canvassing for labor, is that of an agent who arrived in Quebec a few days ago with high hopes of dispensing one hundred railway tickets among a hundred men. He was successful only to the extent of securing less than a score.

The standard wage for lumberjacks is thirty-five dollars a month, with board and transportation free. The lowness of the pay is blamed for the fact that workers hang back. One employment man said, that in his opinion, the jacks would not answer the call of the woods today for less than fifty dollars a month, "all found."

Captured Prize of Two Thousand Dollars

Otto Schierbeck, Quebec, P.Q.

Otto Schierbeck, forest engineer for Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec, won the first prize of $2,000 in the recent competition conducted by F. J. D. Barnjum, the widely known Canadian conservationist. The award was given to Mr. Schierbeck for the most practical suggestion for the suppression of the spruce budworm, bark beetle and borer. All the more credit is due him as he led in a field of 230 competitors.

Mr. Schierbeck was born in Denmark, 41 years ago and was admitted to the Forestry Academy in Copenhagen in 1898 and passed his examination as a forest engineer after seven years' study. He then sailed for Canada in the hope of finding a position in the forestry line, but was not able to do so. He did not, however, hang around bemoaning fate but took a job on railroad location work with Mackenzie & Mann and later with the C.P.R. In 1908 he left Canada and went to Cuba and South America where he was occupied at civil engineering until he returned to Denmark the following year. There he was occupied mostly with general forestry duties especially planting and nursery work.

Mr. Schierbeck for some years had charge of the tie department of the Danish Government railways. Six years ago he left the Government nursery and started a private nursery and lumber business especially in connection with railroad ties. Owing to difficult conditions after the war, he gave up this venture and in 1920 departed for Canada. He started work with Price Bros. & Co. and has since been with them in charge of the forests from which their pulp and paper mills at Jonquiere and Kenogami draw their raw materials. These forests comprise about 6,000 square miles. The limits of the company on the South shore consisting of 3,000 square miles, are managed direct from the Quebec office of the firm.

Mr. Schierbeck says that since his first sojurn to Canada he regrets that he had ever left it. Many a time while absent he longed for the free and easy way and greater opportunities of the Dominion. In a recent interview, he said. "I have sent an application for citizenship in Canada and I have the greatest confidence in the future of the Dominion, especially in the pulp and paper industry. I believe that in no way can I furnish my children with better opportunities than by bringing them up in this free and prosperous country."

Historic Concern Celebrate Unique Event

An interesting event was celebrated recently when Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, the well-known saw, tool, steel and file manufacturers, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary, of the spot where Henry Disston broke ground for the present Disston plant at Tacony. A corner-stone was placed in the building which now stands on the site. The stone was laid by Jacob Disston, only surviving son of Henry Disston, and Wm. Smith, who at the age of twenty-two, assisted the late Mr. Disston with the excavation work half a century ago. The Disston business was founded in 1840 and removed to its present location in 1872.

An unusual photograph was taken on the recent occasion of forty-five men, each of whom have a record of fifty years or more of continuous service with Henry Disston & Son. There are to-day on the honor roll of the firm fifty-four employees who have seen over half a century of service.

This is a remarkable record and marks an industrial relationship that stands out as unique in the annals of the manufacturing establishments of America. It is an evidence of stability and co-operation exceptionally rare in these times when there is too much restlessness in the ranks of labor, too much shifting from position to position and too little permanence of operation and location.

Boxes and Box Shooks for South Africa

Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, South Africa, has forwarded particulars of an inquiry that should be of special interest to Canadian manufacturers. A South African exchange is desirous of receiving preliminary quotations from Canada for the supply of 100,000, 200,000, 300,000 and 400,000 standard orange boxes, and also alternative prices for crated shooks for same. Specifications, samples and full details regarding terms of delivery, payment, etc., are on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In addition, samples and copies of specifications, etc., are being sent to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver. Interested firms should therefore apply for such particulars to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa (quoting file No. T.C.-3-144); or to Hugh Dalton, Esq., Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver.

The exchange which is making the inquiry handles the major part of the fruit export from the Union of South Africa and from Rhodesia, and their requirements for packing material will be very large. The chief competition in the supply of this material will be met from exporters in the Baltic countries, who have been successful in obtaining very cheap freight rates between their ports and South Africa. It is hoped, however, that Canadian manufacturers may be able to quote competitive prices. Intending offerers are urged to act in the matter as soon as possible, as the time set for commencement of delivery of the material is January next.

What Hardwood Producer is up Against

Editor Canada Lumberman:—In your issue of the 1st., an item appeared on page 60, headed "How Hardwood Producer Views Matters."

It was stated that 50% on the average run of logs is No. 2 and 3 Common, the other 50% was 20% 1sts. & 2nds. and 30% No. 1 Common.

Our experience has been very different. We find that an average run of maple say 12 to 14 logs to the M., work out; No. 3, 35%; No. 2, 20%; No. 1, 35%; 1sts & 2nds. 10%. These quantities at the prices quoted equal $29.30.

Now if there is anyone in the hardwood lumber business that can find his stumpage, log it, properly mill it, handle it several times, pay insurance, keep his plant up and remain on speaking terms with his banker, we would very much like to have his receipt. We claim it cannot be done—even cutting your logs from a virgin bush, sandy soil on limestone formation, some trees containing one thousand feet.

It must be remembered that there is no over cut in hardwood. Latent defect prevents it; for it oftimes happens that a very fine log after the slab is off, will develop a defect running half the length of the log. For maple, perhaps more than any other wood, covers up wounds received at different times in its growth, and the producer of hardwood lumber should receive at least double the price that a softwood manufacturer secures, for he handles two tons to the others one, gets no overcut, recovers a very small percent of high class lumber, and is offered for his class a figure that does not pay the saw bill; and so while consumers may be looking for cheaper lumber, it cannot be hardwood.

On the contrary—there must be a decided increase in the price of hardwood if the manufacturer is to receive even a small profit, and he is entitled to that.

In a table published by you some years ago of the Michigan production, maple showed:

1sts & 2nds.			No. 1.			No. 2.			No. 3.		
High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.
20	5	14	40	20	30	31	14	22	50	22	34

Yours truly,

The Stone Lumber Company, Limited

Hilton Beach, Ontario.

Secure Four Square Miles of Timber Area

The Shevlin-Clarke Co. of Fort Frances, have successfully tendered on four square miles of timber area in the north of the township of Halkirk, on the north shore, and between Black Sturgeon Lake and Red Gut Bay, in the district of Rainy River. This berth is said to be very advantageously situated for Shevlin-Clarke operations, and is regarded by the Provincial Department as containing splendid timber.

The prices which the company is obligated to pay for standing timber are as follows: Pine, white and red, bonus $14.10, dues $2.50; spruce logs, bonus $7.05, Crown dues, $2; poplar logs, bonus $6.05, Crown dues $2; jack pine logs, bonus $6.55, Crown dues, $2.50; jack pine ties, bonus 8 cents, Crown dues 10 cents; spruce pulp wood, bonus 80 cents per cord, Crown dues 80 cents per cord; other pulp wood, bonus 30 cents, Crown dues, 40 cents per cord, cedar poles, less than 30 inches, bonus 10 cents; Crown dues 25 cents; over 31 inches up to 40 bonus 15 cents, Crown dues 50 cents.

According to the contract terms the timber is to be removed by April 30, 1924, and is subject to the usual manufacturing restrictions, and no export regulations. Timber must be manufactured in Canada. Although the berth is regarded as a very good one, the prices are said to be quite acceptable from Ontario's standpoint.

Aerial Aviation in Canada is No Mere Dream

Future Value of the Aeroplane to Canadian Timber Interests Depends Entirely Upon Opportunities Afforded it by Lumbermen—Comprehensive Outline of Work

One of the oustanding features of recent years in the Canadian forestry and lumber industry and, in a lesser degree in the whole of Canadian life has been the increased use of air craft. This is very natural for it is doubtful if any other country in the world presents such opportunities and facilities for their use. Vast distances offer an opportunity for economical flights and the ground methods of transport—while in the southern portion our railways are a credit to Canada—in the less settled regions they are so primitive as to make competition ridiculous if considered in terms of time. Vast and numerous bodies of water are available as natural air harbors for the seaplane. The weather, while bad in some sections, is still free from the fog and mist which are the bugbear of marine and air pilots alike.

Unfortunately in spite of the very excellent results obtained by those who have given air craft a proper trial very little is known of their value. Still less is known of the scope of operation. Statistics furnished by the Canadian Air Board show that during the eight months of January to August of 1922, there have been 24 firms chiefly engaged in operation of aircraft and three firms employing aircraft as auxiliary service—a total of 27 operating units. One, at least, of the former maintain two main stations—but on the other hand a number of firms included in the 24 are not conducting strictly commercial operations to any large extent.

Reports as to the scope of operations for the summer of 1922 are not yet available, but these will prove very instructive when issued. Air Board statistics for 1921 give the following very interesting figures: A total of 73 aircraft of all types were licensed. These operated from 35 Air Harbors, and required for their maintenance 118 pilots and mechanics. 9,153 passengers were carried a total of 276,655 miles, to which can be added 294,499 miles flown by pilots. A total of 79,850 lbs. of freight express and mail was carried. While no combined results of 1922 operations can be secured as yet, it may be of interest to learn of the work done by two of the 24 operating companies during the months of May, June, July and August of the year.

Several hundred passengers have been carried 45,500 passenger miles, involving the flying of 600 passenger hours. The cargo carried aggregated 68,000 lbs. and the useful load amounted to 5,637 ton miles. This has required machines to stay in the air a total of 513 hours, in which they covered 38,000 machine miles. This is equivalent to carrying a passenger and 250 lbs. baggage around the world. No passenger has ever been injured, no cargo lost, and no pilot or engineer missed a day's duty from injury. Such a record is due to careful selection of personnel, painstaking maintenance, and close adherence to sound operating principles.

Aeroplane is Not a Flying Toy

One of the most common of many fallacies prevalent is that the aeroplanes or flying boat is a toy—capable of operation only under ideal conditions, subject to altogether excessive depreciation and not practical for the hard gruelling service of the lumber industry. The facts are quite different, for modern, efficiently operated aircraft can be, and have been, flown in fog, sleet, hail, and heavy rain, where this was necessary, and the lifts of a modern machine efficiently maintained and operated is in the neighborhood of 100,000 miles, much above the life of the average high grade truck car.

The cost of aircraft service is also very much misunderstood. The man in the street imagines that it is high for aircraft—for aircraft motors consume tremendous quantities of high grade gasoline and special lubricating oils. As a matter of fact the cost of fuel is one of the small items of expense. The big items are fixed charged salaries, station maintenance and overhead, and charges for interest, insurance and sinking funds to protect and retire the large capital employed. As operations cannot be efficiently conducted with a single plane, it will be seen that operation of an air service involves very heavy fixed charges, which must be met regardless of whether any flying is done or not. Obviously, the secret of efficient and profitable operation is the employment of every minute possible of every machine.

Very few companies are in the position to operate one of their own aircraft departments efficiently for the reason that fire protection is carried out almost exclusively by associations or government departments and no individual company's limits are sufficiently large to support a two or three machine station.

The logical solution of the cost question is to operate one central air station for each area, and from there carry on work for the different limit holders, and the fire protective associations. No one owner wants the aircraft of a competitor to fly over and survey or photograph his limits, and the fire protective association cannot make the necessary investment for efficient operation. The advantages to be gained from operation by a firm of aircraft specialties upon a basis of payment for results delivered are obvious. The limit holder pays a fixed price per square mile for delivered photos, estimates or surveys. The executive or sportsman pays a fixed charge per mile for his transportation, upon exactly the same basis as the purchaser of a railway ticket, or hire of a taxi. The fire protective association pays an agreed and fixed charge per mile or hour flown by its rangers and for supplies and equipment transported. The operating company has no other side issues to consider, earns a profit only by operating for less than the revenue received, and is free of all committee management, thus being able to keep its methods, equipment and development work up-to-date. Its advantages are still greater if it has several stations, from which additional machines can be secured in cases of emergency and unusual demands for service.

Aerial Work Is Extending

This plan is not a theorist's dream for it has been worked in practice and is now being operated in three or more different parts of Canada, and there is no question that 1923 will see a considerable extension.

The future value of the aeroplane to the Canadian lumber industry depends entirely upon the opportunities afforded it by the lumberman. If the attitude of the sceptic who, when shown a giraffe declared "There ain't no such animal" is adopted, the development of aircraft will be slow, but given an opportunity to demonstrate new uses and to extend its present proven sphere of usefulness; to determine the real value and extent of wood resources; and to earn for the Canadian lumberman the returns to which he is entitled as the backbone of one of the greatest of Canada's basic industries.

Woman Hopes to Salvage Timber Cargo

Combing the bed of the sea for treasures nature has wrested back from man—this is Margret Campbell Goodman's great adventure.

Just a mere slip of a woman, 4 feet 4 inches tall, college-bred, with an intellect that enables her to successfully edit a woman's magazine and a poise that twice made her a welcome guest of Mrs. Warren G. Harding at the White House, Washington, she is far from the adventuress type. Her adventure is just plain business.

Back home in Detroit this week—she calls Detroit home although the globe has become her field of operation—the plucky little woman who startled the marine world a few years ago by bringing up from a depth of 180 feet the valuable copper cargo of the old steamer Pewabic, sunk off Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, near Alpena, in 1865, completed arrangements for another deep sea treasure hunt. She is to go after the $200,000 cargo of white oak and black walnut logs lost when the three-masted schooner New Brunswick went down in 50 feet of water about four miles off Point Pelee, Ont., in Lake Erie, in 1895.

Work will be started the last week of May, 1923, Miss Goodman announces. Equipment has been contracted for and crews are being organized. The salvaging of the New Brunswick's cargo will be easy compared with that of the Pewabic, the determined manager insists.

The New Brunswick was lost in August, 1895. Its spars remained in sight for two months, until ice swept them away. The location has been marked. The hull is believed to rest on a clay bottom, and probably has not shifted greatly. The craft was 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, with only 24 feet of cargo space, and a 12-foot hold. Most of its cargo was chained to the decks, and experts believe the valuable timber has been preserved perfectly in the water. Its owners, the Eberts of Chatham, Ont., already have received several offers for whatever timber is salvaged, so scarce have satisfactory supplies become.

The schooner was bound from Wallaceburg to Montreal, when it went down, its heavy timber, almost unobtainable nowadays, was intended for furniture factories.

Special Rates for Lumbermen's Convention

R. L. Sargent, of Ottawa, manager of the Transportation Department, of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has sent out the following notice in connection with the annual meeting that will be held in the new Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on January 24th and 25th, 1923:—

"At our last annual meeting, your attention was directed to the possibility of obtaining a reduced rate of transportation to our meeting. The reduced fare arrangement, in short, is this:

"Persons attending must purchase first-class full fare one-way tickets (fare for which must not be less than seventy-five cents) to place of meeting, and secure certificate to that effect on standard certificate form which must be presented to the secretary at the place of meeting immediately upon arrival. Ticket agents are supplied with standard convention certificates (Form 24) and are instructed to issue them on application.

If the secretary certifies that 150 or more are in attendance holding properly receipted certificates of the standard form, they will be returned to their original starting points at **one half** of the one-way regular first-class fare, **plus 25 cents**, (the 25 cents to be paid to the special agent at the time the certificate is validated.)

If we find there is a sufficient number interested in this arrangement, we will provide you with some further information also figures showing what the reduced fares from all sections of the country to Montreal would be, and comparing them with the regular return fares, also the commercial fares."

Dr. Fernow Honored for His Work

On October 5, 1922, at Ithaca, New York, there was unveiled over the main entrance of the Forestry Building of Cornell University a tablet bearing the name "Fernow Hall." This action was taken in honor of the services rendered to forestry in America by Dr. Bernard E. Fernow, director of the first forest school in America, the old New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University, the first chief of the then Division of Forestry, now the Forest Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the dean of the first school of forestry in Canada, that of the University of Toronto.

This official recognition of the valuable contribution made to forestry by Dr. Fernow was authorized by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University at a meeting held on June 20, 1922. The exercises at the unveiling of the tablet consisted of a series of brief addresses commemorative of Dr. Fernow's accomplishments. The speakers were Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Professor R. S. Hosmer, Head of the Department of Forestry One of Dr. Fernow's sons, Mr. Karl H. Fernow, now a graduate student at Cornell, raised the flag covering the tablet bearing his father's name.

To all those in any way associated with forestry in Canada and the United States the name of Dr. B. E. Fernow who still resides in Toronto, is well known. To him is due much of the credit of bringing about a correct understanding by the people of these countries of the aims and purposes of forestry. It is particularly gratifying to all who have worked with him that this honor should be conferred while he can enjoy the recognition accorded the results of his life work. It is an eminently fitting tribute, for Dr. Fernow is justly entitled to the appellation that the professional foresters like to give him, "the Dean of American Forestry."

Output on North Shore is Heavier

W. J. Bell, general-manager of the Spanish River Lumber Co., Sudbury, Ont., says that so far as lumbering is concerned, from the French River to the Soo the output this year may exceed that of last season by about 20 per cent. Mr. Bell adds that it would have been more but the scarcity of labor for the past month, which will probably run for another month, will shorten the crop of saw logs. The prevailing wages for woodsmen, is $35.00 per month and board. "This, added Mr. Bell, is as much as the lumbermen can afford to pay this year and figure on any margin of profit. In my opinion lumber prices will, probably, hang about where they are for the next six months or perhaps longer. We have been operating only our Cutler mill this season."

Buckley Mill Wiped out By Fire

A serious fire visited Newcastle, N. B., recently, when the mill of the J. D. Buckley Estate at Nordin, was wiped out. The blaze was discovered by the watchman in making his rounds, and almost at once the whole plant seemed to break into a mass of flames, which lighted up the whole territory. An alarm was rung in for the Newcastle firemen, but on responding they found that the mill's pump was in the path of the flames and nothing could be done until the steam fire engine was brought from Newcastle. This was done promptly and the firemen succeeded in checking the flames, and saved some six or seven million feet of lumber in the yard, as well as the office and garage; but about four million feet of lumber was a prey to the flames and, in addition to the mill, the cook house, storehouse and blacksmith shops were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $150,000, partly covered by insurance.

The loss of the mill will be severely felt, as it employed a large number of men, and it was the intention of the owners to run it as long as possible this fall.

Thirteenth Edition of Thomas Register

The thirteenth annual edition of Thomas Register of American Manufacturers has just been published being 4,500 pages in size, cloth bound, and, while listing only the products and raw material from United States sources of supply, is used by nearly 700 purchasing agents and buyers for Canadian concerns. The book is divided into three main sections. Over 300,000 makers of 70,000 articles of products are listed in the first section, there being, for example, 2016 kinds of machinery classified, with the names of the makers of each kind given. There are 99 kinds of acids classified, 285 kinds of brushes, 85 kinds of leather, 119 kinds of pins, 63 kinds of soap, 242 kinds of valves, 65 kinds of wax, etc. In another section all the manufacturers are listed alphabetically, with addresses of head and branch offices, officers of the company, etc. An exclusive feature is the capital rating showing the size of each concern, giving the reader knowledge whether the firm is a hundred million corporation or a small forty thousand factory with limited capacity. A third section lists 50,000 branded articles with the names and addresses of the makers of these trade named products. There is also a list of exporters and importers, with a directory of banks, commercial organizations and trade publications. The Thomas publishing Company, New York, is represented in Canada by the Canadian Buyers Register Company, 91 Constance St., Toronto. The price of the book is $17.50 delivered in Canada.

Big Order for Safety Stake Equipment

C. H. Van Donk, manufacturer of the Van Donk automatic safety stake pocket, Green Bay, Wis., has been advised by his Canadian representative of the placing of an order by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Montreal, for Van Donk automatic stake pocket equipment for 100 cars for use in logging service. This company is building a logging railway about 16 miles long with the necessary spur lines from Iroquois Falls to connect with the Transcontinental Railroad, the plan being to use this railway line principally during the winter and the rivers during the summer, thus giving the company facilities for an uninterrupted supply of pulpwood and reducing the cost of transporting wood from the limits to the mill. The Van Donk automatic safety stake pocket is one of the latest devices of its kind on the market and most efficient and is proving to be a time and money saver as well as prividing the greatest degree of safety for workmen engaged in logging transportation.

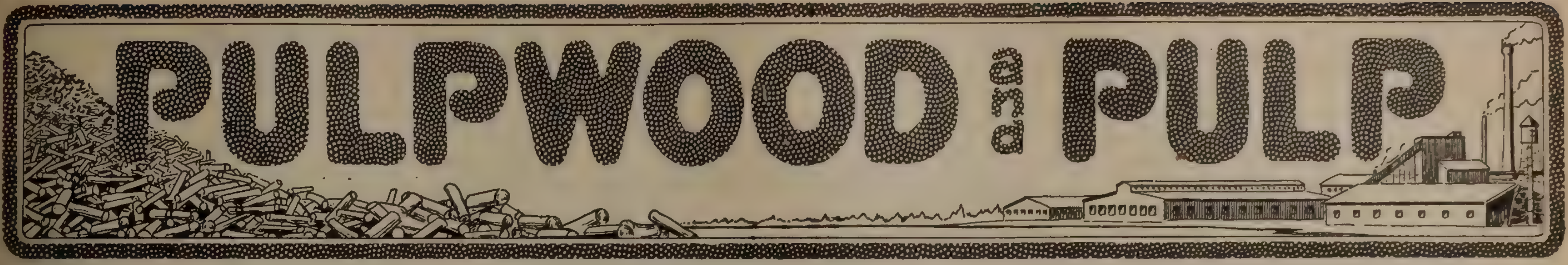
The Timber Purchase for Montreal Harbor

The complaint of Vancouver interests that the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal had purchased American timber which should have been bought in Canada was the subject of a report at the meeting of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 27.

In previous issues the "Canada Lumberman" has referred to this matter, pointing out that the contract was awarded to the Interprovincial Lumber Co., Limited, of Vancouver. This firm, finding it impossible to ship B. C. lumber in British or Canadian vessels, none being now available, purchased some American timber, which was shipped from an American port in a Norwegian boat. B. C. timber could not be transported from a Canadian port by a vessel flying a foreign flag, as the law prohibits foreign vessels from doing a coastwise trade. The American timber so shipped was held at the disposal of the Harbor Commissioners who, however, extended the time of the contract, enabling the lumber company to secure a Canadian boat and to fulfil the contract by shipping B. C. timber.

The report submitted to the Chamber outlined the main facts, and expressed the opinion that the case was an exceptional one. It further stated that Quebec business men were desirous of doing the greatest possible amount of business with the other provinces.

A resolution was passed favoring longer notice to merchants for submission of tenders and suggesting to the Harbor Commissioners that whenever possible tenders for lumber and timber be asked for the preceding fall.



Pulp Men Oppose Water Controller

Almost unanimously opposed to an Ontario Water Controller were the representations of big pulp and power interests representatives before the Legislature's special committee sitting at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto recently with Hon. Beniah Bowman as Chairman. The Water Controller proposal was mooted as a means for quick settlement of disputes over water rights between timber interests, power companies and land owners, the concensus of opinwas that authority ought to be left in the hands of the Crown to avoid unnecessary expense and cumbersome machinery.

Before adjournment, Chairman Bowman announced that the next sitting of the committee would be held in Port Arthur a week or two hence, at which the big timber operators of northwest Ontario will have an opportunity of making representations.

Secures Pulpwood on New Timber Limit

The successful tenderer for the pulpwood limit in the Thunder Bay District, recently advertised for sale, was Arvo Paju, a lumberman of Port Arthur, Ont. He secures, as a result of his bid, the timber rights on one lot situated one-half in concession seven and one-half in concession eight, in Nipigon Township, and the conditions of the sale obligate him to complete his operations by April 30, 1923. The timber is sold subject to the usual restrictions of manufacture in Canada and non-export of spruce. It is almost wholly a pulpwood district.

The prices at which the sale is made, including the customary crown dues, are: Pine $10. per thousand feet; spruce and poplar, $7.50 per thousand feet; other timber, $2.00 per thousand feet; ties, 45 cents each; spruce pulp, $2.50 per cord; other pulp, $2.00 per cord, fuelwood 50 cents per cord.

Death of Widely-known Pulpwood Buyer

The death took place on Sept. 27th of Edward R. Heyland, vice-president of the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto. For several months past Mr. Heyland had not been in the best of health and a fortnight before his demise he entered the Western hospital for an operation for internal trouble. He was making good progress until three days before the final summons when he contracted pneumonia.

Mr. Heyland was born in Norwich, Oxford County, 50 years ago and attended the University of Toronto from which he was graduated in Arts. He spent several years in newspaper work and was well known in publishing circles. About ten years ago he became associated with James Thompson, ex M.P.P., of Havelock, in the Toronto Investment Co., and subsequently the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., was formed. In addition to lumber the firm deals extensively in pulpwood, making heavy shipments to Pennsylvania and New York States and the Niagara District.

Mr. Heyland spent a great deal of his time up north looking after contracts, and was well known throughout the whole of that district. His passing is extremely regretted by a large circle of friends. Mr. Heyland was a member of Dovercourt Presbyterian Church, the Rusholme Lawn Bowling Club and the Board of Trade. Surviving him are his wife, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are at home.

Driving Operations on Quebec Streams

In the tenth annual report of the Quebec Streams Commission, just issued, there are some items of interest to the lumber trade. These refer to the driving operations on the rivers and to the development of power for operating the pulpwood mills.

The Commission has an agreement to supply the St. Maurice River Boom and Driving Company with water from the Gouin dam constructed by the Commission. In the spring, when the water is high, the dams are closed and the intensity of the floods is decreased, and the logs float in a channel more restricted than it would be under natural conditions. The wood does not float into bays and over low lands. On the other hand the level of the water recedes faster than it does under natural conditions, and it becomes necessary to supply water from the dam. This control makes the driving of logs much easier. The Boom and Driving Association has the control of the river from Wewmontachingue down to the St. Lawrence, and the Commissioners suggest that it would be a better arrangement if the association assumed the driving on the entire length of the St. Maurice, leading to closer co-operation, better use of the water supplied, and the cessation of claims and delays.

It is contemplated to increase the storage in Lake Kenogami, in the Lake St. John district, with a view to improve the power on the River Aux Sables and the River Chicoutimi, used by Price Brothers and the Chicoutimi Pulp Company to operate their mills at Kenogami, Jonquieres, and Chicoutimi.

On the St. Francis River last year 34 booms, each containing 700,000 feet of pulpwood, were sluiced, at an average of 258,000 feet per hour.

A survey of the River Escoumains has been made with a view of developing power. A large part of the population in the district is dependent on the lumber industry. The forest limits on the river watershed contains a considerable amount of pulpwood, the Laurentide Company having limits in the district. The company cuts logs at the mill at Escoumains and floats them to wharves through a sluice about half a mile long. The Saguenay Lumber Campany is cutting lumber to a distance of 45 miles from the mouth of the river.

Extensive pulpwood operations are carried on by the Franquelin Lumber Company on the Franquelin River, 215 miles below Quebec. A dam has been built at the mouth of the river to hold the pulpwood.

THOS. N. PHILLIPS
Specializing in
Lumber - British Columbia - Shingles

Having made arrangements with several of the leading Coast and Mountain Mills to handle their stocks in Eastern Canada I can give you 100% "SERVICE" on your British Columbia lumber and shingle orders. Try me out on your next inquiry.

Royal Bank Building - Phone Adelaide 5030 - Toronto, Ont.

How Railway Tie Life is Lengthened

Canada is crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific by several continuous lines of steel supported on millions of wooded ties— the product of the forest. From the fact that about 2,900 ties are necessary for a mile of main track the enormous number of railway ties in use in Canada may be roughly computed— One hundred million may be considered a modest estimate. Of this hundred million from fifteen to twenty million must be replaced annually, mainly on account of decay. This replacement represents a considerable proportion of the cost of railway maintenance. The railways must go farther afield every year to obtain ties and putting them into the track is costly. It is also a great drain upon the forest resources of the Dominion.

Such an expense to the railways and loss to the Dominion have not been stoically accepted by either railway or Government executives. The Department of the Interior has not only given the situation serious consideration but has conducted active research since 1913, with a view to its amelioration. This research has been mainly directed towards the prolongation of the "life" of ties by preservative treatment, and has been conducted at the Forest Products Laboratories in Montreal. This institution which is under the control of the Forestry Branch, includes a division of wood preservation, staffed by specialists, and provided with equipment for the experimental preservative treatment of timbers. As a result of the work at these laboratories, suitable methods have been developed for the preservation of the principal tie-woods of Canada; and the application of these methods on a commercial scale is being made at plants where railway ties are treated in quantity. The railways have realized that their annual expense for ties can be reduced nearly one-half by suitable treatment, and have encouraged the development of a wood-preserving industry which now consists of six large plants in Canada.

View of one of Canada's six wood-preserving plants. In the yard are seen half a million railway cross ties awaiting treatment which doubles the life of the tie

Railway ties are not the only timbers which in the past have been wasted by being allowed to decay. The application of preservative treatment to poles, posts, silos, piles, and other timbers presents great possibilities. These, if realized, will effect a notable conservation of the timber resources of the Dominion and a considerable economy in the administration of its railways and public utilities.

What Will Farmers Do About Building

Notwithstanding the large crops this year by the time the average farmer has paid off his past indebtedness to the lumber dealers and other local merchants, he is not going to have the surplus whereby he can do much building in the way of houses and barns, says C. H. Ketridge in the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman." Some few of these will, of course, be built but not as many as would have been if better prices for farm products were being obtained this fall. Besides this, the increase in building material prices alone is enough to discourage farm building on the larger scale. It looks pretty tough to a farmer to see lumber prices go up and what he has to sell go down. If, however, he were getting a corresponding price for his grain and stock, he would feel more inclined to go ahead and build what he wants. Dealers too, would feel more like extending credit, but as things are in this regard, they are going to make this fall a special collection season and clear their ledgers of long extended accounts.

But while the farmer will lack the means out of this crop to build the house or barn he has had in his mind, he will probably have some wherewith to build on a smaller scale, and it is this class of building and other minor improvements, I think it would be well for dealers to direct their efforts to encourage. When you find a farmer who has given up building the large barn he has intended, suggest to his spending what he can afford for any of the smaller buildings he is in need of, or for repairs on the old ones that need it. You may find, however, that only a comparatively few farmers are "self starters" in this regard.

Commends Progressive Move of Nova Scotia

Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N. S., who is making a national campaign for the preservation of Canadian forests, was in Halifax, recently. When seen he said he desired to congratulate the Government of Nova Scotia for its wise action in withdrawing all Crown lands in the Province from sale or lease.

"This," Mr. Barnjum said, "is a step in advance of any other Province, and with adequate protection from fire and trespass these lands will in time prove a valuable asset for the people."

"The next step by the Government," urged Mr. Barnjum, "should be the passing of an Act prohibiting the export of Crown land wood. This, together with the appointment of a Provincial Forester and a recognized fire protection system would put Nova Scotia in the very forefront in forest conservation."

Silvanus Shaw Joins Silent Majority

The death of Silvanus Shaw, of Wallaceburg, Ont., will be deeply regretted by many friends in the lumber industry. He has been in failing health for some months, the direct cause of his demise being spinal meningitis.

Mr. Shaw was one of Wallaceburg's most highly esteemed citizens. He was treasurer of Knox Church for years and treasurer of the Forward Movement since its beginning a few years ago. Mr. Shaw was bookkeeper for the Laird Brothers, lumber merchants, of Dresden, before coming to Wallaceburg some 20 years ago when he took a similar position with McNairnie Brothers, and when they sold out to the present company in 1914, he was made manager and also secretary-treasurer, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Shaw who was a most faithful employee, and a kind and courteous employer, is survived by his wife and one daughter.

New Zealand Lumber Interests Will Benefit

Canada's lumber interests are likely to suffer somewhat under the reciprocity agreement about to be ratified between Australia and New Zealand. Hitherto Australia has got a great deal of timber from Canada for box-making, but in future New Zealand white pine probably will replace it.

White pine is on the free list and there is a great demand for it in Australia, especially for making butter boxes, floorings, weather-boarding, linings and other purposes. This demand has hitherto been directed towards Canada and the United States.

New Zealand welcomes the change as the timber industry there has been dull of late. In return New Zealand will get Australia hardwoods free.

Salesmen's Association Adopt Prayer

The New York members of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry are not satisfied with the possession of a Chaplain, talented though Dr. Craig Stewart, the official clergyman of the Association is. At their monthly luncheon at the Arkwright Club, with the biggest attendance yet held, they adopted a prayer which they will recommend to the entire Association for adoption. Here it is, under the title of "A Business Man's Prayer":

> **Teach me that sixty minutes makes an hour; sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar.**
>
> **Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square and that, in earning it, I may not stick the gaff in where it does not belong.**
>
> **Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellows, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife who has been a blessing to me, I shall have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with my children.**
>
> **And when come to the smell of flowers, the tread of soft steps, and the crunching of wheels out in front, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple.**

The extensive plant and yards of the Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co., at Magog, Que.

Progressive Eastern Industry is Expanding

The Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co., whose factory is at Magog, Que., is one of the busy establishments of that progressive town, which is located ninety miles from Montreal on the main line of the C.P.R. running from Montreal to Halifax. The company operates a sawmill and an extensive woodworking plant and has ten acres of yard room. The motive power of the plant is principally electricity.

In the sawmill, in connection with which there is a steam pond for winter operations, the cut of hard and softwoods is about 18,000 feet per day. This is disposed of under National hardwood grading rules which the firm says, are especially attractive to buyers, and no lumber of a lower grade than No. 1 Common is sold so that purchasers have no ends to work off.

In the woodworking plant the company turns out spools, bobbins, shuttles, skewers and other specialties used in cotton, woollen and silk mills. The company also makes hardwood flooring and have the latest English, American and Canadian machines. Of late it has been found impossible to keep up with the demand for hardwood flooring.

The main building is two storeys high, 50 x 250 feet, while the boiler and engine room is 36 x 48 feet. A progressive dry kiln is 44 x 50 feet and there is another kiln, three storeys high, 14 x 30 feet. In dimensions the sawmill is 48 x 90 feet.

John Peters is the manager of the company which was established in 1918 and has branched out considerably during the past few months. The company has found active requisition for firsts and seconds and selects, with No. 1 common lumber moving slower. The firm, which cuts all its own lumber—about two and a half million feet a year—owns 3,000 acres of valuable timber limits on Mount Orford and is negotiating for 12,000 acres more.

What is Best Method of Slash Disposal?

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

I was very much interested in Mr. Swanson's article which appeared in the September 1st issue of "Canada Lumberman." This article can be read to advantage by all foresters and lumbermen.

Every man interested in the lumber industry should realize the importance of conserving our forests. This interest should be aroused before we find it necessary to import our lumber from abroad, and before the chief forest industry consists of planting trees and waiting for them to grow.

The general public is going to take an interest in this question whether the lumbermen do or not. They will realize that their own welfare depends to a great extent upon their forests. Then they will get together and pass laws for the protection of the forests. The value of these laws depends upon the lumbermen and foresters themselves. If they become leaders in the movement, any laws passed should be sane and practical, and not injure the lumber industry. If these laws are fostered by people who do not know anything about the forests, except that they wish to preserve them, they may be dangerous.

Forest legislation should not be passed in a hurry. Enthusiasm is apt to take the place of good judgment. A study should be made of similar legislation in other sections, and the question of how it will affect the forests and the lumber industry carefully considered.

Mr. Swanson suggests passing a law in all the provinces which will require the logger to burn all slash left from lumbering, including trees killed by the spruce bud moth. How would such a law affect the forests and the industy?

In the west the burning of slash has been carried on by the United States government and some private lumber companies. Two methods have been used with success; namely, broadcast burning, and piling and burning. In broadcast burning the whole area logged is burned over. In the latter method the brush is gathered together, piled and burned. Broadcast burning is much cheaper but much of the young growth is killed. Piling and burning has been found to give the best results.

Although burning slash has been successful in the west, it is a question whether or not it would work out well in the eastern provinces. The forests of the east are much different from those in the west. The yield per acre is much less, and the stand is uneven aged. On the same area are found trees varying in size from seedlings to mature timber. Broadcast burning in this section would destroy an immense amount of young growth. Even where the brush is piled much of the young forest will be damaged.

The chief objection to piling and burning is the expense. In the west where the yield per acre is large the cost is small. In the east where the yield per acre is small it seems as though the cost would be large. The tops are scattered and the underbrush quite heavy so that gathering them together and burning would be expensive. This expense would be divided over only a few cords. Where every third or fourth tree has been killed by spruce bud moth the cost would be prohibitive. Would it not be so high that the operator could not afford to cut in the scattered stands at all.

If burning were the only method of slash disposal the question would be different. But another method, that of lopping the boughs has been tried in the east with some success. The limbs are cut from the tops thus allowing them to drop to the ground where they will decay more rapidly. This will eliminate the high brush piles through which a fire rushes so quickly. It has been found that after the first year there is not much danger from fire. This method does not destroy the small trees, is less expensive than burning, and seems better adapted to our eastern forests.

However, we have not had experience enough with either method to say which is the best under all conditions. Tests of burning, and of lopping the boughs should be made under varying conditions and in different localities. The data of the cost and the results should be kept, compared, and used when framing a law for slash disposal. It should be borne in mind that the method which would give the best results in one section might give poor results in another.

Very truly yours,

Bangor, Me. Ernest T. Savage.

Havoc of Forest Fires is Widespread

The unseasonably warm weather that has obtained in most parts of Canada during the past few weeks, taken in conjunction with an extensive drought, has been the means of bringing about serious forest fires. These have raged mainly in Northern Ontario, in Quebec, in New Brunswick and in British Columbia. So far as loss of life is concerned, the devastation which occurred in New Ontario resulted in appaling losses, but the damage to timber will be greater in the Eastern and Western sections of the coutnry. Northern Ontario is covered now with bush of comparatively few years' growth and mostly supplies pulpwood for the mills in that region. These losses can be restored in the course of a few years. far otherwise is it in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, where the original forests still remain in many sections and where the damage wrought will be particularly irremediable. Fortunately rain has already brought an end to the havoc of fire in New Ontario. Better conditions will, no doubt prevail elsewhere before long, but, in any event, the loss to standing timber cannot be anything but heavy.

Logs owned by operators, whose mills are on the Upper St. John river, and were carried away on the big June floods, have been sold. F. D. Sadler has sold his to G. W. Upham of Fredericton, who intends manufacturing them at the mills of the Hawkins Lumber Company at Nashwaaksis. F. E. Sayre, whose logs were carried away at Hartland, has sold them to J. A. Gregory, of St. John, who will manufacture them at Grand Bay. At the present time the Fraser Companies Ltd., are sawing the logs carried away from Plaster Rock.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

White Birch logs, 4 ft. long, not less than 6 in. in diameter. J. H. Connor & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 20

Spruce Lath Wanted

Five cars ⅜ x 1½—4′ No. 1 Spruce Lath, delivered Detroit, Mich. rate of freight. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 333 State Street, Detroit, Mich. 19-22

Cedar Wanted

1″—2″ x 2″; 1½″ x 2″

We pay cash and can ship whole or part cars. M. J. Rowland Lumber & Fuel Co., Weston, Ont. 20

Basswood Logs

We need several cars of Basswood logs for prompt or later shipment. 9″ and up at the small end, not over 15% under 12″, 3 ft. long and multiples. Plunkett Webster Lumber Co., Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York City. 19-T.f.

Wanted for Shipment at Once:

6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Canadian Basswood—delivered New York City.

1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common & Better Canadian Brown Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

1 car 2″ 1s and 2s White Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

Address reply Box 27, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½″ stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and Birch.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
Corry, Pa.
20-25

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼″ x 3″ in lengths of 18″, 27″, 36″, 45″ etc.
1¼″ x 3¼″ same lengths.
1¼″ x 2½″ x 49″)
(one half each size.
1 ″ x 3½″ x 49″)

All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Notice to Dealers in Fence Posts

Sealed tenders market “Tender for Contract No. 788” will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, November 7th, 1922, for the supply of Cedar Fence Posts in car lots for the Department of Public Highways, for the year 1923.

Specifications, forms of tender, and tender envelopes may be obtained from the undersigned on and after Saturday, Sept. 30th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways.
Department of Public Highways, Ontario,
Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1922. 20

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than “Employment Wanted” or “Employees Wanted” will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of “Wanted Employment” will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding rejlies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of “Wanted Employees” will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber Wanted

One or more carloads 16/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Birch. Give average width, length and dryness with price, your loading point. Also interested in other thicknesses. Terms cash. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A. 20-21

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

- 2 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 8/4 Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 1 car each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Sap Gum.
- 2 cars each 4/4 F.A.S. Red Gum, Plain and Qtd.
- 2 cars each 4/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 Sound Wormy.
- 2 cars each 8/4 F.A.S. Whitewood.

We have for quick shipment also, complete stocks of other Southern hardwoods. Send us your inquiries for Ash, Basswood, Cherry, Chestnut, Gum, Hickory, Poplar or Oak. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
Corry, Pa.
20-25

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Tuesday the 31st day of October, 1922,** for the right to cut the timber on the North-east quarter of the township of Henry in the district of Nipissing.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, October 2nd, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 20

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday the 31st day of October 1922, for the right to cut the timber on the Township of Sherlock, in the district of Sudbury.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. G. McCaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury, Ont.

BENIAH BOWMAN.
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19-20

Lath for Sale

- 2 cars 1½ x 4′ No. 1 & No. 2 Norway Pine.
- 3 cars 1½ x 4′ No. 1 & No. 2 Hemlock Lath.
- 2 cars 1½ x 32″ Mill Run Hemlock Lath.
- 5 cars 1½ x 4′ No. 1 & No. 2 Jack Pine Lath.
- 2 cars 1¼ x 4′ Mill Run White Pine Lath.
- 1 car 1½ x 4′ No. 1 & No. 2 Spruce Lath.
- 2 cars 1½ x 4′ No. 2 Spruce Lath.

ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO. Limited,
18 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.
20

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday the 31st day of October 1922, for the right to cut the timber on Township 4 G., and the red and white pine only on Township 4 H., in the Mississaga Forest Reserve, District of Algoma.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN.
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1922.

N. B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19-20

Machinery Wanted

Alligator Wanted

Small alligator which can be shipped by rail, twin screw preferred. Box 28, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Machinery For Sale

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One “Williams” Upright Engine 6″ x 6″.
One Upright Engine 5″ x 6″.
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One “Butterfield” 72″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—⅜″ shell.
One “Polson” 64″ x 14′—3¼″ tube—½″ shell.
One “Doty” 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One “Doty” 60″ x 14½′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One “Doty” 60″ x 15′—4″ tube—½″ shell.
One “Inglis” 60″ x 16′—3″ tube—½″ shell.
One double acting “Northey” Fire Pump, 6″ suction, 5″ discharge, 14″ steam cylinder, 8″ water cylinder, 13″ stroke, capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One “Northey” feed pump 6 x 4 x 7″ stroke, capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass Mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co., Limited, Parry Sound, Ontario. 13-E.o.I.-T.f.

For Sale

One Pony Band, good as new, will sell cheap. Samuel L. Lambert, Welland, Ontario. 20

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40″ sash, 15″ stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
Pembroke, Ont.
1 t.f.

For Sale

19 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 25 H.P. Wheelock Steam Engine, Steam Chair Back Bender, 2 Spindle Borer Machine, 2 Veneer Presses, 1 Glue Spreader, Double Belt Sander, Cabinet Benches, Surface Planer, Glue Pots, 5 Ton Wagon Scale, 2 Wood Presses. 150 H.P. Boiler, 1 Sheldon Drykiln, Factory Trucks.

R. W. NICHOLSON,
Strathroy, Ont. 17-T.f.

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.

Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

For Sale or Exchange

$1,500.00 MacGregor Gourley 6 x 15 matcher will exchange for lumber. George Rathbone, Ltd., Northcote Ave., Toronto 19-20

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band resaw, Connell & Dengler, 54″ and 60″.
Band rip saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular resaw, 44″.
E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver.
Jointers, 16″ and 24″.
Matcher, Sherman Hardwood Flooring End.
Matcher and Sizer, 30″ x 12″, American.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, 14″ Woods.
Matcher, 26″ x 8″, Connell & Dengler.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Smith 10″ four side.
Moulder, Berlin 10″ No. 118 inside.
Moulder, Woods 12″ 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes single and double.
Sanders, three drum, 30″, 42″, 48″ and 60″.
Saws, circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber Sizers, Yates and American.

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
17-E.o.I.-T.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—We have openings for high grade stock Sawyers, Bench Hands, Frame and Cabinet makers in our Planing Mill. Steady work. If interested, give outline of your experience and salary wanted. Address Box 26, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Two Lumber Salesmen Wanted

For Toronto and Western Ontario. Must have good connection, good address and have the necessary ability. None other need apply. Address Box 20, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Great Opportunity for a Good Man

WANTED—MANAGER for an old established prosperous, Sawmilling and Planing Mill business.

A change for a man to grow.

Must stand closest scrutiny as to character and ability. None others should apply.

Communications treated with strict confidence. Apply Box 23, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A superintendent for logging operations in North Alberta. Must be experienced, active and capable. Age about 35. One who has handled spruce preferred. Apply Excelsior Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 20

Party with 15 years selling experience at wholesale in New York State, including New York City, wishes to make connection with reliable Canadian firm as representative. Apply Box 16, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-21.

Aggressive salesman, 33 years old, with following throughout New Jersey and New York States, desires to communicate with some reliable manufacturer or wholesaler of spruce lumber and lath and possibly hardwood flooring, who will appreciate the services of a good man, commission basis. Box No. 30, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

A Live Salesman Wanted

We would like to get in touch with a real live commission salesman to handle Canadian hardwoods on a commission basis only. Send full particulars with reply to Box 31, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Business Chances

Fine Opportunity in Western White Pine, British Columbia

20,000 per day capacity sawmill in steady operation for past three years by experienced operators in Pine shop and factory trade, wish to connect with manufacturing concern or private party with view to increasing capital, and preparing large cut for coming season. Plenty available timber for many years operation. Excellent Bank and other references. Established 1920. Apply Box 17, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

Mills and Limits for Sale

145 sq. miles of standing spruce, close to railway.

Mill well equipped, capacity 75,000 to 100,000 ft.
Mill, well equipped, capacity 30,000 ft.
Phoenix Logging Engine.
Sleds and numerous other equipment.
Write for particulars.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Limited,
Crooked River, Sask. 6-T.f

The Bankruptcy Act

Estate of P. Brocklebank, Cornwall, Ont.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory," will be received at this office until noon on the **15th day of November 1922**, for the purchase of the Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory of the above situate in Cornwall, Ontario. Alternative tenders will be received for the purchase of:

"A" The Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery etc., en bloc as a going concern.
"B" Land and Buildings only.
"C" Plant and Machinery only.

The factory is still operating and is fully equipped with all modern machinery driven by Electric Motors of 66 Horse Power. There is a Railway Siding to the Plant served by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and New York Central Railways.

The approximate book value of the Land and Buildings is $7,000.00 and of the Plant, Machinery, etc., $18,000.00. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Full particulars and description of the above can be obtained from the undersigned Trustee.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON,
Authorized Trustee,
20-21 Pitt Street, Cornwall, Ontario.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TIMBER BERTH

Tenders will be received for the right to cut timber on Timber Berth No. 1,153 covering an area of twenty-one (21) square miles and comprising the following lands in township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East, and Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East, namely:—

Sections 1-2-3-4-10-12-13-14-15-24, South half and North East quarter of Section 23, and part of the North West quarter Section 23, all in Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East.

Part of Sections 7-9-15-16-17-19-20, all of Sections 21-22-27-28 and part of Section 23, all in Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.

Tenders will be received by the Montreal Trust Company, 218 Portage Avenue up to November 1st, 1922, for the whole of the above en bloc and for the following subdivisions of the area covered. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted:—

Sub-division No. L. Sections 1-2-3-4-10-12 Township One (1) Range Sixteen (16) East.
Sub-division No. 2. Sections 13-14-15-24 South half and North East Quarter of Section 23 and part of the North West Quarter of Section 23, Township One (1) Range sixteen (16) East.
Sub-division No. 3. Part of Sections 7-9-15-16-17-19-20, Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.
Sub-division No. 4. Sections 21-22-27-28 and part of Sections 23 Township One (1) Range Fifteen (15) East.

Sketch showing the location of the Berth will be furnished on application to Montreal Trust Company. Terms—Cash, and the sale of the right to cut timber is subject to the payment by the purchaser of all Dominion Government dues and to all the terms and conditions of the original permit.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,
218 Portage Avenue,
19 Winnipeg, Man.

Timber Limit for Sale

Area 43 miles.
Located in Ontario.
Cruiser's report shows: 32,000,000 B.M. Hardwood, 21,500,000 B.M. Softwood, 23,000 cords Pulpwood and 500,000 Ties. Very accessable, good water power, price right and terms.

FRANK G. DORT,
14 St. John Street, Montreal.
Main 6689. 20

A Unique Opportunity

A splendid chance is now offered to buy on very easy terms a prosperous retail lumber yard and planing mill in one of the best districts in Ontario, close to one of the fastest growing cities, assured expansion in trade. Property consists of 3½ acres of land on which there are 8 Buildings, with fully equipped planing mill, delivery trucks, horses, etc. In fact, the new owner can step right into a smooth-running, fully organized business and make money right from the start.

To a responsible party with proper business qualifications present owner is prepared to make unusually attractive terms. Outside of a modest initial cash payment, the business will under good management pay for itself out of profits.

Annual Turnover $200,000 to $250,000, profits average from 8 to 12% net on turnover. It is right now a profitable enterprise. Reasons for selling good. Present owner will be glad to tell any serious prospective purchaser the whole situation frankly.

This is an opportunity the equal of which does not often present itself.

Prompt action is advised.

Reply Box 25, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Miscellaneous

For Sale

6 prs. logging sleighs, 1 water tank and sleigh complete, 1 Patent plough, and 300 boom chains, ½" and 3/8". All of the above are in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co. Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 18-21

DRY KILN TRUCKS WANTED

300 Standard Cross Piling Roller Bearing dry kiln trucks. Reply to Box 29, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

In the Matter of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Limited, Authorized Assignor

Timber Limits, Pulp and Saw Mills

NOTICE OF SALE BY TENDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, as Authorized Assignee of the property of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Limited, Authorized Assignor, duly authorized for the purpose, offers for sale by tender all the moveable and immoveable property of the Authorized Assignor, including approximately 1400 acres of freehold timber lands situated in the Township of Denoue, in the County of Gaspe, in the Province of Quebec, being Blocks "B" and "C" of the said Township; 450 square miles more or less of timber limits under license from the Crown, consisting of Limits River Magdalen Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 North, Limits River Magdalen Nos. 1, 2 and 3 South, Limits River Pierre and Claude No. 29, Township of Taschereau No. 30 and Township of Denoue No. 19, together with water powers, saw mill, (Pulp mill partially damaged by fire,) machinery, equipment, stock, stores, supplies and provisions, and all the issued capital stock of the Magdalen River Valley Railway Company. All open for inspection.

The sale is to be subject to all existing contracts and a reserve of all accounts receivable and cash on hand.

Tenders for the above will be received by The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee, up to and including the 3rd day of November, 1922.

The sale will be made en bloc for cash and my intending purchaser must enclose with his tender as a deposit an accepted cheque of a Chartered Bank in Canada, to the order of The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which deposit, in the event of the acceptance of the tender, will be applied on account of the purchase price, and if the tender is not accepted will be returned. Should any purchaser whose offer has been accepted fail to comply with the conditions of the sale or to pay the full amount of the purchase price within one week from the acceptance of his tender, then, in such event, the said deposit shall be forfeited and shall belong absolutely to The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee, as liquidated damages.

The Authorized Assignee shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

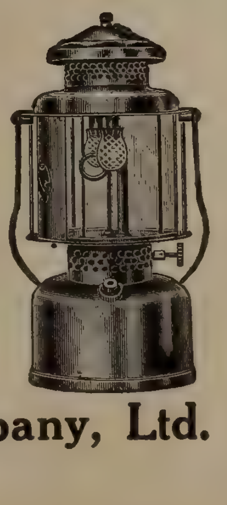
THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Authorized Assignee,
105 St. James St., Montreal

Now Used Everywhere!

COLEMAN QUICK-LITE
Lamps and Lanterns

Sold by Commissaries, Hardware and General Stores. 300 Candle Power brilliance. Make own gas from common gasoline.

Write us, Dept. C-L1, if you can't conveniently examine them.



The Coleman Lamp Company, Ltd.
Toronto Canada

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ottawa Conditions Remain Much the Same

Very little change was shown in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of October. Prices continued to remain firm, and the demand, while it showed a little improvement was not up to what was expected it would be. Symptoms of a car shortage also began to show themselves, and shippers while not heavily stocked with orders began to grow apprehensive.

The shortage of cars, dealers said, was largely due to the management of the Canadian roads, allowing too many of their cars to get into the United States and stay there. Some reports in trade circles estimated that there were upwards 25,000 Canadian railway cars in the United States. The movement of the western grain crop was also given an another reason for cars not being as plentiful in the east as formerly.

The situation with the woods camps showed little change, the shortage of labor continuing, with very little prospect of betterment. Woodsmen from Gaspe, Quebec, continued to arrive at Ottawa and were sent forward by the various companies to the different camps.

The outlook as judged by prospective building continued good, permits for September calling for new construction of over a half a million dollars.

The fire in the Haileybury district, which took a costly toll in lives, was one of the chief topics of the market during the first week of the month. Several of the Ottawa Valley companies had limits either in or near the burned over area, and they were apprehensive as to the damage which had been caused to the standing timber, and to their woods camps.

Up to October 8th., no definite word as to the monetary damage, or loss of life to the lumber companies had been received at Ottawa.

Conditions with the woodworking factories did not show much change. There was only a fair amount of orders on hand, and the heads of the plants did not look forward to a particularly busy fall period.

Montreal Demand is Active and Prices Firm

The demand for lumber in Montreal continues good, with prices on the upgrade. Some lines of spruce are scarce, particularly 2 x 10 and 2 x 12, in which grades there have been appreciable advances. Business has of late shown considerable improvement, the outlook being favorable for a broadening of the market. Stocks in retailers' hands are reported to be low; the tendency is to buy only for immediate requirements, in spite of the fact that the prospect is in the direction of higher quotations.

A large number of orders for American firms continue to be received, but their execution is greatly hampered by the car shortage, which is also affecting the domestic trade. The lack of cars has reached a most serious point, and is hitting the pulpwood, pulp, and paper industries. According to Mr. C. P. Riddell, the secretary of the Railway Association of Canada, there are 19,000 box cars on United States lines in excess of United States cars on Canadian lines, which is 9,000 more than the usual excess. This due to the fact that the American cars are held up by the strike of the railway shop employees and the big demand for rolling stock for transporting coal. The American railways will not return Canadian cars if it can be avoided. Although the American companies have promised relief, previous experience shows that it is very difficult to obtain the return of cars in large quantities and with great promptitude, under conditions like those now existing. It is unfortunate that the shortage comes when so many cars are required for the Western grain movement.

Lath is a very firm market, with supplies none too plentiful. It is stated that many of the smaller mills contemplate manufacturing spruce lath in large quantities, the present price giving a very attractive margin. If this be the case a drop in values may be anticipated.

Building in Montreal is still very active. The permits for September totalled $2,165,000, while for the nine months of the year they were $15,724,401, against $12,567,540 in the corresponding period of 1921.

The shipments of lumber to the U. K. are on a limited scale, only small parcels of grades needed being sent. An interesting item in connection with the British Government stocks is cabled from London. The Auditor General in his report on trading by Government departments for the period ended March, 1921, deals with the imported timber account, which includes the Government stocks in Canada. The report states that the remaining stocks in the United Kingdom and abroad were sold to a company for £5,000,000, but owing to the serious fall in prices the company was unable to carry out the contract. The contract prices were subsequently modified considerably, and this account, which showed a profit of £1,562,000 on March, 1921, will ultimately show no profit.

The St. Maurice Valley companies report that there is not sufficient labor available for the woods operations contemplated. Wages, which were originally offered at $30 to $35, have advanced to $40 and $45. The comparative scarcity of help has forced the companies to increase the wages, with the object of securing a larger number of men, who apparently believe that they can get more profitable employment on construction and other jobs. The pulp and paper companies are actively engaged in cutting pulpwood on their burnt over lands. During the present year a very large area was burnt over, and the companies are naturally anxious to obtain all the wood possible before it becomes unsuitable for the mills.

The pulp and paper market has had quite a spurt, prices advancing in almost every department. It is almost certain that the price of newsprint will be raised, probably $5 per ton, for next year's contracts. Higher costs of raw materials and an enlarged demand are the factors governing the upward movement.

Exports of pulpwood in August ottalled 120,021 cords, valued at $1,276,601, as compared with 90,965 cords and $946,946 in August, 1921. For the five months of the fiscal year the exports were 411,661 cords and $4,255,333, as against 371,780 cords and $4,882,365 in the five months of 1921.

Quebec Exporters Continue to do Good Business

The unexpected often happens. This applies to the shipment of timber and deals from the port of Quebec. The leading exporters from this port gave out the statement three weeks ago that the end of the month of September would end the shipment of wood from Quebec for the present season of navigation and that they would next turn their attention to decide upon and make arrangements for the cut of logs in the woods next winter in anticipation of a more favorable increase in the export business for the summer of 1921. Since then, however, inquiries by letter and cable have been reaching the Quebec lumber firms, and orders placed for small parcels and part cargos, which have renewed business activities, and made it possible to continue shipments during the present month and into the first and perhaps second week of November.

Dobell, Beckett & Co., have sold out their entire stock of waney pine which will be carried to Manchester by the steamer "Manchester Producer." This sale and shipment cleans out the wood of this old world-wide renowned Quebec lumber firm who decided to go out of business two years ago and have been liquidating their interests ever since. The shipment of the firm's remaining quantity of waney pine denotes that the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co. will close their doors to all future business at the end of the month of November. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Beckett, one of the members of this old and honorable firm, confirmed this fact in an interview with our Quebec correspondent.

H. R. Goodday & Co. shipped a cargo of 900 standards of deals for London at the end of the first week of October, and the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., will ship before the 10th of October part cargos of timber and deals for London by the steamers "Cairndhu" and "Vellavia," and have expectations of more shipments before the close of navigation. These shipments comprise birch timber and spruce deals.

John Burstall & Co. as a matter of course participate in the business activities of the port of Quebec, and have done a good and sound business during the present season of navigation; in fact all the Quebec lumber firms, including the Louise Lumber Co. have had their share in the shipments which have taken place from Quebec this season of navigation, and a more optimistic spirit exists within the Quebec circle of the lumber trade than at any time during the past few years.

With the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Near East difficulty as a forerunner of an ironing out of all European political and militaristic problems, the keen-sighted men engaged in the Canadian lumber trade, look with the fullest hope for a reaction in the economical life of the European hemisphere who will put new life into the trade in the markets of the United Kingdom and other countries overseas in which the Canadian lumbermen did business

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

in pre-war days. This change in the situation has to come; otherwise many of the Canadian lumber firms would have turned their attention to other business channels, notably the manufacturers of pulp and paper.

The pulp and paper industry has become so important these days and so profitable that one of the oldest Quebec lumber firms, John Breakey Limited, have decided to dismantle all their lumber mills and go into the manufacture of paper. They are interested in a paper mill established in Three Rivers, and it is common gossip among the trade in Quebec that the John Breakey Limited would not cut on their limits and manufacture for the shipment of logs and deals, but intended utilizing their limit holdings for the manufacture of pulpwood to supply their paper mill at Three Rivers.

A leading Quebec lumberman commenting upon the decision arrived at in this regard, said he was under the impression that other mill owners as well as limit holders would in time emulate the example of the Breakey interests unless business and prices of lumber improve. He said he referred to the market in Great Britain and the high freight rates charged by the ocean liners which discriminates against the Canadian trade competing with the lumber interests of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russian and other continental European countries favored by lower freight rates to the detriment of sales of Canadian wood in the United Kingdom. He remarked that there was another influence which is causing the Quebec mill owners and timber limit holders to seriously consider converting their timber resources into pulpwood, and to enter the field of paper manufacturing. This was due to the steady increased demand for paper and newsprint from all parts of the world becoming more evident every year and the fact that the American pulpwood was fast disappearing to make the American manufacturers more dependent upon Canada, especially the province of Quebec, for their supply.

The retail lumber trade is looming up in the city and district of Quebec which is bound sooner or later to have an appreciable effect on the price of lumber. Two years ago all the retail lumber yards in Quebec were well stocked and sales very inactive. Since then, however, there has been a building boom which has practically cleared out these stocks and called for replenishment. Four hundred and fifty new dwellings have been erected in the city of Quebec during the past eighteen months and the building boom still continues with the prospect of as many more being erected within the next eighteen months and even with this number, the demand will not be satisfied as there is an approximate shortage of fifteen hundred dwellings in Quebec to make good with the city still expanding and the population increasing every year. The same can be said of the country districts in the environs of Quebec City and the parishes along the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence. The French-Canadian farmers who have enjoyed prosperity for the past seven or eight years and have paid off eighty per cent of their mortgages, are becoming ambitious for more up-to-date barns and farm dwellings and beginning to call for material to aid them in their building desires.

The pulpwood situation is unchanged from what it was a month ago. The Quebec dealers have plenty of orders for the shipment of their wood to the American mills with no advance in the prices but are embargoed in carrying out their contracts on account of the shortage of cars. There is a bigger movement this season in comparison to last by water from wood basis of supply east of Quebec by way of the Richelieu River and the Lake Champlain route to the Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York mills, as well up the St. Lawrence and in barges through the Lachine Canals to ports on the American side of the Great Lakes.

The French-Canadian farmer who cut and sold his wood for big money during and after the war, is dissatisfied with the lower prices of the present, and in expectation of the rates again soaring, is sitting tight on his wood. As an evidence of this dissatisfaction an enterprising French-Canadian has leased a former ship-yard property along the River St. Charles in the Quebec suburb of Limoliou and is purchasing pulpwood which with the aid of a small mill, he is manufacturing laths also charcoal, which, he says, is more profitable than selling his wood to the pulp and paper mills at present prices. In the meantime the price of labor is now down to the figure which prevailed during pre-war days.

Lumber merchants and limit holders now organizing their forces to enter the woods this winter to carry on lumber operations, are now engaging men at labor rates of from $26.00 to $30.00 per month, with board, etc., and says there is no scarcity of men at these wages.

Bathurst Company is Extending its Activities

Excavation is started on the new 100 ton newsprint mill of the Bathurst Co., at Bathurst, N. B., and it is expected that the structure will be completed and equipped early nex summer. An order for two paper machines has been placed with Chas. Walmsley & Co., of Bury, England. Each machine is 160 inches wide and equipped with a Walmsley drive to run at 800 feet per minute.

According to Angus McLean, president of the company, the main machine room will be 90 x 300 feet and will be 30 feet high. The shipping room will be 70 x 200 feet and the grinder and screen room 100 x 250 feet. The new buildings will be of steel and concrete. The new mill will mean the employment of about 300 hands.

Regarding the future of New Brunswick, Mr. McLean said the fact that his company engaged in a new enterprise of the magnitude of the paper mill, pretty clearly indicated the company's confidence in the future of New Brunswick. Speaking especially of the lumber business, Mr. McLean made a prophecy that will be read far and near with much interest:—

"The lumber industry of the province so far as the sawmill end of it is concerned, has reached its high-water mark and the tide is now receding and will continue to ebb rapidly—until there is little or no incoming tide in that direction. That will, of course, have its disadvantages and there is no occasion for despair. The pulp and paper mills will be the backbone of the lumber business in the near future and will replace the lumber mills of the country to a very large extent. Under the new order, a tremendous waste of lumber will be practically eliminated. Pulp and paper plants will be able to utilize every part of a tree down to a three-inch top, and in addition to that the expenditure for labor will be fully three times as much as manufacturing one thousand feet of timber into paper than on one thousand feet manufactured into lumber."

Conference on Roofing Material Tests

In respect to the testing of the comparative fire-resistance of roofing materials, the recently appointed investigating committee under the chairmanship of Professor H. M. Mackay is desirous of meeting the authorized representatives of manufacturers and agents supplying various forms of roofing materials for use in Canada. A conference has been arranged to take place on October 27th in the Engineering Building McGill University, Montreal. The meeting is called for 2.30 in the afternoon and all those having an interest in the matter are invited to attend.

Prevent Forest Fires

THOMPSON'S SPARK EXTINGUISHER

Will positively check every dangerous stack spark—no matter how big a draft you have.
No Mill Owner large or small can afford to take a chance with fire.
Save your mill and your timber limits with a "THOMPSON"—*it's guaranteed.*
Send us the diameter and height of your stack and we'll tell you the cost of a suitable "THOMPSON"—It will be surprisingly little.

Sole Canadian Manufacturers

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited, Montreal

To Purchasing Agents——

The provisioning of a camp is work which requires careful study, and long experience is almost essential to its success. Our experts have won recognition through aid rendered to the buyers of many of the largest camps in Canada. They offer you the services of an organization long familiar with camp requirements. Quotations and samples will be gladly furnished.

Everything in Groceries

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- **Pickles,**
- **Raisins,**
- **Molasses**
- **Sugar,**
- **Beans,**
- **Peas,**
- **Canned Goods**
- **Etc, Etc.**

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Expert Camp Provisioners

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TORONTO

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wycliffe, B. C.

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Larch and Fir

Pine Shop—Clears and Commons

Larch and Fir Dimension, Boards and Shiplap

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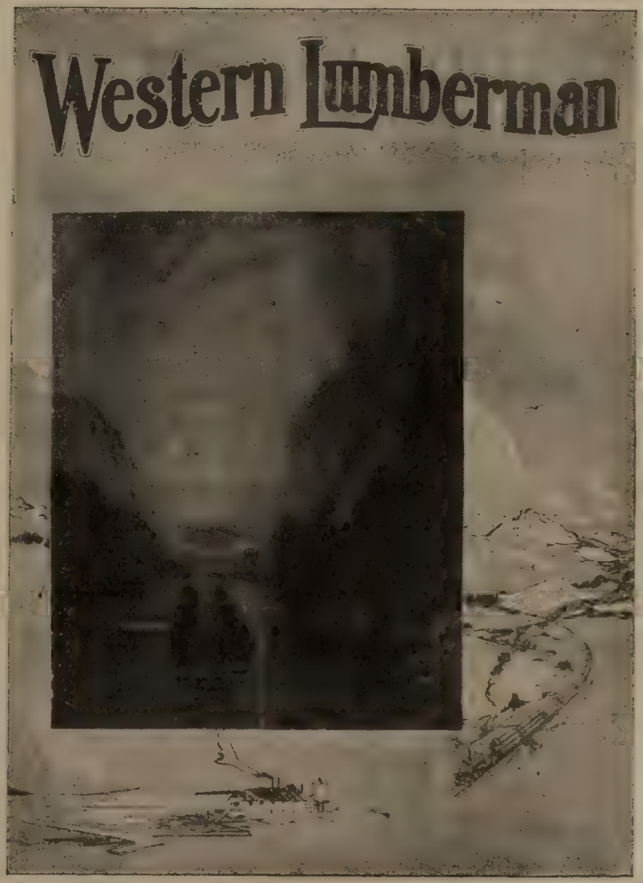
1311 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO

Phones: **Main 4708**
Hill. 7167 W.

A. G. Wilmot,
Manager



For over 18 years this paper has been known as the authority on the Pacific Coast lumbering industry.

It circulates in ever growing numbers to all engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumbering in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

The cut shown is of one of the attractive four color covers used on this paper from time to time.

Subscription and advertising rates on request.

Published in Vancouver by

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Southern Office: HATTIESBURG, MISS

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White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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Everything in Spruce

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complete stock of—

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All Thicknesses — All Grades

Good Stocks — Prompt Shipments — Satisfaction

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED

205 St. James St. - - MONTREAL

EDGINGS

The charter of the Canada Lumber Co., Limited, Weston, Ont., has been surrendered.

P. J. Kennedy and R. H. Moore, of Kamloops, B. C., are erecting at Chinook Cove in North Thompson Valley a portable sawmill to cost $12,000.

A great scarcity of men for the mills and lumber woods exists at Kenora, Ont. The Keewatin Lumber Company would put 1,000 men into the bush if they could hire them says a recent despatch.

The Seaman, Kent Co. are erecting at Meaford, Ont. a large concrete building for housing sawdust. The structure is 35 x 40 feet and 29 feet high.

Damage to the extent of $150,000 was done and 100 men were thrown out of employment recently when fire destroyed the Buckley lumber mill at Douglastown, N. B., and four million feet of lumber.

James W. T. Smith, an employee of the Dutton sawmill for many years, was found dead recently by a fellow worker. He had been in ill health for some time and was engaged in repairing machinery on the top floor when the end came.

There are now 100 pulp mills in Canada, 40 running exclusively on pulp, 33 on paper and 27 on both pulp and paper. The Dominion has 17 mills with an annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons of newsprint and it is expected by 1924 that 1,500,000 tons will be turned out in Canada.

Donald C. Oxley, who won the third prize of $150 in the Barnjum Practical Forestry Contest, is a deputy land surveyor of New Brunswick, doing private and government work. He was born in 1891 and has resided in Annidale, Queen's County, N. B., for the past thirteen years. He is engaged in farming.

A very successful Made-in-Owen Sound Exhibition was held recently in that city. Interesting and attractive displays were made by the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co., Limited, and the Eureka Refrigerator Co. Both these firms occupied considerable space and their showing was a creditable one.

The warehouse of the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co. at Owen Sound was burned to the ground recently and was a total loss. It was well stocked with everything that the firm manufactures and the loss is all the more keenly felt as it occurred at the company's busiest season.

E. W. Backus, of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co., who was in Toronto recently, states that progress is being made on the construction of the new pulp mill at Kenora. Mr. Backus added that he could not definitely say when his company would be producing paper at that point.

The new pulp mill of the Temiskaming Pulp & Paper Co. at Dixon Creek, near Haileybury, is running to capacity and the company is finding a ready market for its output. H. Grady, who was for several years with the Cliff Paper Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the plant. He entered upon his new duties last month.

The present labor requirements for the lumber and plupwood companies in Ontario is placed at 5,000 men, and operations will be carried on more largely than ever. There is little hope held out by the employment companies of being able to furnish operators with an immediate supply of help till threshing is completed in Western Canada and the railroads release men engaged in track-laying.

L. F. Knickerbocker, who was until recently superintendent of the Kimberly-Clark Company's paper mill at Niagara, Wis., spent a few days in Toronto recently. He has been appointed superintendent of the new book paper mill of the Provincial Paper Mills Co. at Port Arthur, Ont., The new plant, which will be in operation early next year will make a number of specialties particularly for the trade in Western Ontario.

Supplementary letters patent have beeen granted the Shevlin-Clarke Co. Limited, of Fort Frances, Ont., increasing the capital stock of the company from the sum of $2,200,000 to $4,000,000, by the creation of 18,000 shares of $100 each of which 8,000 shares will be 6% cumulative preference shares. The company is empowered to carry on a lumber and logging, woodworking and sawmilling business in all its varied activities.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited was held recently in Toronto with President George H. Mead in the chair. The annual report was presented and adopted and other routine business transacted. The present board of directors was re-elected as follows.—Gearge H. Mead, P. B. W.lson, Thomas Gibson, T. H, Watson, T. Watson Sime, Charles E. Read and George R. Gray.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers were elected: President, George H. Mead; vice-president, Thomas Gibson and P. B. Wilson; secretary, J. G. Gibson and treasurer, A. H. Chitty.

Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, who was recently honored by being elected secretary for the fifth consecutive time of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, is no stranger to the lumber industry. He practically attained his present high position without any college experience. Fifty years ago he was a harum scarum boy piling staves and packing shingles in his father's sawmill at Acton, Ont., after which he entered a printing office and later the ministry.

In the Court of Appeal recently at St. John, R. P. Hartley, of Woodstock, moved for the defendent in the case of Hatfield & Co., Ltd., vs. Wooster B. Cronkhite, to set aside the verdict rendered for the plaintiff in the Carleton Circuit Court by a jury before the chief justice of the Kings Bench Division, or for a new trial or reduction of damages. This action was tried at the adjourned April sitting of the Carleton Circuit Court, when action was brought to recover damages for failure of defendent to accept and pay for 300 cords of peeled pulpwood at $13,50 per cord.

The Keystone Lumber & Supply Co., Limited recently opened a retail lumber and builders' supplies yard at 10th Ave. & 11th St. West, Calgary, Alta. G. G. Jewell who is the president, is also head of the Jewell Lumber Co., Limited, of Caithness, B. C. A. O. Mabee, formerly superintendent of Western Planing Mills Co., Limited, eight years and Riverside Lumber Co., Limited, Calgary, four years, and previously a member of the firm of A. A. Mabee & Son, lumber manufacturers, St. John, N. B., is vice-president, formerly with the Arrow Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., Arrow Head, B. C., as salesmanager is secretary-treasurer of the new organization.

An examination for forest rangers was recently held and to qualify candidates for future openings. The forest rangers are employed in the Pacific Coast province for the full year. The initial salary the first year is $125 per month and field expenses. This is increased to $140 per month the second year and $150 the third year providing satisfactory service is rendered. The candidates must be British subjects and not more than 40 years of age, of good character and sound physically, with woods experience and familiar with the practical side of logging, timber cruising, surveying and forest protection.

By the adoption of the electric steam generators in the large industrial plants of the Laurentide Co. at Grand Mere, Que., and the Belgo Paper Co. at Shawinigan Falls, 400 tons of coal are saved daily. This fact was brought out during the recent sessions of the American Electrochemical Society when a paper on "Electric Steam Generators and Their Application" was read by P. S. Gregory ot of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. After the business sessions were over, the members journeyed to Shawinigan Falls where they inspected the larger industrial plants.

The extensions to the St. John plant of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. will be started just as soon as the company receives assurance from the city water and sewage department that sufficient water will be available. It was planned by the Oxford Paper Co., which holds the controlling interests in the Nashwaak Pulp Co., to start the additions this fall, but owing to delays in negotiations with the city of St. John for the extra water, the extensions may not be begun until early in 1923, or perhaps not until the spring. Several delegations from the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. have waited on the municipal council of St. John to seek assurances of sufficient water supply from the city.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, China, is spending some time in Canada and has been conferring with manufacturers of various lines regarding doing an export business with that country. He states that China uses considerable newsprint but that it is of a special size and much lighter in weight than is turned out by Canadian mills. The exports therefore, from the Dominion have been limited. China uses considerable British Columbia fir and the importations of timber last year amounted to $42,000,000. Dr. Ross is of the opinion that there may be a market for several lines of paper in the great Eastern Empire.

In the case of George W. McCready vs. Maritime Pulpwood Co., before Judge Crockett in St. John, the trial judge found in favor of the defendant holding that the alleged agent had no authority to make the contract. On application of the plaintiff's council, permission was sought to add, as a party to the action, the name of the agent who had made the contract, in order that, if he is held responsible, he might be ordered to pay the costs of all parties to the action. The application was taken under consideration by the judge and postponement was made. The decision in this case is understood to be of interest to others than those who are parties to the action as it is said that there are other contracts of a similiar nature which will be affected by it.

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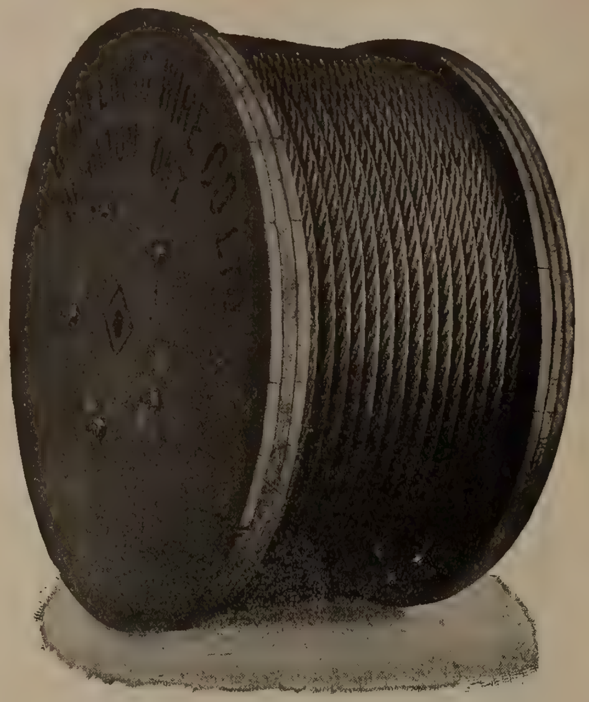

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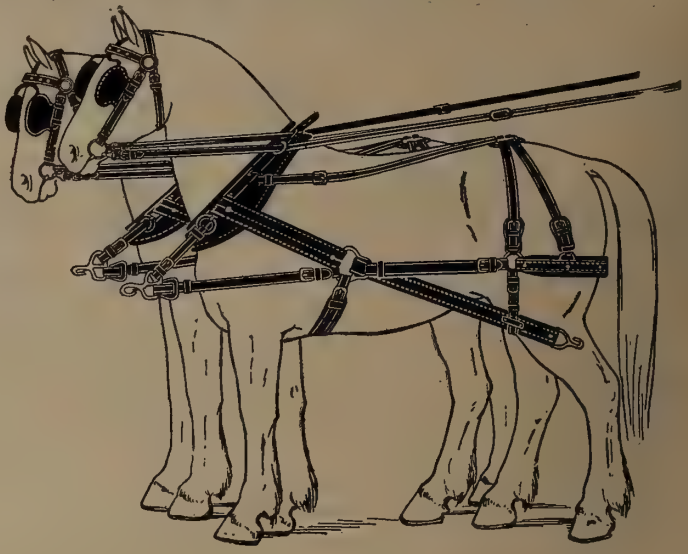

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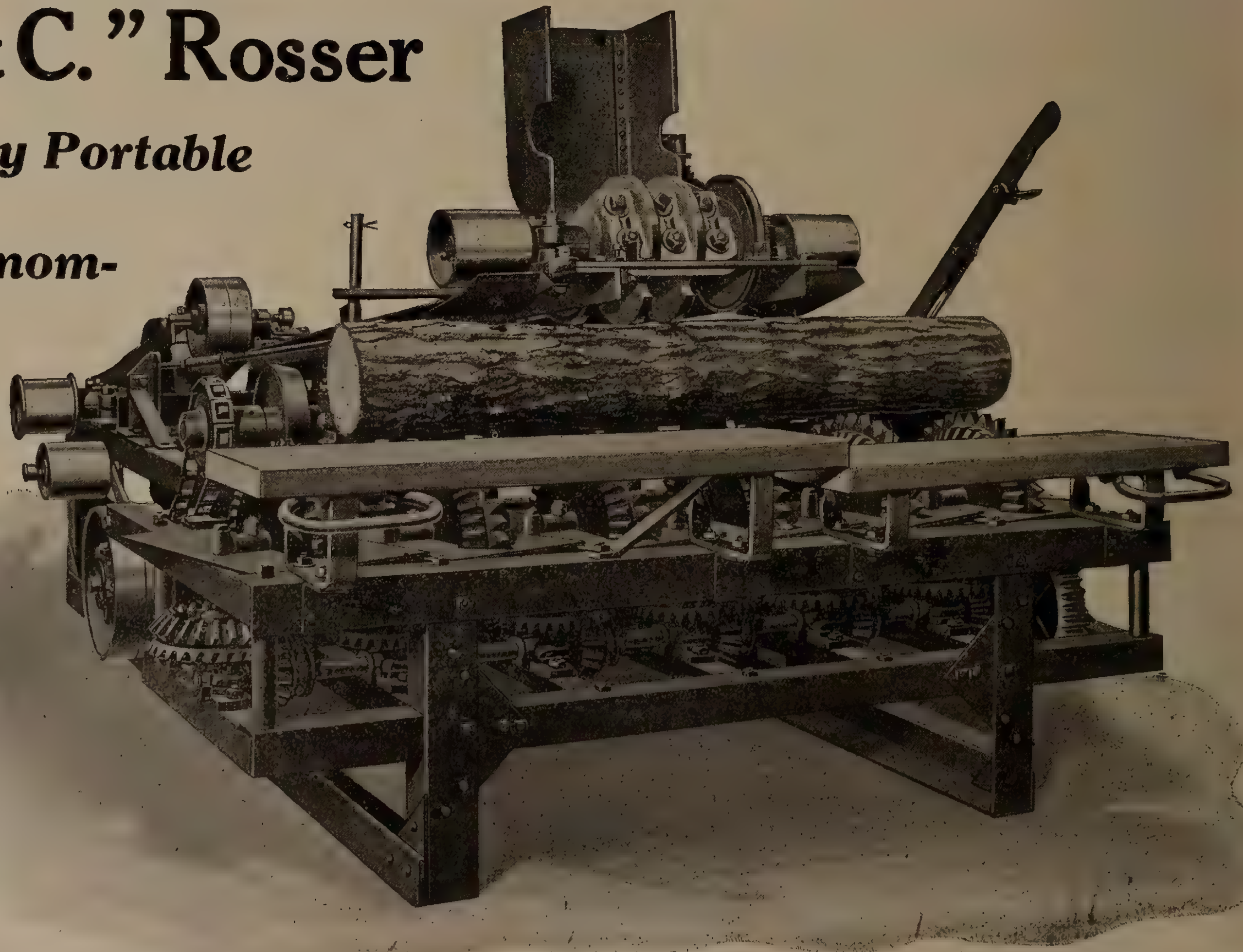

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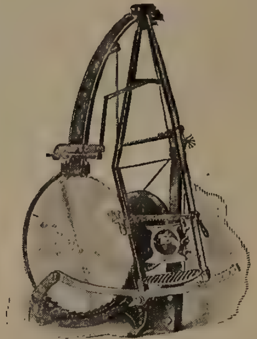

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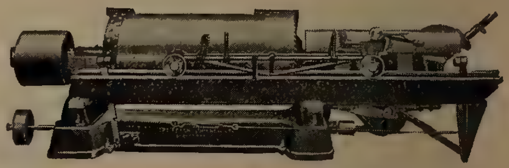

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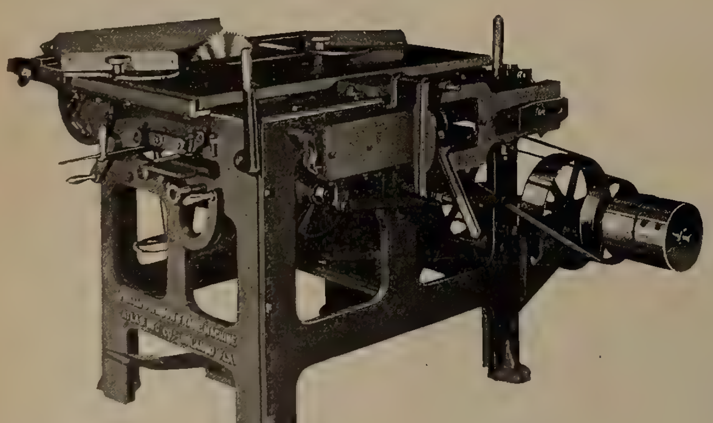

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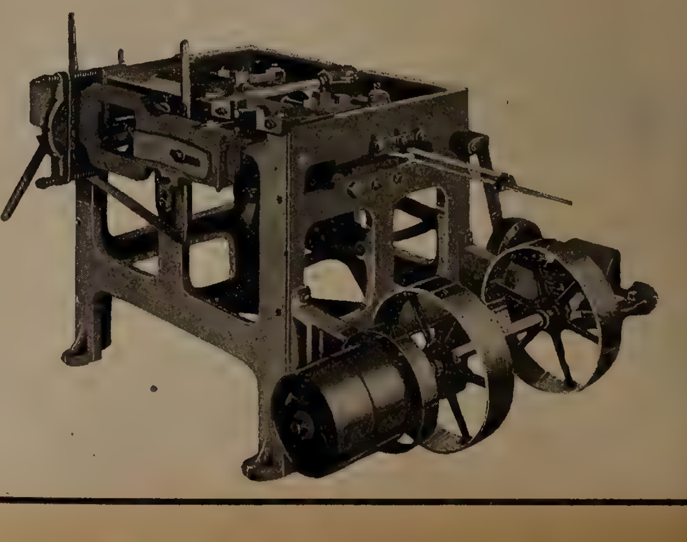

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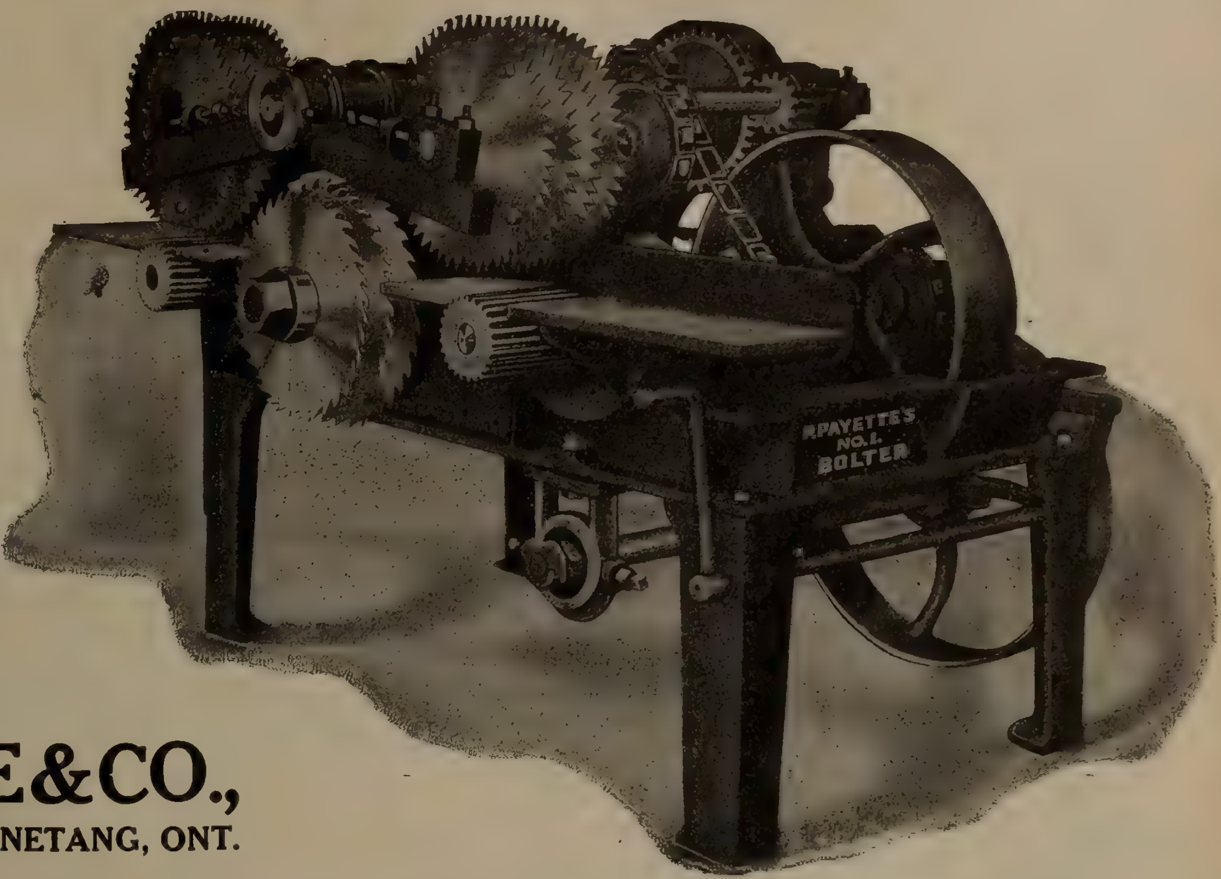

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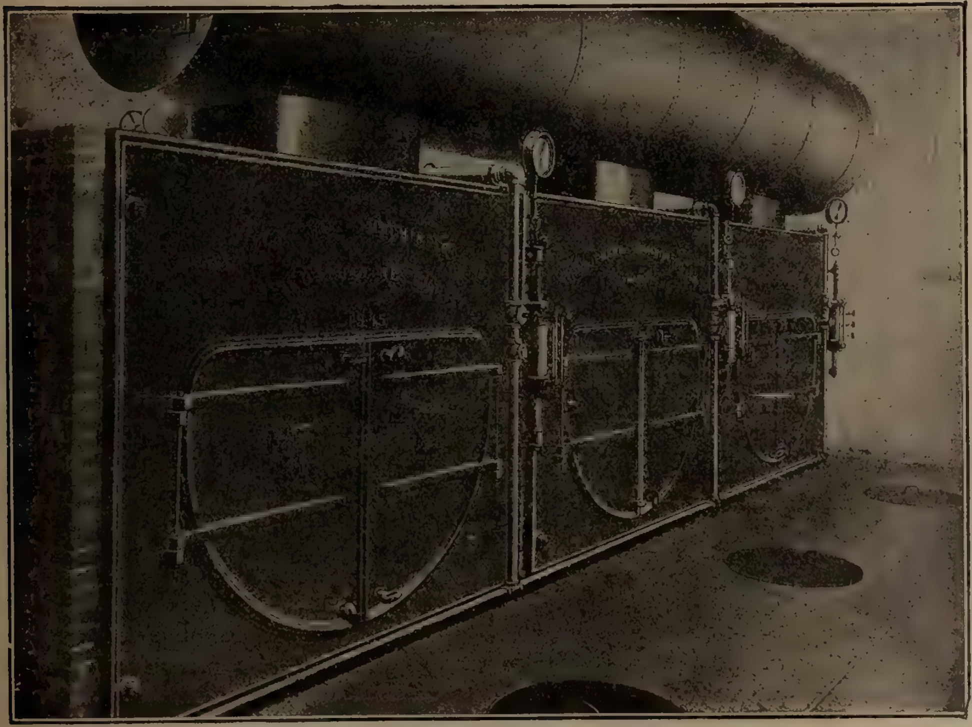

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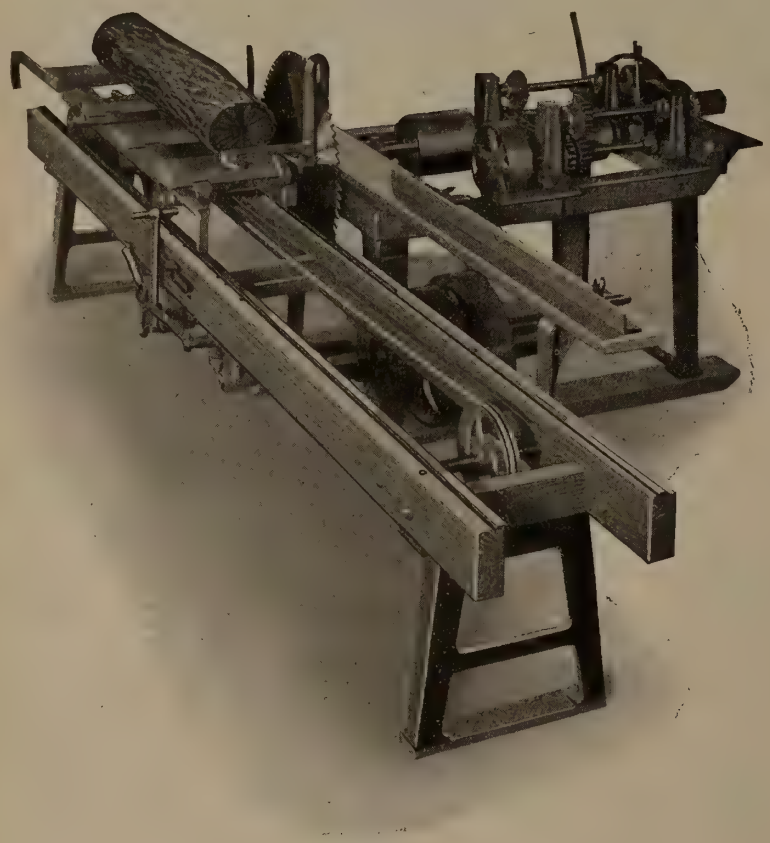

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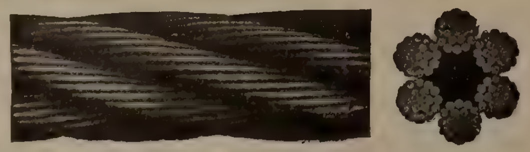

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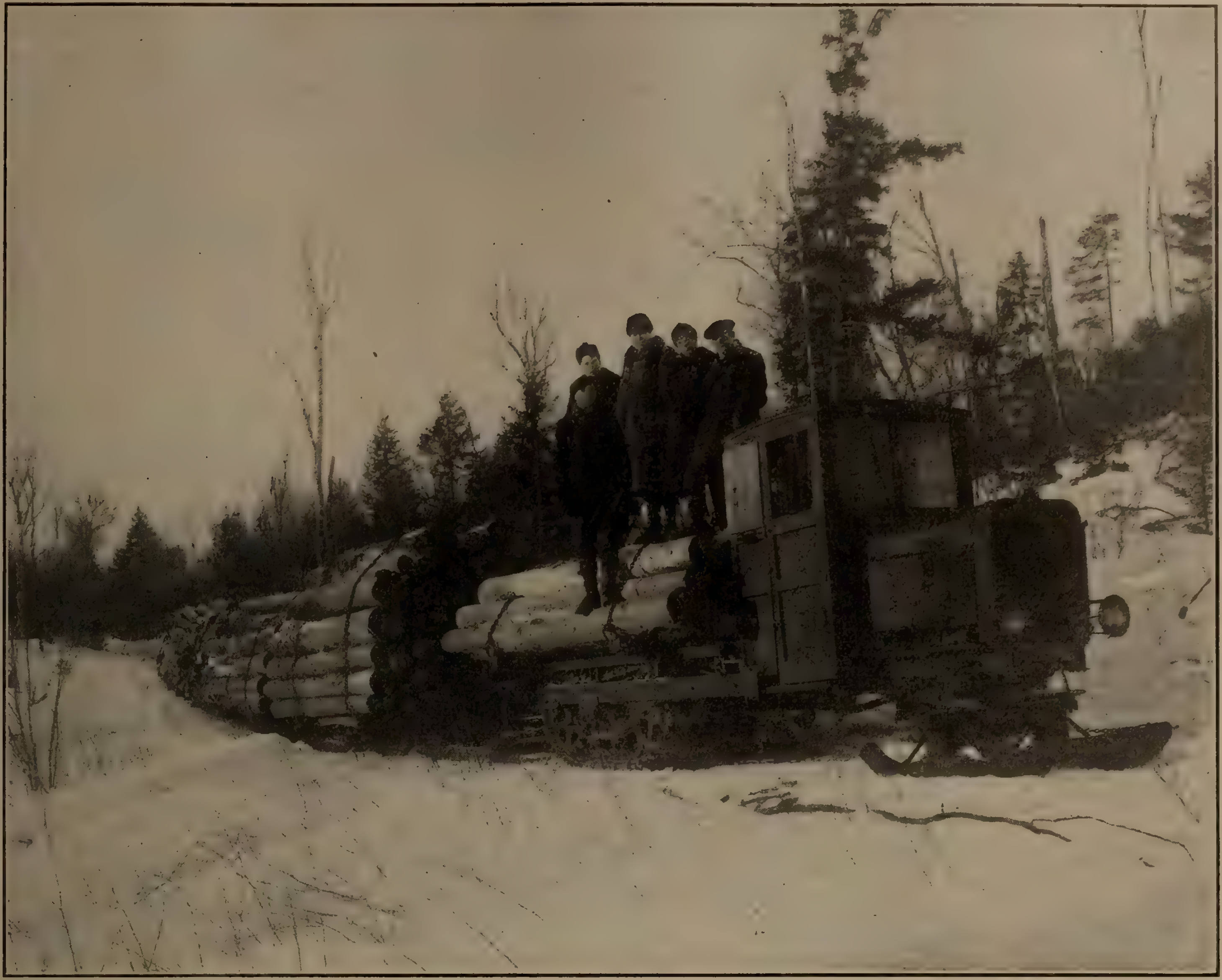

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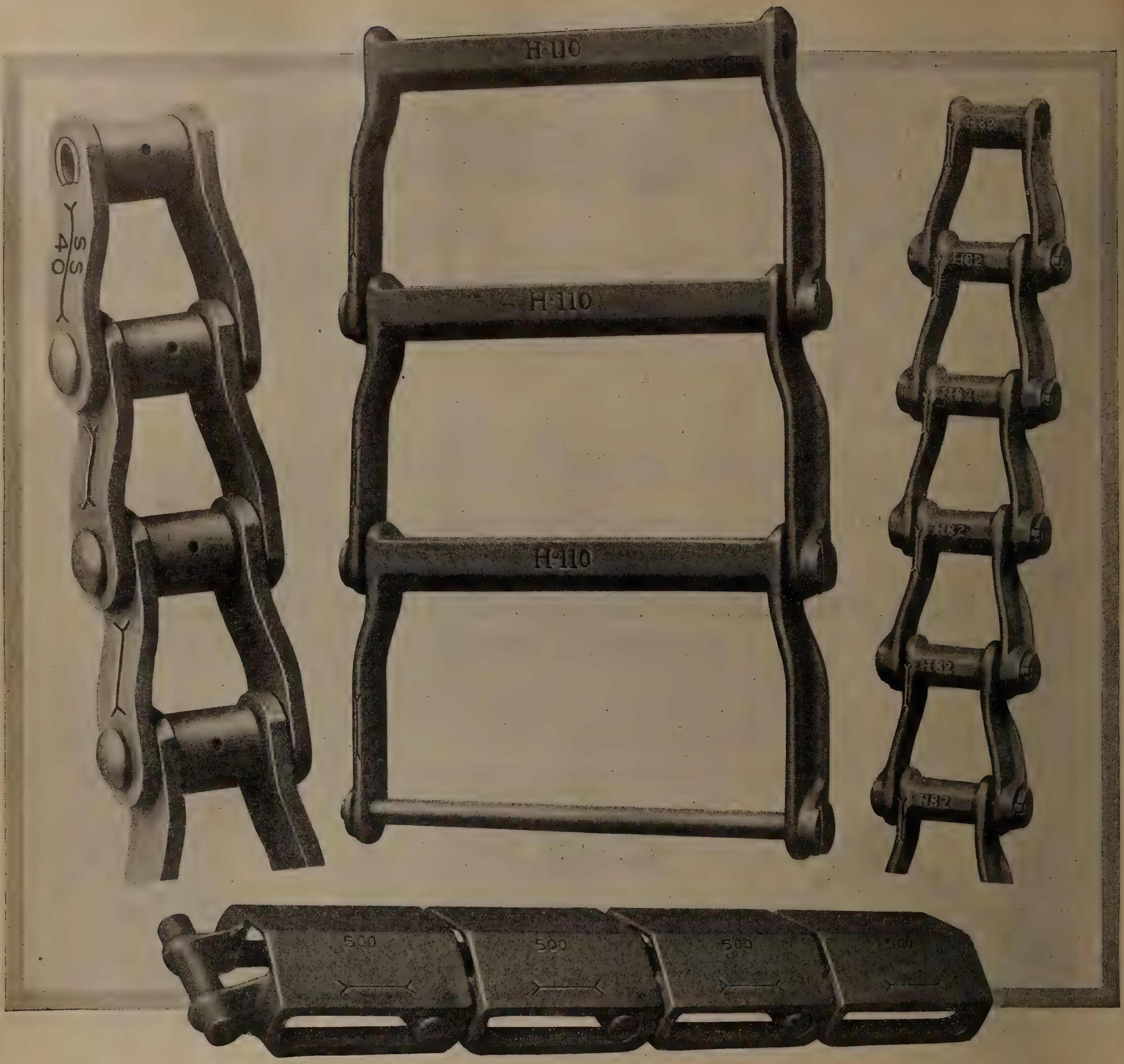

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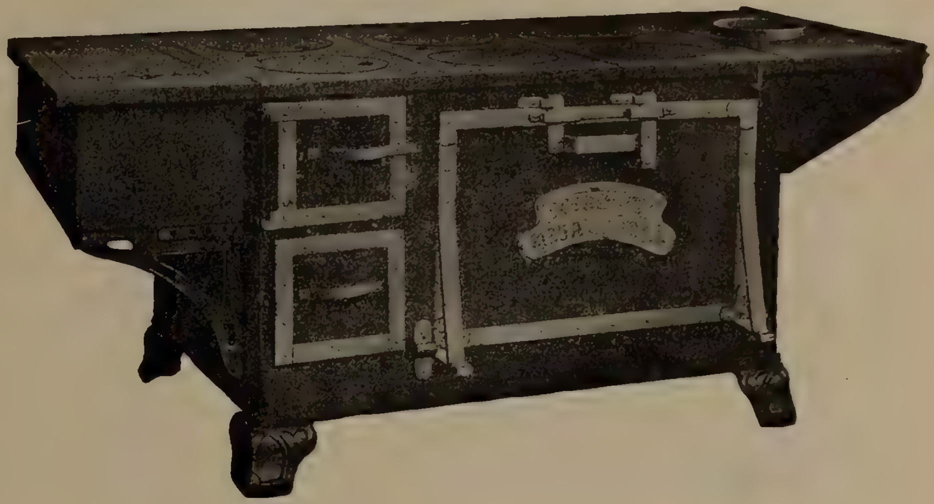

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Mason, Gordon & Co.
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FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.
HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY
Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada
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RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
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Put your problem up to us

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

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Montreal Locomotive Works
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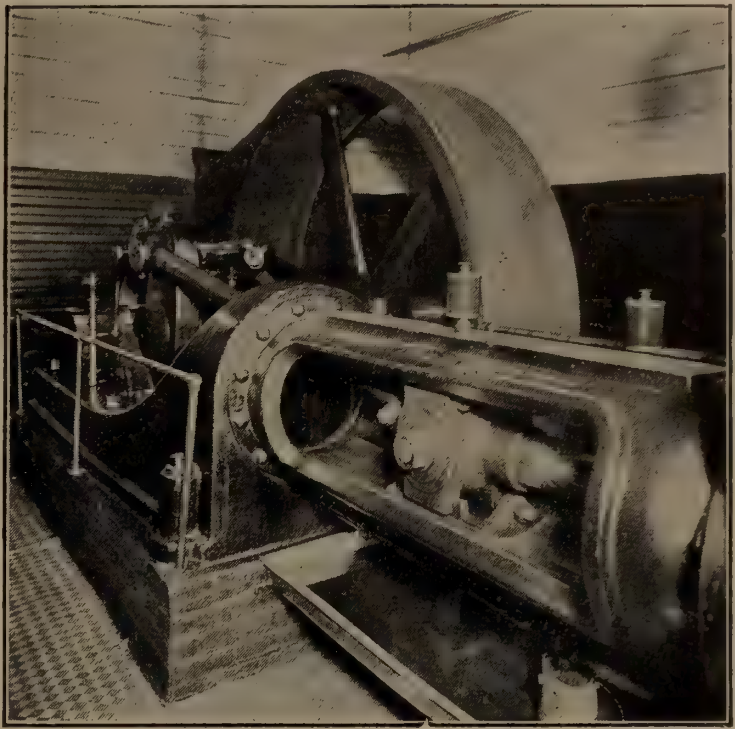
A GOOD RECORD!

Three years of service on the main drive of a large saw mill and it hasn't stretched yet. Such service is characteristic of Condor Belt. You, too, can have the same kind of service by specifying "CONDOR" The original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

We didn't mention the Length of Service this belt is expected to give for the simple reason that, at present, it looks as if it would run from NOW ON!

Condor BELT

SPECIFICATIONS—CONDOR Red Friction Surface, Made Endless.
72 ft. long, 26 in. wide, 10 plies thick.
Distance between Shaft Centres, 24 ft. 8½ in.
Diameter Driving Pulley 120 in.
R.P.M. Driving Pulley 84.
Diameter Driven Pulley 48 in
Horse Power 330.



The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

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Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

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Hamilton Company, William
McLaren, D. K. Ltd.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

PULP MILL MACHINERY

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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British & Foreign Agencies
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SAW GRINDERS

Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY

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La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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Confidence cannot be won in a day

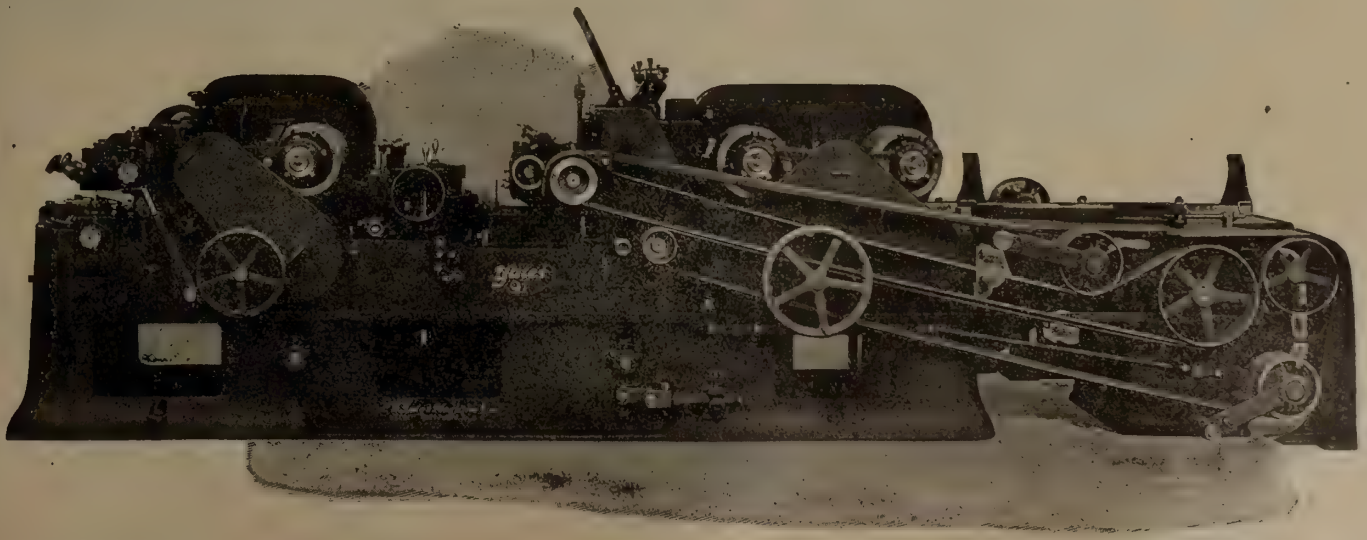
And you know that confidence is the basis and foundation of any business, and your progress depends on it entirely. We have been successful in the past because our customers had confidence in us, and thru their help we have grown to be the largest exclusive manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World. We must continue to merit this confidence by maintaining that high standard of construction in every machine produced—this we are determined to do.

Yates No. 91 Planer and Matcher has won the confidence of those who have installed them, and when these mills are considering Matchers and select 91's surely there must be something exceptionally meritorious about Yates Matchers.

You will want this 96 page book on Planers and Matchers for reference. Send us your address so we may mail you copy.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.

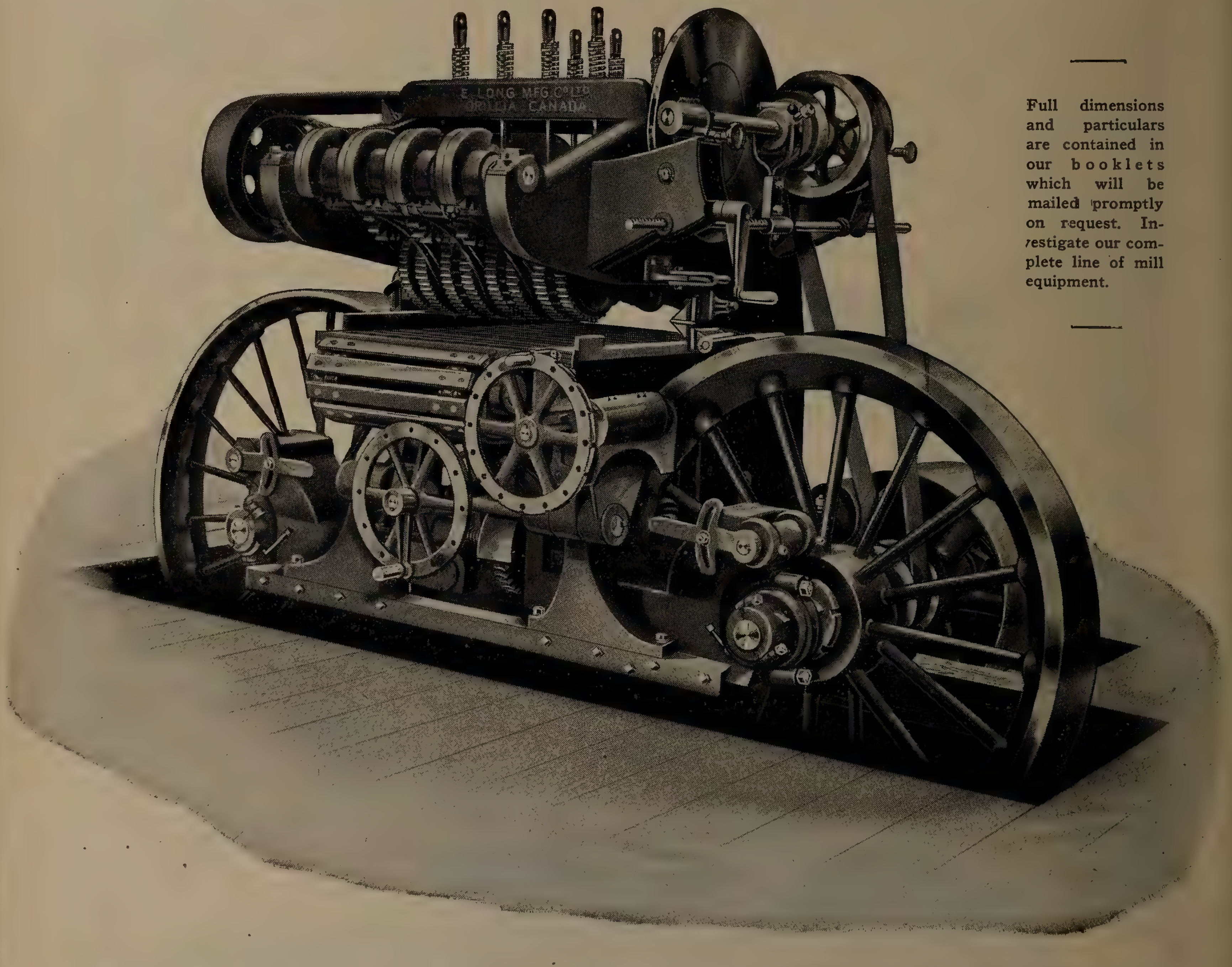
Eastern Sales Office
263 St. James St. **Montreal, Que**



"Long" Horizontal Band Resaw

A Model of Efficiency

The "Long" Horizontal Band Resaw was designed and constructed to meet the millmen's every requirment. It embodies the latest devices for efficient and speedy operation. The feed works (disc friction type) is mounted on the side of one of the housings, placed high out of the way of dirt, etc., yet accessible and easy to operate. Paper friction is readily shifted by means of a crank, the contact being maintained by small hand wheels working against the rocking boxes in which the paper friction shaft is carried. This shaft is belt driven from the driving wheel shaft through flanged pulleys and there is a ready means of stopping the feed quickly by raising the tightener with an overhead cable which can be carried overhead to any position desired.



Full dimensions and particulars are contained in our booklets which will be mailed promptly on request. Investigate our complete line of mill equipment.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gormans, Limited,
Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

AMONG the many time and labor saving improvements that go to make up the "NEW MODEL" Bandmill, is the tilting device, which is shown here in detail.

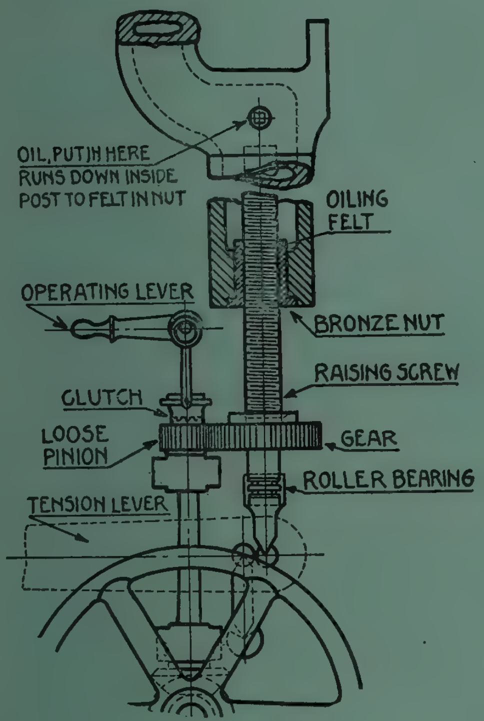
The lever for operating the tilting device is placed in rear of mill in the most convenient position for the tail sawyer.

The mechanism for raising and lowering the upper wheel is utilized for tilting the same.

The pinion which operates the gear on the raising screw is loose on this side of the mill and the small lever is merely used to operate the clutch which throws this pinion in and out of gear. When the clutch, which is carried in a feather key, engages the pinion, the raising screws on both sides of the mill operate simultaneously and the upper wheel is raised or lowered on a level when the hand wheels are turned.

By using the lever to throw out the clutch, the raising screw on this side of the mill is thrown out of gear and the wheel can then be tilted, as only one side will raise and lower when the hand wheel is turned. The clutch must be thrown in when saws are being changed or tensioned.

No. 4 Tilting Device



Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.
Long Distance Phone, No. 87
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

It's a Pink any-way you take it and it's the best Peavey made.
MADE IN CANADA

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - - ONTARIO

FIRE WALLS ARCHES BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of "BOICO" feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
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Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons **Simcoe, Ont.**

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all kinds **PENETANG, ONT.**

Vol. 42 Toronto, November 1, 1922 No. 21

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

NEW AND USED
MACHINERY
H. W. PETRIE, LTD.
TORONTO

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks

BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

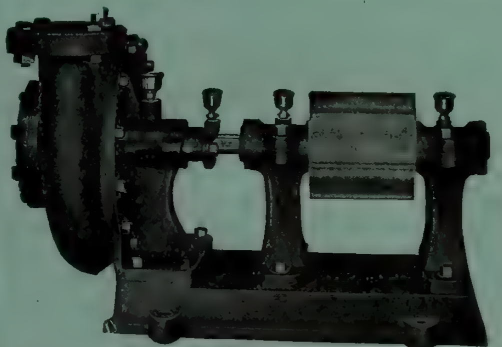
The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

"Hercules" Inswell Loading Chain

"INSWELL" WELD For Strength Insurance

McKinnon-Columbus Chain Limited
St. Catharines, Canada



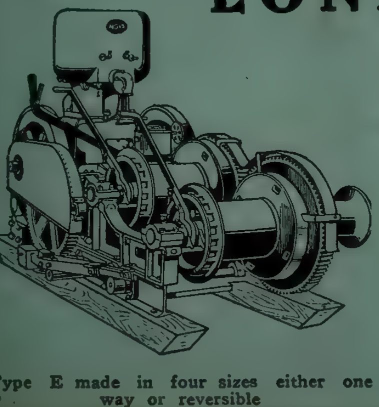
Economise
by the use of
Smart-Turner Pumps

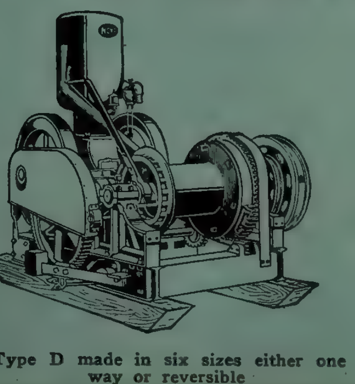
They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

LONDON HOISTING ENGINES

For Handling Logs and Lumber


Type E made in four sizes either one way or reversible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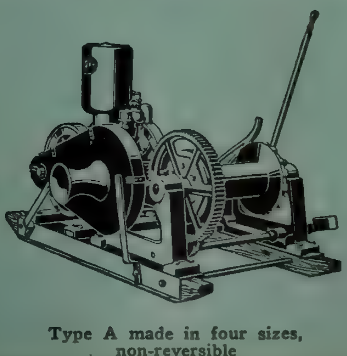
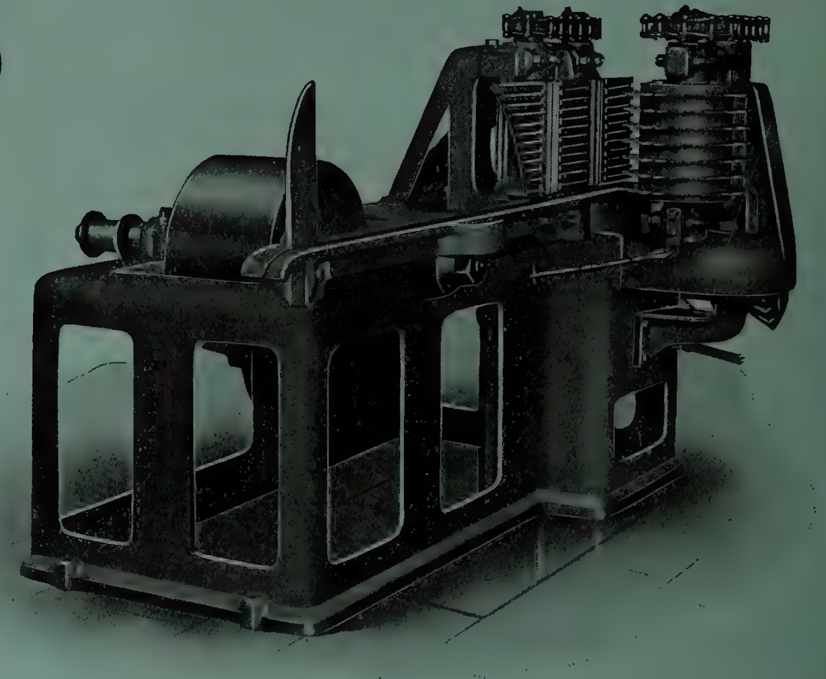

Type A made in four sizes, non-reversible

In every Logging Camp, Lumber Mill or Yard the moving of materials by hand or animal labor should be replaced as far as possible by mechanical methods. (Labor costs eat up the profit.)

London Hoisting Engines, Gasoline operated, are made in a number of sizes and types and are adaptable to every requirement of the Logging and Lumbering Industry. Write us stating the nature of your work and we will give information on a Hoisting or Pulling Engine that will meet your needs.

London Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd. Dept.T **London, Canada**

"HAMILTON" CIRCULAR RE-SAWS

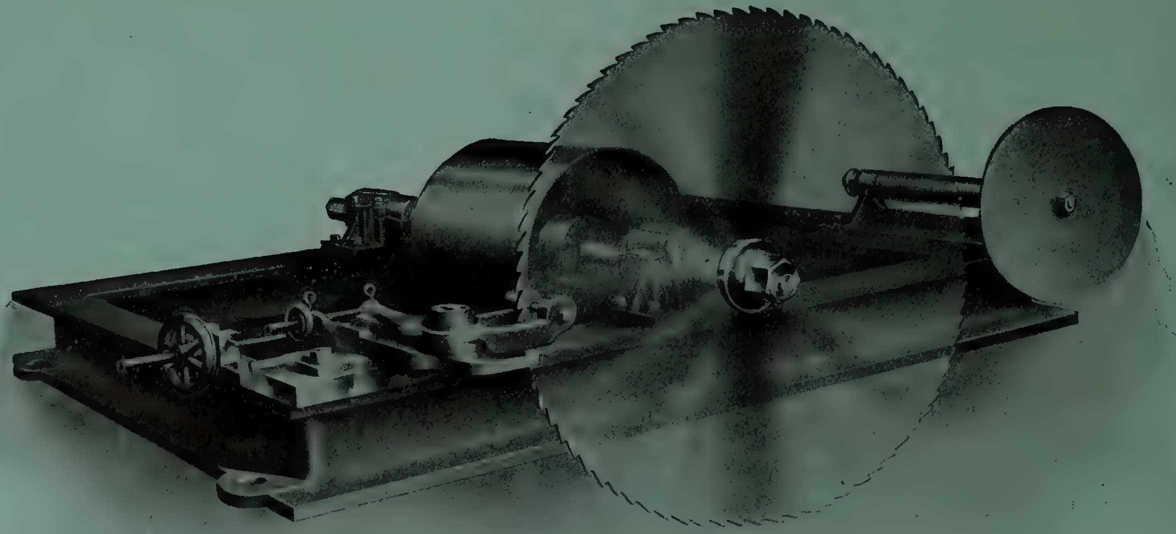


Here is a strong, rigid, well designed machine, specially gotten up for resawing slabs. The feed rolls are carried on a sliding frame that is easily adjustable to cut lumber any desired thickness. The binding or press roll is 13 in. diam., fitted with saw discs and power driven. The saw used is 42 in. diam., driving pulley 18 in. diam. x 12 in. face. Cut shows Left Hand Machine.

We also make this machine with wooden frame, having the mandrel and saw carried on an adjustable sliding frame.

Descriptive circular sent upon request.

"HAMILTON" HUSK FRAMES



Made in different sizes to suit all requirements. Frames are all of cast iron, of heavy section throughout, planed on top and bottom, and mandrel boxes lined with high grade babbitt. Mandrels are exceptionally large, of forged steel with forged collar, and the guide is the famous Parkhurst steel saw guide with steel splitter.

We manufacture a complete line of up-to-date Sawmill Machinery for either Band or Circular Mills.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterboro, Ontario**

E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.

PINE - HEMLOCK - SPRUCE
SHINGLES - LATH - HARDWOOD
B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS

The exceptional saleability of these Fesserton products has been proved time and again by the trade. Many dealers who refuse to take chances on unknown lumber have built up a permanent business on the consistent satisfaction given by Fesserton's.

Carefully selected stock manufactured to perfection and representing better-than-average value is the reason.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

The Fesserton Timber Company, Ltd.

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Western Office, Winch Building - Vancouver, B.C.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Discharging Timber into Booms, in front of our Pier, Montreal

Eastern Canadian Mill Address
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(opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
512-513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

No. 491 French Doors

SELECTED

Red Gum Doors

BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED

Now Actually in Stock—

in the following sizes, 1¾″ thick only

No. 491	No. 402
2- 0 x 6- 8	2- 0 x 6- 8
2- 2 x 6- 8	2- 2 x 6- 8
2- 4 x 6- 8	2- 4 x 6- 8
2- 6 x 6- 8	2- 6 x 6- 8
2- 8 x 6- 8	2- 8 x 6- 8
2-10 x 6-10	2- 6 x 6-10
	2- 8 x 6-10
	2-10 x 6-10

Doors made of Selected Red Gum are becoming increasingly popular because of the beautiful grain and finish. The consistent demand has led us to carry them with our large stocks of BIRCH, OAK, CHESTNUT, FIR, PINE and REDWOOD. We have also a good stock of handsome inlaid slab front doors, in figured Red Gum, and plain Oak.

15,000 Doors Ready for Prompt Shipment

Because of our large stock and close buying we can offer you the best service and prices. Write, wire or phone today.

No. 402 Inside Doors

PANNILL DOOR COMPANY LTD.

MAIN 652 **131 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, CANADA** **MAIN 623**

Your Critical Customers

Will be tickled to get

HOCKEN WHITE PINE

Hocken White Pine is of such choice stock, so free from defects, and so carefully manufactured, that it is always given the preference over all other white pine. The dealer who carries it immediately makes his yards headquarters for this wood and is able to please the most critical buyers. Remember—go to Hocken for Pine. Quotations gladly given.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

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Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	160,300	6,000	56,400	60,700
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2.800
1¼ in.	71,500	4,000	88,500	3,000
1½ in.	47,000	8,500	72,000	11,500
2 in.	76,800	600	87,000	58,000
2½ in.	26,500	......	33,000	37,500
3 in.	72,500	......	32,500	44,500
4 in.	10,900	......	3,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	28,500	5,200	162,900	200,000
1¼ in.	12,500	200	51,600	10,500
1½ in.	22,200	......	39,700	66,300
2 in.	23,000	......	33,200	68,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500	......	54,000	34,000
1 in.	63,000	3,500	63,000	15,000
1¼ in.	16,800	100	17,200	33,200
1½ in.	4,500	1,600	47,000	......
2 in.	14,200	......	27,300	12,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	......	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	800	900	1,500	200
1 in.	34,200	64,000	82,800	2,700
1¼ in.	84,100	42,300	6,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	68,500	13,400	1,500
2 in.	87,000	43,000	21,800	1,500
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	34,700	17,800	20,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—40,000
1¼ in.—2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	38,300	5,900	3,000	3,300
1¼ in.	28,000	63,325	400	600
1½ in.	30,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	4,000	2,000	11,500	4,000

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	3,700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	14,000	56,000	......
5/4	......	18,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	33,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	......	200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	1,600	14,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	2,200	8,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	137,000	266,000	39,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	70,200	7,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	15,700	12,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	49,900	22,200	700	......
2 in.	60,500	160,000	47,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	6,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	......	3,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	214,800	200,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	54,300	82,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	6,700	......	......	......
1¼ in.	47,300	39,000	......	......
2 in.	27,000	72,000	7,000	7,500
2½ in.	123,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	25,800	42,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	27,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
¾ in.	3,900	......	8,600	5,000
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6,500	800
1 in.	29,300	300	5,400	200
1¼ in.	4,000	300	11,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 ni.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	10,200
1 in.	300	49,000	4,800	9,200
1¼ in.	3,300	25,300	......	1,600
1½ in.	6,300	14,100	......	19,400
2 in.	......	700	......	4,300
2½ in.	......	3,800	......	6,150
3 in.	......	......	......	9,000
4 in.	......	2,200	......	7,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	39,000	30,300	1,800	......
1 in.	15,000	67,900	8,800	......
1¼ in.	13,000	28,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	2,700	12,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	15,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	3,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	3,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	1,900	4,300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,500	6,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	100	......	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

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3	cars		4/4			Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	Each	4/4	6/4		Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars		8/4	12/4		Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars		4/4			Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
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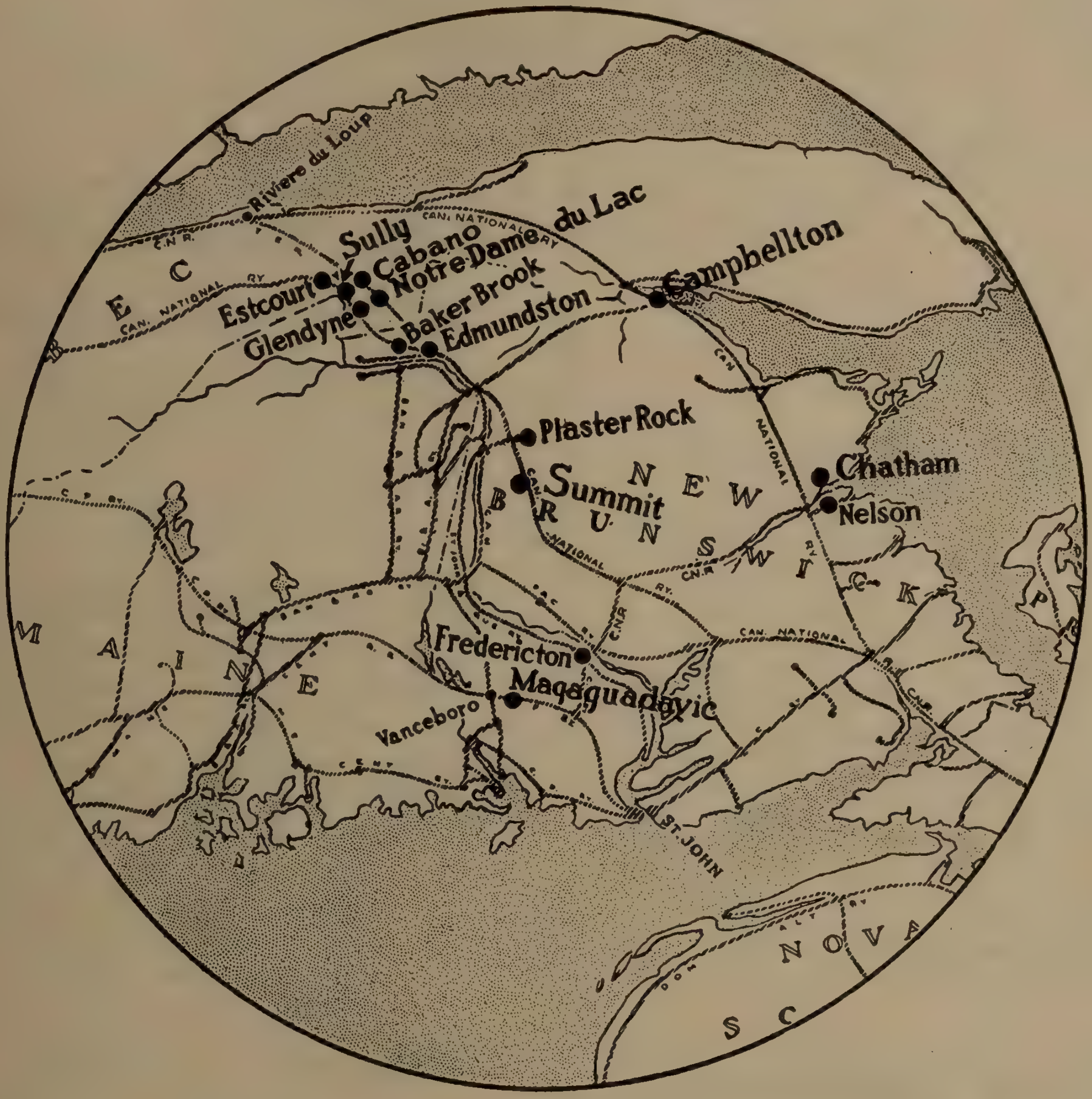

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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5 " 6/4" H. Maple No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
4 " 4/4" H. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
2 " 8/4" Rock Elm No. 2 & B.
2 " 12/4" Birch No. 1 & B.
3 " 8/4" Birch No. 1 & B.
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ALL SIZES IN SPRUCE, MERCHANTABLE AND SOUND WORMY

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario. Phone Regent 162

TRANSIT

FLOORING, CASING, BASE,
CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS,
BOARDS, SHIPLAP,
DIMENSION,
SHINGLES,
TIMBERS.

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Everything in Lumber

The
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F. N. Waldie, President. R. S. Waldie, Vice-President W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
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QUALITY ***SERVICE***

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
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JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone, Telegraph Poles
Railway Ties, Pulpwood

Room 302, Jackson Building
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CABLE ADDRESS: "LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
Rolland
Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

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FRASER BRYSON
LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce, Hardwood Lumber and Lath

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto **Phone Adelaide 580**

WE OFFER :—

Mill Run White Pine in	2 x 4/6/8/10 & 1 x 4 & wider.
Mill Run Norway Pine in	8 x 8; 3 x 8; 2 x 4/6/8/10 & 12 & 1 x 4 & wdr.
Mill Run Spruce in	3 x 6; 3 x 8; 3 x 10 & 12; 4 x 4; 6 x 8 & 8 x 8.
Mill Cull Jack Pine	1 x 4 & wider.
Log Run Poplar	1 x 4 & wider.

TO MANUFACTURERS :—

We appreciate list of offerings of White Pine—Hemlock—Jack Pine and Spruce—Quote prices on grades.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

The Leigh Lumber Co.
33 Richmond St. West Toronto

READY FOR SHIPMENT

300,000′	2-inch Hem. Long Run.
100,000′	1-inch " " " '
2 Cars	2-inch White Pine M. Cull.
5 "	2-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
2 "	1-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
1 "	4/4 & 8/4 Black Ash.
1 "	8/4 Hard Maple.
2 "	4/4 Basswood.
3 "	4/4 Crating Birch and Maple.

BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
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Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C
Manufacturers of
High Grade Red Cedar Shingles

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY
11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

If it's
SPRUCE LUMBER
we have it
Rough or Dressed

Cedar Shingles -:- Spruce Lath

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR
93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
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Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

Canadian Producers Corporation
LIMITED
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., VANCOUVER, B. C.
Representing Cowichan Saw Mill Limited

We offer direct from mill
FIR and HEMLOCK LUMBER
also
LATH and SHINGLES

Competitive Prices *Reliable and Quick Service*

DOUGLAS A. STALKER
122 Wellington St. Sherbrooke

B.C. Fir, Spruce, Pine, Lath, Shingles, Hardwoods
of First Quality at Attractive Prices

Get Our Quotations To-day

Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
Charlevoix Dist., Que.

MANUFACTURERS—EXPORTERS—WHOLESALERS

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber
82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Q.

"Yes, I have it.

No. 1 Hemlock—Longford Stock.
M. R. Hemlock—No. 1 Spruce at Kearney, Ontario.
Also, nice assorted stock of Pine.

MILLMEN:—

We are always in the market to buy cuts of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine."

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Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

ALSO

Planing and Dressing Mill

Sash and Door Factory

Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO

Bank of Toronto Building HAMILTON, Canada

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

HEAPS

AND SONS LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

British Columbia

Lumber Shingles Timbers

Straight or Mixed Cars of

FLOORING
CASING
BASE
MOULDINGS
CEILING
FINISH

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine
In all dimensions
1920-1921-1922 cut Ontario and Quebec stock
TIES AND PILINGS
Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH
All for immediate shipment.

Big Bear Lumber Company
Telephones Main 651-1218-1219. Suite 208 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

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LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

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BRAESIDE ONTARIO
WHITE PINE
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Dry Stock
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Prompt Shipment

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

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Now Specializing in

B. C. Lumber and Shingles
Red Cedar Poles
Cedar and Fir Piling

Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade
Timberland Standard
Timbers,
Deep & Heavy Joists,
Plank and
Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

Pacific Coast Products

Fir
Spruce
Cedar
Lath
Pine Lumber

With an annual capacity of 35 millon feet a year we are, naturally, in a position to offer you the most prompt and efficient service. Whenever you are in the market for Fir, Spruce, Cedar, Lath or Pine Lumber get in touch with us. We can supply your requirements in either straight or mixed cars at the shortest notice—quality guaranteed.

It will pay you to investigate.

Adams River Lumber Company
Limited
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E. D. WARNER, TRAVELLER
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Mills at Chase, B.C.

Good Service
Good Lumber

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

There is considerable lumber sold every day on the strength of quality alone, and much business is closed with price the deciding factor.

As desirable as these factors are in closing sales, they are not trade-keeping qualities unless backed by GOOD SERVICE.

APEX sales are made on quality and price—PLUS SERVICE. And the extent to which we give good service and good lumber is measured by the fact that the big majority of our first customers are with us today. Repeat orders is the only true gauge of satisfactory sales.

TRY APEX the next time you want BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

Vancouver, B. C.

Sawn Lumber of the Better Kind

Manufactured in Modern Mills
by Men Who Know How

BUY FROM THE MILL AND SAVE

You get satisfaction, prompt and
careful service when you buy our

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, LATH
SHINGLES AND RAILWAY TIES

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

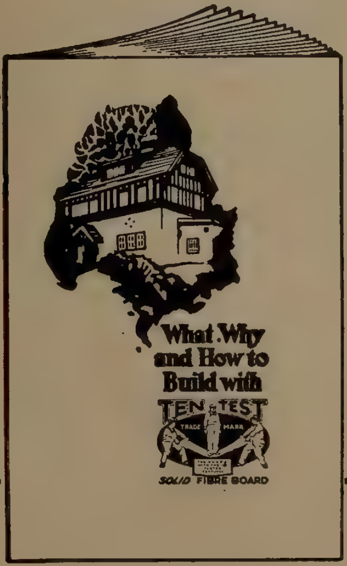
FIBRE BOARD

TEN TEST
TRADE MARK
THE BOARD WITH THE 10 TESTED FEATURES
SOLID FIBRE BOARD

The superiority of Ten Test Solid Fibre Board as proven in ten severe laboratory tests is confirmed in actual use everywhere; for exterior walls with artistic Stucco finish—that will not crack or chip, defying sun and rain, and that are heatproof; for interior walls that are solid, moisture and fire-resisting, flat and sanitary and practically soundproof. These advantages together with its ease in handling have combined to make "Ten Test" an increasingly popular building material and a very profitable one for the dealer to handle.

If you are not already familiar with its uses you should investigate to-day.

This Book is Free for the Asking



Write for Your Copy To-day

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PENETANG - ONTARIO

ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS

of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car 4/4 FAS Figured Honduras Mahogany.
" 4/4 FAS Fig. African Mahogany.
" 4/4 x 12" & up FAS Basswood.
" 1/2" & 3/8 Fir Door Panels.

Good stocks wide Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Birch and Gum, Kiln Dried or Air Dried.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE ***and HARDWOOD***

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

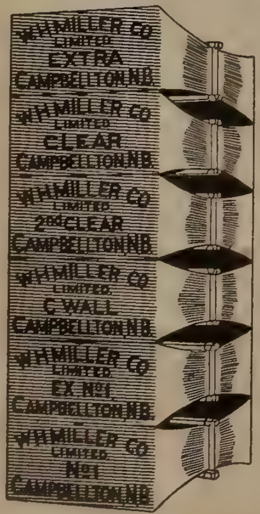
Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.


W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED EXTRA CAMPBELLTON.N.B.
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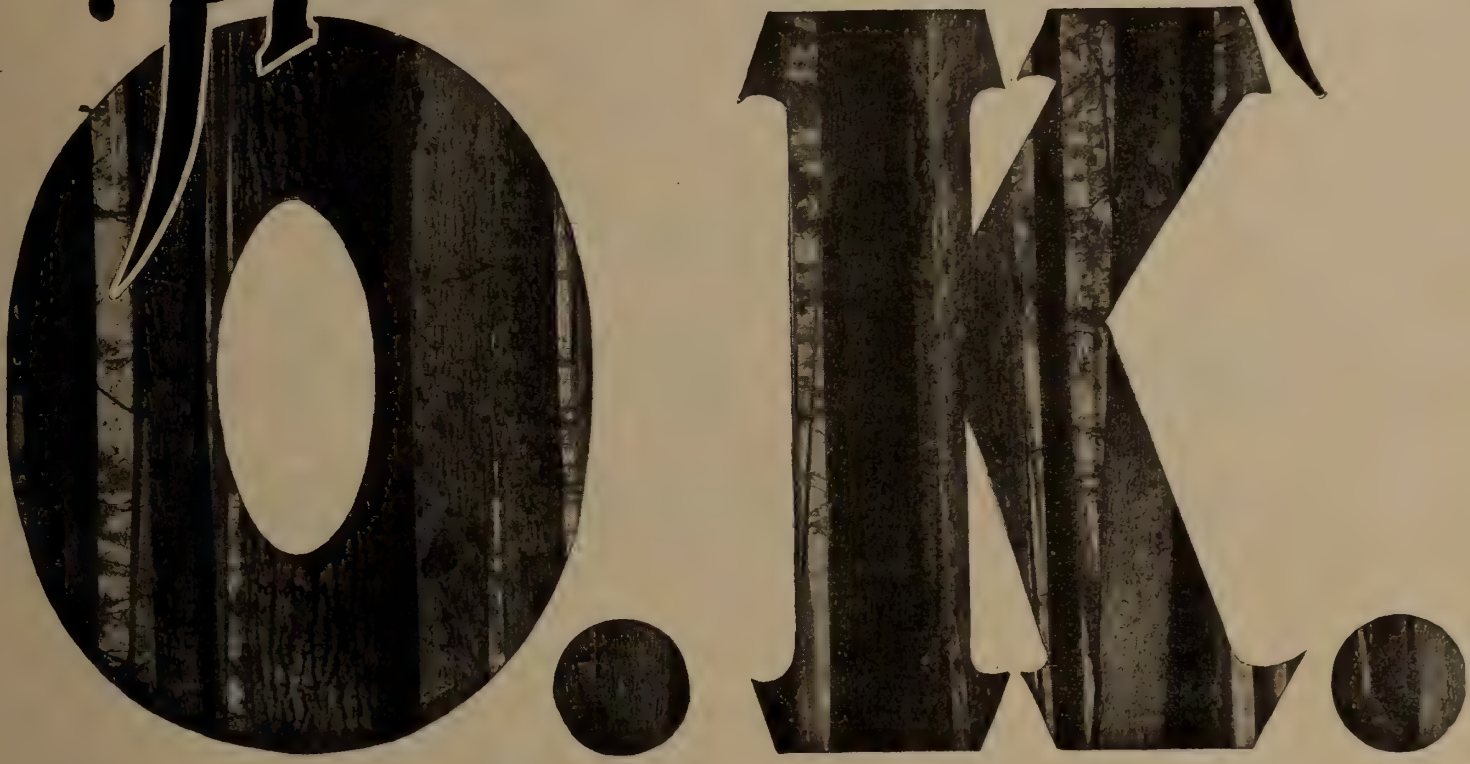
New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

Shingles are a profitable line for any dealer to carry and if they happen to be New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles, they are doubly satisfactory for their sale at a good margin is assured

Let us also submit quotations on Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar, Ties, etc. We make prompt delivery by rail or water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. Campbellton, N.B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK



Ask the Man Who Has Used It

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

Lumber dealers and their customers are getting to like BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK better the more they deal in it or use it.

It is not a hardwood but is possessed of a grain that is externally beautiful. It takes a high polish, is free from pitch and "shakes" and possesses great strength.

Don't wait until all your competitors have established a reputation for handling BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK.

We'll be glad to send you BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill.

QUALITY LUMBER

May we quote you on the following?

PINE SPRUCE

HEMLOCK HARDWOODS

B.C. LUMBER and TIMBER

We always carry a stock of all local woods and Pacific Coast lumber at our Montreal Storage Yards.

Established 1871

G. A. GRIER & SONS
LIMITED

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Head Office 1112 Notre Dame St. W.

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22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. W.

We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

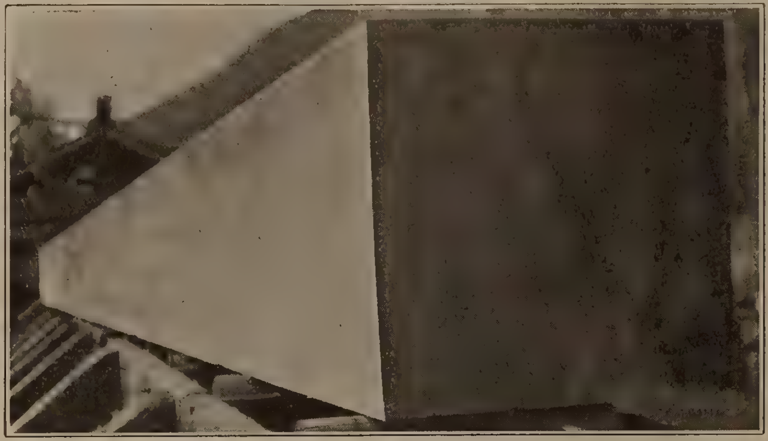
Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



35x35 – 82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:
Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

F. W. Brennen & Sons

474 Main St. East Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

Insure the Good Will of Your Customers

by buying lumber that always gives satisfaction. Products of unquestionable quality are essential to the building of permanent patronage. Our White and Red Pine and Spruce make friends with every sale.

A trial will prove it.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KEEWATIN - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated

"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

Steam Dried or
Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG.
TORONTO
Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

C. A. LARKIN COMPANY

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

229 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, ONT.

The Stamp of Approval

has already been placed on the new suite of rooms, tastefully done in Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, Western White Pine, Cottonwood and Larch

at 51 Yonge Street,

Architects and home builders are delighted with effects produced with exclusively Canadian woods.

It is an exhibit which should be seen by every progressive lumberman.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. - Toronto

Lumber and Lath For Sale

Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber manufactured to order Also random stocks on hand.

Get our prices on both lumber and laths, cargo or car lots.

Musgrave & Company Limited
Eastern Trust Bldg. Halifax, N.S.

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:
St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at:
Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste. Apolline
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Special outs of good White Pine Sidings

18,000′ —1x4/6″
15,000′—1″x7″ & up—12/16′
19,000′—1¼″x7″ & up—12/16′
28,000′—1½″x7″ & up—12/16′
24,000′—2″x7″ & up—12/16′

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

President: Sir William Price — *Established 1882* — **Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager** Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE
and
Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

QUALITY SERVICE

Bone Dry Jack Pine

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

We Offer:

100 M.	1 x 4	10/16	Mill Run
75 M.	1 x 5	"	" "
20 M.	1 x 6	"	" "
30 M.	1 x 7	"	" "
20 M.	1 x 8	"	" "
50 M.	2 x 6	"	" "
15 M.	2 x 10	"	" "
5 M.	2 x 12	"	" "

The one inch can be milled at point of shipment.

Before buying elsewhere get our prices. You will find them attractive.

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY

306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

White Pine

In good shipping condition at Gogama

17,000	1 x 4/up	6/9 White Pine Good Shorts.
40,000	1 x 4 to 6″	10/16 " " " Strips.
30,000	1 x 7/up	" " " " Sides.
30,000	6/4 x 4/up	" " " " Sides.
65,000	8/4 x 4/up	" " " " Sides.
22,000	1 x 6/up	10/16 No. 3 Cuts & Better.
12,000	6/4 x 6/up	" " " "
35,000	8/4 x 4/up	" " " "
60,000	1 x 4	10/16 Mill Run White Pine.
25,000	1 x 5	" " " " "
110,000	1 x 6	" " " " "
30,000	1 x 7	" " " " "
60,000	1 x 8	" " " " "
15,000	1 x 9	" " " " "
35,000	1 x 10	" " " " "
2,000	1 x 11/13/up	" " " " "
45,000	1 x 12	" " " " "
16,000	6/4 x 4/up	" " " " " Siding.
40,000	2 x 6	10/16 Mill Run White Pine.
9,000	2 x 7/9	" " " " "
200,000	2 x 8	" " " " "
200,000	2 x 10	" " " " "
200,000	2 x 12	" " " " "
230,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 1 White Pine Culls.
100,000	1 x 10 & 12	" " " " "
40,000	8/4 x 4/up	" " " " "
130,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 2 White Pine Culls.
50,000	1 x 10 & 12	" " " " "
60,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 3 White Pine Culls.

The Long Lumber Company

TORONTO OFFICE:—25 Toronto Street
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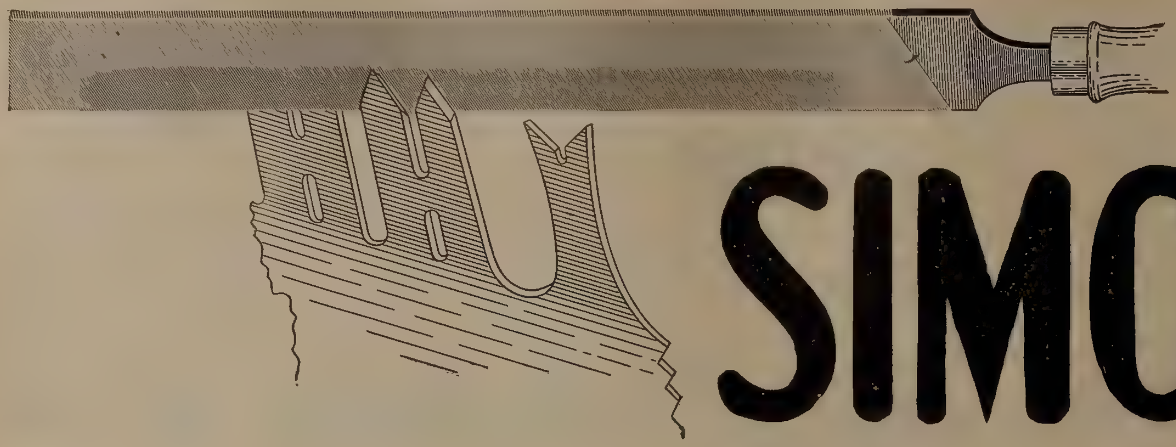

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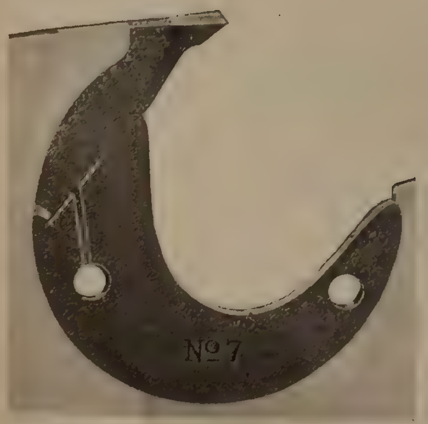

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Vol. 42 Toronto, November 1, 1922 No. 21

Electric Log Rafting in New Brunswick

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, N.B. Construct Big Brails at the Junction of the Nashwaak and St. John Rivers by the Aid of Electric Energy

One of the most interesting operations in the logging line is that carried out by the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., Limited of St. John, N. B., on the Nashwaak river in New Brunswick. This organization is one of the most progressive in the pulp and paper arena and turns out about sixty tons of bleached sulphite pulp daily at its large plant.

The Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co., Limited of which the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, is the successor, some ten years ago took over the timber limits of the Alexander Gibson Railway & Mfg. Co., on the Nashwaak. Up to that time logs had been obtained by the Partington Co. from the main St. John river. When the Nashwaak Co., acquired the Gibson limits, it adopted the most modern methods in handling logs and installed a rafting and sorting ground at the mouth of the Nashwaak, at which point logs belonging to other parties are sorted from those of the Nashwaak. The logs of the firm are then rafted and towed to their sulphite pulp mill at St. John, N. B. The general-manager of the company is Sidney M. Jones and, it is understood, that extensions will be made to the St. John plant as soon as the company receives assurance from the city water and sewage department that sufficient water will be available.

To facilitate log driving and the regulation of water during the rafting period, the Nashwaak Co. have constructed a number of dams on the river from which the concern takes its name. The logs are driven down the main stream and held by jam piers at Penniac, from which they are driven to the rafting ground as needed during the summer months. Some five years ago, in order to expedite further the handling of logs, the Nashwaak organization constructed at Marysville, a concrete dam. The rafts of the company are made up at the mouth of the Nashwaak at its junction with the St. John.

The rafts are made up of a number of brails, each brail containing 1,200 to 1,400 pieces. The rafts will total (approximately) 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The brails are constructed with a bottom layer of logs floating lengthwise with the brail. These logs are held together with small logs placed across the brails and pinned together. A pin boom is constructed on the outside of these brails. The latter are then loaded with loaders placed crosswise.

Up to and including 1920 the loading of the brails was done by steam; the boring of all logs by hand. In 1920, motors were installed and an air compressor. The boring of the logs is now being done by the use of air augers, and the brails are loaded by the use of a roller chain driven by an electric motor.

During the past season, upwards of twenty million (20,000,000) feet of lumber was rafted and towed to St. John. The rafting operations were started on the first of May and completed early in August, with only a slight suspension of operations, due to high water.

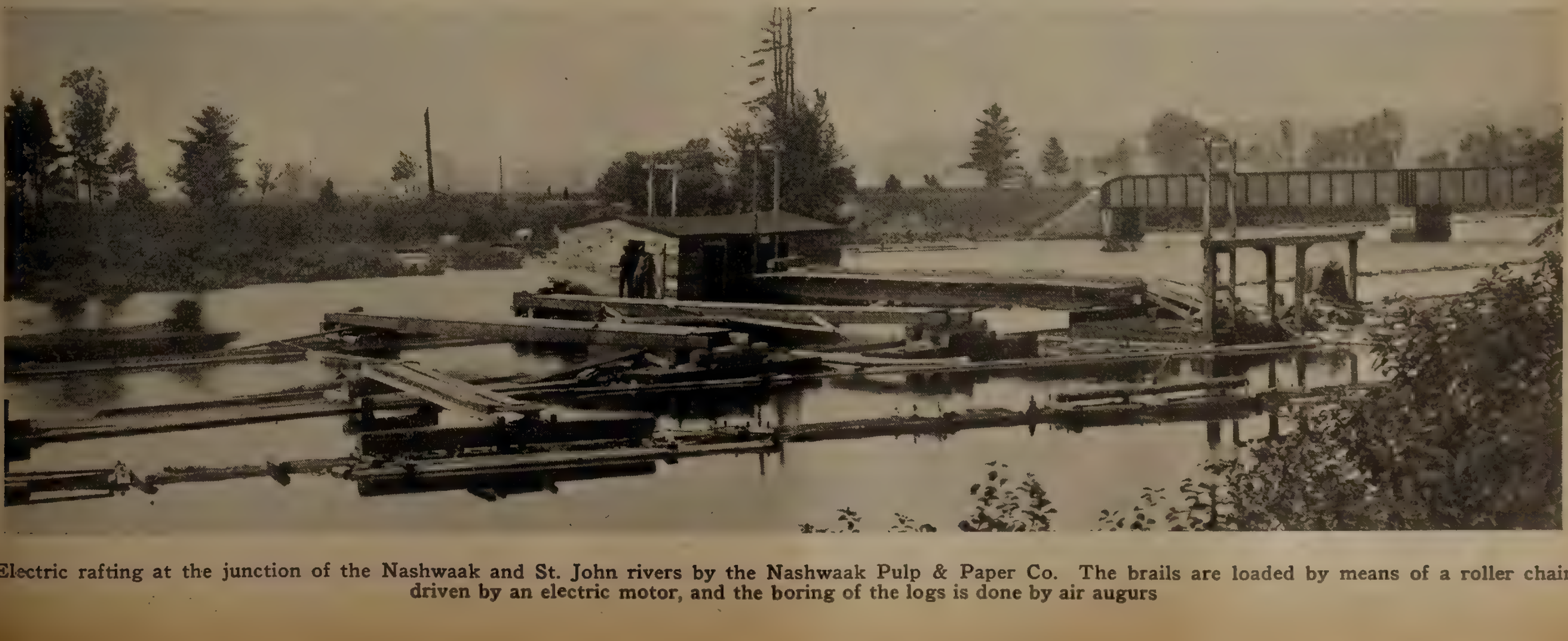
During the past season an average of 10,000 pieces per working day of nine hours was made, with a record day of 13,000 pieces which was made under ideal working conditions, both of water and tide. The men engaged at the rafting ground are quartered in a large bunk house, with a recreation room downstairs, a short distance from the eating house.

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company's lumber cut on the Nashwaak river will be about fifty per cent more than was anticipated some weeks ago and will be three times as great as that of last year.

Contracts have been completed and all the operators' crews are now in the woods with fifteen million feet the amount of lumber which their season's work shouid produce. Some weeks ago it was said the company's cut would be ten million feet, but contracts had not been completed at that time.

Last winter's cut for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Copmany on the Nashwaak was only about five million feet, but the company actually rafted about eighteen million feet of logs last summer at their booms at Lower St. Marys, a complete cleanup of all the streams having been made by the driving crews on the Nashwaak last spring when large quantities of old logs were brought out.

While the last of the crews went into the woods on the Nashwaak a few days ago, there has as yet been no decision reached by the company, it is understood, as to the logging operations for their mill at Blackville, although an early decision is expected in view of the visit to New Brunswick recently of some of the chief executives and financial men of the company.



Electric rafting at the junction of the Nashwaak and St. John rivers by the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. The brails are loaded by means of a roller chain driven by an electric motor, and the boring of the logs is done by air augurs

Lumbermen Hear Talk on Business Problems

Stirring Address Delivered Before Wholesalers by Mr. Stewart Who Points out Need of Cheaper Freight Rates and Increased Emigration to Canada —Mr. Dudley Wins Golf Trophy

Unusually interesting and instructive from every standpoint was the monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on October 20th. The attendance was large and the proceedings were marked by an able and convincing address on "Canadian business problems," by J. F. M. Stewart, Toronto, president of Stewart, Scully, Limited. He is also a director of a number of leading financial and industrial organizations and is on the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Stewart dealt with several matters affecting Canadian progress and referred particularly to the need of cheap transportation rates throughout the Dominion. He gave several instances of where the present income tax was not in the best interests of the development of the country, and referred particularly to agriculture being the great basic industry. It was only as the farmers prospered, that the country would develop and expand. Mr. Stewart also dwelt upon the need of men of wealth in Canada, who would spend their money and not be driven away by the high taxation which prevailed. There should be brought to the Dominion people of the right sort who would make good settlers and develop our natural resources. The Canadian commercial agents in the twenty different countries represented were doing a splendid work in seeking to enlarge the export trade of this Country.

In opening, Mr. Stewart said this gathering of representatives of the lumber industry was one which, according to a general report, did not require "bucking up." The day for fair business in the lumber industry had returned much more quickly than in many other lines of activity; in fact there were quite a few industries not back to normal or to a profit-making basis, so it was probably good once in a while to stop and think of the troubles of some of our fellow business men. Conditions as they were in the dark days early in 1921 have not everywhere disappeared, but, generally speaking, the last eighteen months had with slight reactions been a period of business progress, and one industry after another was getting back to normal. "On the whole," said Mr. Stewart, "we have good reason to be proud of Canada to-day." He added that the latest summary of business conditions was a press letter of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which was sent out about the middle of October in which it was announced that there had been a marked improvement in many lines, and as compared with last year much better business was being done. The outlook, too, is hopeful and people generally anticipate that 1923 will be a prosperous year.

Canada's Trade on Right Side

The speaker then read a number of detailed reports from manufacturers of lumber, cement, confectionery, gloves, electrical appliances, paint, corsets, roofing material, automobiles, sheet metal, trunks, lithographing, hardwood flooring and other goods. Continuing Mr. Stewart said in part:—

"These reports are better illustrated by a glance at out national trading account" continued Mr. Stewart. "In September 1920 our imports were $20,730,000 in excess of our exports; in 1921 our imports $1,660,000 in excess but in 1922 our exports were $11,274,000 ahead of our imports. Our exports for the six months ending September show a favorable balance of $24,317,000. Glancing over worldwide conditions we find customs tariffs increased against us in a great many countries and particularly so in our natural market the United States. We find, too, the purchasing power of the people in many countries substantially reduced and in others practically eliminated. In the face of these two outstanding barriers we have gone ahead slowly but surely till we have a real credit balance and have the United States dollar at a fraction discount.

"Underlying this recovery there must be a real National foundation which is strong and permanent. Three of our great basic assets are our people, our wealth, and our Government. Most of us can yet trace our lineage to the British Isles, and we carry with us an abundant faith and a bulldog tenacity, which does not know defeat. Our fellow-Canadians of French extraction are steady and hardworking, and in the province of Quebec where they are centred, they have by careful and wise Government, developed an economic position for themselves which many much larger units of Government might look to with envy. I am a great admirer of the Canadians in Quebec province and believe they are intensely loyal. Standing unitedly for Canada, we cannot go far wrong.

"Next is our national wealth in farm lands, forests, fisheries, mines and water powers and about which we know so much or so little that nothing can even temporarily unsettle our confidence in our future economic greatness.

"And for a third asset I would put our form of Government. Based on the mother of parliaments and giving each and all an equal share of responsibility, it has stood the test, and we pass from one leader to another with the occasional howl of the extreme partisan, but always in matters of national importance, safety and progress, we have been blessed with strong and sane administrators.

Farmers and the Wheat Yield

"Our greatest industry is farming. We take magnificent crops and agricultural prosperity in our own province as a matter of course, but during the crop season in Western Canada, we look in our daily papers to find what the prospects are for wheat. This year the western provinces are marketing a magnificent crop, but notwithstanding this, the farmer has not made much money. This harvest will not put the West on its feet. It will help enormously but the farmers' liabilities carried over from seasons of poor crops and the high costs and low prices of this year's crop, does not leave a profit that will put the West where we would like to see it. The world demand for wheat used to be figured on the requirements of the importing nations, but today it is not what they need but what they can pay for, for that is all-important. Today's price of wheat shows pretty conclusively that all the wheat has been grown that the world can pay for, otherwise it would command a higher price. I agree with many arguments and speeches we have heard that we must have more immigrants to settle on our land. We have the land but we can only attract farmers by showing that farming is profitable.

"An increase of 2,000,000 people in ten years would be only a moderate addition to our population, but it would reduce our per capita debt 20%, it would increase our national production 25%, and would increase our railway earnings 25%. We must have these people and we must develop a bold policy to get them. We must not become a haven for people who are not likely to make good under Canadian conditions. The cost of getting people, large as it may be, will be small in comparison with their ultimate value to the country. When we get them here and on the land, we must keep them to produce at a profit.

High Freight Rates are Handicap

"One and perhaps the greatest handicap is freight rates. Wheat on the Winnipeg exchange at $1. does not meat the farmer gets $1. Out of this he has to pay freight, elevator and threshing charges. The freight from Edmonton to Port Arthur, for instance, is 26 cents per hundred pounds or 16.50 cents per bushel. This is a much lower charge than in 1921, but even yet it is a very big item. There have been instances of shipments of oats on which the sale price was not sufficient to pay the freight. Probably the railways cannot carry wheat any cheaper, but there is a general opinion that the wages paid to railway employees are out of line with wages paid to men doing similar work for other employers. There is also the opinion that railway wages are kept high by the strength of international labor unions. If this is the case it is economically wrong and should be corrected. This country of enormous distance must have the cheapest possible freight rates, not only for grain but for general merchandise, and one highly organized class of labor has no right to stifle the business of our whole country.

"The farmer's tax burden, too, should be made as light as possible. To do away with any taxes at present is well-nigh impossible, but I am strongly of the opinion that the farmer should be freed from the possibility of income taxes.

"The farmer is particularly concerned with the purchasing power of his wheat. In the long run it is not how much a bushel he receives for his wheat but how many bushels of wheat it takes to buy a binder, a suit of clothes, a pair of boots or whatever he may need. Take the relation of wheat to boots. A few years ago a reasonably good pair of boots could be purchased for $3.00, or, say, four bushels of wheat. This price went up and up until today it would, probably, be $9.00 or 12 bushels of wheat. Wheat may, owing to world conditions, be too cheap, and boots, owing to local as well as world conditions, may be too dear, but the fact remains that the spread between the value of the farmer's staple crop and a great many things he has to buy is too great and wheat must go up or commodities down, or in other words, values must more nearly approach before the farmer is again a money-maker. Take the cost of a house today and compare the cost in bushels with pre-war times and conservatively it would take 3,000 bushels to give the farmer the same home comfort that 1,500 bushels would give him formerly. I believe Western Canada needs the careful consideration of us all."

Presentation of Laidlaw Golf Cup

At the conclusion of his impressive address Mr. Stewart was accorded a hearty vote of thanks which was moved by A. C. Manbert and seconded by J. L. Campbell, in appreciative terms. H. J. Terry, chairman, presided at the meeting and kept everything moving in splendid order.

One of the features of the gathering was the presentation of the Laidlaw golf cup to Arthur N. Dudley. The silverware was won last year in the lumbermen's golf competition by Fred. V. Wilson, of the Canadian General Lumber Co. Mr. Wilson this year was a runner-up but in the final was defeated by Mr. Dudley, two up. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Lakeview Golf Club and Mr. Dudley of the Rosedale Golf Club.

In making the presentation Walter C. Laidlaw congratulated the victor on his splendid showing and the enthusiastic spirit in which he entered the game. Mr. Dudley, in accepting the cup, which he will hold for one year, made a neat reply, and a few words of felicitation were also added by A. E. Eckardt, who said that he would have won the prize for a certainty if Mr. Dudley had not gone South and practiced up for a month and a half last winter. The cup which is given by Mr. Laidlaw, becomes the permanent property of anyone who captures it three times. Mr. Wilson won it in 1921, Mr. Dudley takes it this year and there is much speculation as to who will coral the copper and silver premium in 1923, in view of the fact that more and more members of the lumber industry are becoming devotees of the links.

Canadian Lumbermen Prepare for Annual

Fifteenth Convention Will be Held in the Mount Royal Hotel on January 24-25 —Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Event—C.L.A. Directors Meet

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association has decided to become an incorporated body, and application will be made at once for a federal charter. This step has been in contemplation for some time and was finally agreed upon at a meeting of the directors held in Ottawa a few days ago.

It was announced by R. J. Young, assistant manager of the United Hotel Companies, that the new "Mount Royal Hotel," Montreal, where the fifteenth annual convention of the Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th, would be ready by that date and the management was looking forward with much interest to the gathering, which, it is expected, will be the largest in the history of the organization. Every preparation would be made for the reception of the lumbermen and their friends, and the Executive appointed Brig. Gen. White and George W. Grier, of Montreal, as joint chairmen of the Entertainment Committee, with power to choose the members of their own committee. The social features of the meeting will be very attractive and the banquet will be held on the night of Thursday January 25. Eminent speakers will be present at the function.

J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Dominion Air Board, asked that during the progress of the convention the Board be allowed about twenty minutes to present lantern slides, illustrating the work, scope and progress of aircraft in the matter of forest surveys and fire protection service. This was granted. It was explained that the Dominion Air Board is seeking closer co-operation with the various provincial governments and the lumbermen of the provinces in the matter of the use of aircraft, the federal authorities supplying men and the machines. It is hoped to widen the work done in the aviation field which is generally recognized as highly important and possessing great possibilities of expansion.

The first matter considered was the proposed Water Act of the Ontario government. This was discussed in various phases and left in the hands of the Legislative Committee, composed of Messrs. D. McLachlin, Arnprior; W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; Duncan McLaren, Toronto; D. McLeod, Kenora, and John Black (J. R. Booth) Ottawa. Sir H. K. Egan and Hon. George Gordon were added to the committee.

The Measurement of Logs

Another matter taken up was the recommendation which has been made to the Ontario Government by Judson F. Clarke, forestry adviser, in regard to the measurement of logs and the proposition that the Doyle rule which has been in use for many years, be eliminated. Before any radical step is made by the Ontario legislative authorities, it was thought that the lumbermen should be heard. After some discussion it was decided to draft a resolution, asking that Premier Drury and Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, receive a deputation of limit holders of the province to confer on this question, and it is probable that an interview with these gentlemen will take place.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Council has been agitating for larger compensation in the case of illness or accidents to workmen, requesting that the rate should be 100% during the time that employees are off duty instead of 66 2/3% of their regular wages which at present prevails in Ontario. It was decided that so far as the Eastern provinces are concerned, the question should be left with the members of the C.L.A. Executive, representing Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and in Ontario with the committee having this matter in charge. The members of the Executive will, of course, have the support and endorsation of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in whatever action may be necessary.

Relief of Northern Fire Sufferers

The relief of the fire sufferers in Northern Ontario and the plans that are going on for rebuilding operations were brought up. A great deal of lumber will be required and a resolution was passed which will be forwarded to the secretary of the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Association which is to the effect that the C.L.A. will extend the use of its machinery and various departments to assist in relieving the serious situation in the flame-swept area. The details of arrangement between the C.L.A. and the railways for forwarding necessary building material will, no doubt, be worked out on a satisfactory basis.

George W. Grier, Montreal **Brig. Gen. J. B. White, Montreal**
Joint Chairmen of Convention Entertainment Committee

The proposed standardization of grades of lumber which is receiving much attention on the other side of the line, was discussed, and it was thought that the proposition as at present submitted for uniform standard grading for all kinds of lumber in all localities in America was not feasible or practicable. No action was, therefore, taken on the matter.

R. L. Sargant, manager of the Transportation Department of the C.L.A., referred to the car shortage at the present time, particularly as existing in the East and the number of embargoes that had prevailed. The Department was doing its best to straighten out matters, and it was thought that the situation would improve from this out. The debit balance in regard to Canadian cars on United States lines in excess of United States cars on Canadian roads, which recently was 9,000 more than the usual excess, is gradually being decreased. It was also explained that the new Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, which will direct and control the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Northern and other lines, will, no doubt, make a decided improvement in the way of changing and consolidating terminal facilities, switching regulations, etc., and eliminate the double rates which have prevailed on certain hauls, making a through rate from one point to another where both roads are used.

Mr. Sargant stated that he would be very pleased to check freight bills for any members of the Association who felt that they had been overcharged on any shipments by transportation companies. He would be glad if more members would take advantage of this. Recently a member of the Association had sent in his freight bills covering the past few months, and he found that the lumberman had been overcharged on various shipments between $800 and $900. Mr. Sargant was successful in obtaining a refund for this amount.

A statement was presented, showing, while the Association is in a sound financial basis that more members are required. Special efforts will be made to induce more firms to come in at the attractive fees now obtaining. Any who join the C.L.A. at the present time will be given membership extending over the balance of this year and throughout 1923.

A. E. Clark, of Toronto, president of the Association, presided at the meeting and the following directors were present:— D. McLachlin, Arnprior; Brig. Gen. J. B. White, Montreal; G. C. Spragge, Toronto; Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N. S.; G. W. Grier, Montreal; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa; W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa. Sir H. K. Egan was also present on invitation.

Bathurst Co. Will not pay Compensation

The Bathurst Co., operating two sawmills and having under construction a new paper mill, has decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, the decision of the Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme court of New Brunswick being that the company must pay $20,800.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick levied a claim for that amount on the company, and this the company, through its president, Angus McLean, emphatically refused to pay. Mr. McLean states the Workmen's Compensation Board for New Brunswick is an inefficient and extravagant body. He asserts that the bulk of the money spent by the board and secured by levy on manufacturers and employers in general goes to the board for salaries and expenses, and that the money paid to those disabled while employed forms but a minor part of the total. He further states the Workmen's Compensation Board for New Brunswick is the most expensive body of the type in the world, and a burden on the employers.

The board through the chairman, J. A. Sinclair, instituted action in the King's Bench division against the Bathurst Lumber Company to recover the amount of the levy. Mr. Justice Barry decided that the company must pay the amount in full and added costs of the suit.

The case will be taken on appeal to the New Brunswick Supreme Court, and if necessary will be taken higher to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. The construction of the new paper mill at Bathurst was delayed by the dispute between the company and the board, but a start has been made on the erection of the plant. It is the belief of Mr. McLean that workers should be compelled to bear a burden of the cost of operating the board.

Settling Big Timber Limit Case

The million dollar case of Col. B. A. Scott, of Quebec, against the Quebec Development Company which is said to be associated the Duke interests of New York, and against Price Brothers, which was to have started in the Superior Court, recently, was suspended in view of the fact that negotiations have been initiated to settle the affair out of court.

The Quebec Development Company recently sold large timber limits and water powers in the Lake St. John district to the timber firm of Price Brothers, The sum involved in the transaction, it is understood, was in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars. Shortly after the deal was closed Col. Scott entered a suit to have the contract annulled, claiming that by an order-in-council of 1914, he was given the rights to certain of the water powers that were disposed of by the Duke-Price interests.

The case was to have been aired but the three parties got together and peaceful negotiations are now proceeding. The charge of Col. Scott is that there was "fraud and collusion" involved in the purchase, as he maintains that things were sold which belonged to him.

The Public and Forest Reserves

G. C. Piche, superintendent of forestry in connection with the Lands and Forests Department, presided over by Hon. Honore Mercier, in an interview with the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," said he was gratified to learn that the forest fires in the province of Quebec this spring, summer and fall on account of the unusual drought and carelessness of the hunters and fishermen, permitted to enter the woods, were not as destructive as was at first thought. He said that the fires were more numerous and with the exception of a few big ones, the remainder were fortunately small in comparison to expectations. He was unable at present to give an estimate in money values of the destruction, and would not be in a position to do so until the burnt areas were gone over and properly surveyed.

"But," added Mr. Piche, "the time has arrived when Canadian forest resources must come under scientific management, and it is up to the provincial governments to get busy in this direction without any loss of time. Every forest ranger besides should study meteorology. I intend to make a study of it as I have come to the conclusion that it is an absolute necessity in connection with forestry work. The public must be educated to understand that the forest resources of the province are a rich inheritance which must be conserved and protected on a scientific basis as well as safeguarded by changing valuable public-owned timber lands for worthless waste drastic laws against the careless hunter and settler whe sets fire to his bush without the care of consequence. There have been several thousand forest fires during the past summer in Canada, each one ex- of charcoal and firewood. The preponderance of campers and smokers' fires and the total devastation this year indicates the need of an

Saskatchewan Lumber Season Will be Big

The winter of 1922-23 will be one of the biggest lumbering seasons in the history of Northern Saskatchewan, if plans now being formed by lumber companies are carried through, officials of the Saskatchewan bureau of industries stated recently.

The bureau received a report from an agent in Prince Albert who has been surveying the lumbering prospects for the coming winter, and according to the expert, hundreds of men will be needed in the hinterland immediately after the freeze-up.

The treck of workers who spend the winter in the bush has already commenced, as far as that goes, and by the first snowfall will be upwards of 1,000 men in the lumber camps engaged in road making.

Men going into the camps now can get in much easier than after the freeze-up as they are transported by boat to within 10 or 15 miles of the first camp. After the boat services close for the year a lumberjack going into one of the nearest camps has to walk anywhere from 60 to 100 miles, and it's a difficult trip, too.

The Prince Albert expert, in his report stated.

The wages to be paid this year will be from $30 to $45 a month and board, as compared with $26 to $30 paid by the camps last year. The Pas Lumber Company will be needing from 1,400 to 1,500 men altogether. Blackburn and Hasselfield, Bannock; D. N. McDonald, Mistatin; Fritz-Stormant Lumber Company, Mistatin and Hudson Bay Junction and the White Poplar Lumber Company, Mistatin, will all require men just as soon as the snow comes. It will be a big season in the bush.

Great Output of Pines for Planting

An annual output of 10,000,000 young pines for planting on farm wood-lots and on county and township forestry plantations!

That is the mark which has been set for attainment by G. M. Linton, Superintendent of the Provincial Forestry Station recently established alongside the village of Orono, Ont. This includes a little over 150 acres and takes in one whole farm and parts of two other lots. So far most of the work done on the place has been of a preparatory nature, but a start has been made in actual planting as well. On a four-acre plot, cultivated to garden-like fineness of soil, 125,000 miniature pines, nearly all of them yearlings, have been set out. These are in rows, spaced three or four inches apart, and are as close in the row as onions grown for market. Before the work of fall planting ends it is expected that half a million of these little seedlings will have been planted, and, if the pace set is maintained, this expectation will be easily realized. One day recently three men set out 14,000. The best record, made at the St. Williams Station in Norfolk county, with four men in the gang, was 16,000.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY

Aerial survey showing the different stands of timber on limits of B.C. lumber company

The development of commercial flying showing hydroplane "Argus," landing at a western inland lake

Great raft of pulpwood logs and house boat en route to Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Espanola, Ont.

beautiful hedge holly in the front of the residence of W. J. Pendry, Victoria, B.C., showing a large fowl adorning the hedge

Skidway of pulpwood logs belonging to the Laurentide Co. of Grand Mere, Que.

Typical rural sawmill located near historic village of Shakespeare, in Perth County, Ont.

Hon. Mr. Cushing Gets Gold Watch

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Calgary, Alta.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, of Cushing Bros., Calgary, Alta., recently celebrated his seventieth birthday and was presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved. The ceremony took place at the annual picnic of the employees of the Calgary plant last month and was attended by over 260 persons. E. E. Fielder, manager of the plant, made the presentation on behalf of the employees of this extensive and progressive woodworking establishment. He referred to Hon. Mr. Cushing's exemplary career in business and as a public man and stated that Mr. Cushing had started thirty-seven years ago what is now a thriving industry, operating in four Western Canadian cities. He had won his present place in the commercial world by his own efforts and by his industry, perseverance, ability and integrity. Mr. Cushing was deeply affected by the mark of appreciation, and in the warmest terms thanked those who had remembered him. He reviewed some of the vicissitudes which he had experienced in building up his business, and intimated that there was nothing like sheer tenacity and hard work to ensure success. Hon. Mr. Cushing has been mayor of Calgary, a city councillor, a volunteer fireman in the old days, and later Minister of Public Works in the Alberta cabinet. He was born in Arthur Township, Wellington County, Ontario in 1852 and raised on a farm there. He engaged in building for several years, and going to Alberta in 1883, established two years later the present business of Cushing Bros., Limited, the largest industry in the sash, door and general woodworking line in Western Canada. Mr. Cushing was elected to the Alberta Legislature for Calgary in 1905 and appointed Minister for Public Works in the Rutherford Government the same year. He resigned the portfolio in 1910 and was the first to make the ownership of telephones part of the policy of the administration. Mr. Cushing is a member of several important boards, not only at home but in connection with the Methodist Church and its movements, and was a delegate from Alberta to the recent session of the General Conference held in the Metropolitan church, Toronto.

Newsy Paragraphs in the Lumber Industry

Sault Ste. Marie is endeavoring to secure a branch of the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., and a strong effort is being made in this direction.

L. D. Barclay, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Toronto, Chas. C. Burgess, of Robert Bury & Co., Toronto, have gone on a deer-hunting expedition in the Haliburton district.

The Kingston Road Lumber Co., Toronto, of which F. J. Cummings is president, intend opening a yard at corner of Burton and North Yonge Sts., Toronto, on the premises formerly occupied by the Burnaby Lumber Co. The new yard will possess planing mill facilities and will carry a large stock of building material.

Attempting to remove a belt from a revolving wheel at the Pigeon River Lumber Company's planing mill at Port Arthur, Ont., Jacob Neim, age 39 was caught in the machinery, whirled on to a steel table, in which was running a crosscut saw, and so badly injured that he died a few hours later.

Glen Allen, of the firm of Allen Bros., Sunderland, Ont., recently purchased the interests of his brother, Frank B. Allen, in the lumber, planing mill and contracting business carried on by them. The firm report that the past season has been a very successful one.

A Toronto lumberman who recently returned from an extended inspection trip along the line of the Canadian National Railways from Sudbury West, reports that the cut of white pine during the coming winter will be larger than last year. Spruce also will be logged on a considerably bigger scale, but from present indications the cut in jack pine will be short of that of 1921-22. Most of the lumber companies are getting more employees now and the camps are more fully manned than they have been owing to a large number of harfesters and others returning from the West.

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., report the following sales recently:—2 No. 4 W. Suction centrifugal pumps for the Abso-Pure Co., Hamilton; 10 small triplex Power pumps for the Dominion Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, Ont.; No. 4 belt-driven centrifugal pump for H. F. Routley, Toronto, new duplex pump for Standard Paving Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.; triplex power pump for Vipond-North-Thomson Mines, Timmins, and a number of pumps have also been ordered for the Essondale Asylum, Vancouver. These comprise a pair of 8 x 10 x 12 Simplex vacuum pumps, mounted on one sub-base; an automatic feed pump and receiver equipment, using motor driven centrifugal pump; and two motor driven centrifugal circulating pumps.

In the Charlotte County circuit court, held recently at St. Andrews, N. B., an interesting case was heard before Judge Crocket. Alex. Davis was charged with wilful damage to personal property which was in the shape of saw logs and saws. After an examination of several persons the judge would not admit admissions made by the accused and the crown attorney said that in view of the judge's decision, refusing to admit the admissions, he would not call any further witnesses for the Crown, and asked that the court direct the jury to acquit the accused, which was done.

A large party of newspaper publishers from the Western States have inspected the new mill of the International Paper Company at Three Rivers. The party were conveyed from Montreal to Three Rivers in the company's yacht, and afterwards visited the city of Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre. On returing to Montreal the publishers were entertained at a dinner at the Windsor Hotel. In discussing the price of newsprint some of the party stated that they were satisfied that the manufacturers had taken a reasonable attitude in fixing the price.

J. C. Scofield, Windsor, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and H. Boultbee, of Toronto, secretary of the organization, were in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 25-26-27, attending the sixth annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. The gathering was one of the most successful and representative in the history of that body and the delegates were splendidly entertained. Every feature of the convention was well managed and a number of valuable papers were read. The discussions were interesting and instructive.

George H. Millen, president of the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Que., celebrated his 84th birthday on October 23rd and was the recipient of hearty congratulations by many friends from various parts of Canada. Upon his arrival at the office of the company Mr. Millen found British and American flags unfurled in his honor from the mastheads over the different mills and factories of the company, and he was surrounded by as many of the staff as could possibly crowd into his office. Mr. Millen was presented with a congratulatory and eulogistic address by S. S. Cashman, one of the senior members of the firm, and a basket containing 84 American Beauty roses, one for each year of his life. In acknowledging the pleasure he felt at the tokens of esteem from his employees, Mr. Millen said that he never felt better in his life than he did today, and reminded them that in December he would celebrate his diamond wedding anniversary with Mrs Millen, with whom he had yet to have his first quarrel in sixty years of happy married life.

Northern Firms Get Pulpwood Limits

The Hawk Lake Lumber Co., of Montieth, and John Keivu of Port Arthur are successful tenderers for pulpwood concessions, the former company having purchased 40½ square miles of forest in Shackleton township. Keivu has bought a small pulp concession in Thunder Bay, the south half of lot 2, in the seventh concession of Gorham, comprising 160 acres.

The Hawk Lake Company, according to contract, will pay $1.80 per cord for spruce; for other pulpwood 85 cents per cord. For large spruce and poplar on the property it is paying $3.80 per thousand. Keivu is paying $3.05 per cord for spruce and $1.75 per cord for other pulpwood.

Eddy Company says Assessment is Too High

At a meeting of the Hull Board of Trade in Hull, Que., called to discuss the increased assessment on the E. B. Eddy plant, John F. Taylor, secretary of the company, appeared and stated that the company considered the raising of the assessment from $2,000,000 to $7,000,000 unjust, and that if the city of Hull did not see fit to reduce this amount to around $5,000,000. the Eddy Company would take the matter to court for adjustment. He stated also that the company had started work on a new match plant in the city limits, and that on receipt of the notice of the increase, the work was suspended and will remain suspended until the assessment matter is settled.

He explained that the company could easily locate this new building outside of the Hull city limits. He also read a number of letters from towns in Ontario offering free sites and exemption from taxes if the company would build the plant there.

"Think of Those that Produced Your Lumber"

What the Men and Operators are Up Against—Graphic Story of White Pine Tree from Its Birth One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago to the Day that it was Converted into Deals and Good Sound Stock of Various Grades—How Men Resemble Monarchs of the Forest

By A. O. Fisher, Barrie, Ont.

One hundred and fifty years ago this particular tree of which we write sprang into existence.

One blustery day a strong wind blew through the forest and dislodged the cones from a lofty pine, and, in falling, the seeds that were protected by the cone, were loosened and liberated and carried by the wind until their flight was arrested by encountering a hillock, bush or stone. The seed of our tree found sanctuary at the base of a small boulder where it remained undisturbed and was washed into the soil by autumnal rains which followed and germination followed that next spring. By the following autumn it had grown but little, but it has assumed enough small tufts of needles that it could be identified as a very young pine.

Surrounded as it was with a growth of large trees and where many of the trees had reached maturity, the existence of the young pine was precarious, endangered constantly by falling dead limbs during a period of heavy wind storms when many of the matured monarchs of the forest would be uprooted and crash to the ground, the danger to our young shrub was almost prevalent.

Time passed until the shrub had attained the dignity of a tree, with a diameter of six inches; and from that time forward its growth was rapid and noticeable. At this stage of its growth, its bark was clean and smooth, the top well balanced with thrifty branches and a thick foliage of needles. It was a perfect speciman of a vigorous young pine tree, with none of the ills to mar its life such as many of its fellows suffered. It had no symptons of punk or ground rot. Later in life it would have reached a height of seventy or eighty feet, shake might develop through exposure to intense frost or through swaying in heavy winds.

And Now Comes the Lumberman

One hundred and fifty years have passed in the life of our tree, the forest in which it grew has been sold to a lumberman whose mills are three hundred miles distant by river and lake from where the pine tree grew. Before purchasing the limit, the mill owner had men travel the ground and estimate the quantity of timber standing. Finding the quantity and quality satisfacory, the timber was bought. The buyer decided he would take out logs on a portion of the limit that season and the trees selected included our tree.

To work the limit, it was necessary to cut a road through the bush sixty miles long, extending from the nearest railroad track to the point where camps would be built. This road passed over steep rocky hills and through swamps and valleys, and was designed for carrying provisions for men and teams while logging. When the road was finished men and teams with equipment and with provisions were dispatched to build camps and stables. Men and teams were engaged all that fall and for some time that winter cadging provisions over this road. With sleighing, this work was not so arduous, but in the fall season with muddy roads and soft swampy places, the work was difficult and could not have been accomplished by anyone but good seasoned lumbermen.

Work went on as usual in that backwoods camp that fall and winter. There were periods of rain and sleet in the fall; the men working each day whether the weather was fine or foul. The log makers were turning in a good count each night and the skidding gang were keeping up their end. A new gang had arrived and they were set to work cutting the main roads which extended from the skidways and terminated at the river bank where the logs would be dumped when the season came for hauling. These main roads were well made and wide; trees grubbed close to the ground, the earth levelled of knolls, all hills graded down; all this in preparation for making ice roads for hauling. These ice roads later in the season would be made at night, when the temperature would range around 25 to 45 below zero. Men and teams would be engaged in this with a sprinkling device from sunset to sunrise.

The Log Makers on the Scene

We are now coming to our tree again, the great event of its one hundred and fifty year life. The log makers had for a number of days felled the trees in its vicinity and the day had arrived when they approached our tree. The chopper took a look up the trunk to see which way it leaned and of the three directions in which it could be felled, he decided on the one in which, in his opinion, it could be sawn up more easily and at the same time leave the sawn logs in good shape for the skidding gang, whose work will follow. Having made his choice, the chopper of the gang cut a notch eight inches deep with his axe into the front of the tree and the sawyers engaged the back of the tree with their cross-cut saw. In a few minutes our monarch of the forest, which has stood sturdily against wind and storm for a century and a half, had fallen prostrate to the ground. The chopper marked the lengths of logs for the sawyers and in a few more minutes our tree was sawn into log lengths, thus losing its identity as a tree.

From now on in this narrative we will deal with the largest log, which on account of the age of the tree, was very large. Soon after the sawyers were through with their work, the skidding gang came. A trail from the logs to the skidway was made, and the logs drawn to skidway with team where they were piled awaiting the later season of ice and snow when they would be loaded on sleighs, hauled to the river bank and dumped.

Going to Work Under Shining Stars

We have omitted to mention in this that all the men engaged in the work to which we have referred, were each morning aroused from their slumber early enough to reach their work in time to commence at the first break of day, going to work with the stars shining. Work was continued each day until night, with a brief period of rest at noon when a hasty meal would be had of pork and bread; frozen bread, if the weather was very cold, and this washed down with smoky tea made over an open fire in the bush. The return journey at night to camp was made by starlight as best they could over the rough rocky trails they travelled.

The log of the tree of which we have written has a good heart; if it had not, no No. 1 deals would have been obtained from it. Had its heart been bad, the production would have been No. 2 culls and scoots.

Perhaps in this respect men are like trees. If they have a good heart the good side of their character will be most in evidence and from such men one would expect and receive a good square deal. But and if their heart is not right, their dealings with their fellows will show streaks of punk, which is, as every lumberman knows, a very bad defect, which defect when found in boards among the better grades, is promptly culled and rejected.

In due season came frosty days and nights when the work of icing roads was commenced and finally completed in readiness for the sleigh-haul to the river bank. That winter was ideal for logging as there was a continual period of frost, no thaws to break up the roads, and in the spring all logs were delivered to the water edge.

With early spring came the breaking up of the ice-bound river. Men were engaged rolling the logs off the banks into the stream. The larger logs—and this includes that largest log of ours—required extra disagreeable work on account of the size. They had to be rolled far into the stream before they would float. This work was done by the driving gang in the icy waters with large thick cakes of ice floating in the river.

In a few weeks the logs were all in the water; the flood was on and all logs going merrily onward towards the lake. but before they had reached the lake, at the foot of a rapids the logs piled into a jam. This entailed more work for the men in the icy waters, and to loosen those logs to get them on their way, men were compelled to work for days in water to their armpits. Added to this discomfort was the constant danger of the logs breaking suddenly loose and crushing the workers among the seathing, tossing mass.

Nicely Balanced on Some Obstruction

The jam was finally broken, but this large log of ours had a very disagreeable habit of running aground on a rock or boulder or submerged log when occasion offered. The men would loosen the log and have it going, but the going was not for long. They would find it further down the river nicely balanced on some obstruction and would again have to take to the water to get it started.

Finally the whole drive reached the lake where it was boomed into rafts to be towed hundreds of miles to the mills.

There is always a chance of a storm arising on the lake and the angry waters washing the logs out of the retaining booms or the booms giving way when the logs would be scattered over the water at the mercy of wind and storm and carried in all directions. In such case recovery of twenty-five per cent would be a fair estimate. Thus seventy-five per cent of the cost of labor of sawing, skidding, hauling and driving, as well as the initial cost of the timber, would be a total loss to the operator. These booms were towed safely to the mill without mishap.

Men had worked all winter in the mill repairing and improving and had it in shape for a good start, and a few days after the logs were delivered to the mill, the work of sawing them began. The logs were sawn into size of stock to which they were best adapted. Small sawn logs suitable for stair material would be cut into 1¼ x 10 and 12 and 1½ x 10 and 12. Large sound logs showing no knots when the slabs were sawn off, would be cut into lumber for exportation or into material intended for sash and doors. Other smaller logs would be found suitable for flooring, shelving base and other material used in the erection and finishing of houses.

The butt log of ours turned out well and fulfilled the promise it made when it was but six inches in diameter. It measured thirty-eight inches at the top end. It was a perfectly sound log with a good sound heart, no ground rot, no shakes, no punk. It produced thirty per cent number one deal and the balance good sound stock of various good grades.

We have written of the hazard of the men lumbering in the woods; we have told of the hard, strenuous life and the continual risk of the drivers; we have not written of the cost of equipment for bush, river and mill.

We have told of the possible loss of a season's work by storm and wind; we have not told of the possible loss by fire of the winter and summer's work when the lumber is sawn and piled in the yard to drop. These dangers of life and danger from storm and fire are always present in the production of lumber from tree to yard.

Some Things Told—Some Not

Mr. Retailer, or rather Mr. Exacting Retailer, to be precise, and to distinguish you,—for there are not many of your kind,—I have endeavored to illustrate to you what the men and operators are up against in producing lumber for you to sell or manufacture. The next time you feel like taking out a microscope to search for defects in the carload you bought, with your vision impaired and your sense of right distorted, in view of a possible rebate, again I say, think of those that produced your lumber.

The log of the tree of which we have written had a good sound heart. If it had not, no number one deals would have been obtained from it. Had its heart been bad, the production would have been number two culls and scoots.

Perhaps in this respect men are like trees. If they have a good heart the good side of their character will be most in evidence and from such men one would expect and receive a good square deal. If their heart is not right, their dealings with their fellows will show streaks of punk, which is, as every lumberman knows, a bad defect, and if found in boards among the better grades, is promptly culled and rejected.

What More Uniform Methods of Grading Will Do

A large saving to the lumber and wood using industries in the adoption of a practicable plan of standardization and simplification now being submitted in tentative form by the Central Committee on Lumber Standards, for the consideration of the associations in the lumber industry is forecasted in a statement by Wilson Compton, secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.

At the same time the market for different species of lumber will be greatly broadened and stabilized; and the consumer will be able to satisfy his requirements more economically and satisfactorily, with a greater range of selection and with adequate assurances of quality. Much preventable waste will be eliminated in manufacture, consumption and transportation. Mr. Compton's statement follows:—

"On October 3 at the beginning of a series of conferences in Washington, between the Secretary of Commerce and the Central Committee on Lumber Standards, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association turned over to the newly created Central Committee, representing the entire lumber trade, all the information compiled from its three years' investigation of lumber standards.

At the first meeting of the American Lumber Congress in 1919, the action by the lumber trade was taken in the direction of greater uinformity in grading rules and lumber sizes. The Engineering Bureau of the Bureau of Lumber Economics of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has since then made a thorough study of lumber sizes and methods of grading and inspection from both the engineering and economic standpoint. A large volume of useful information thus made available is now in the hands of the Central Committee on Lumber Standards and has been made the basis of its forthcoming report of suggestions to the 150 or more constituent organizations in the lumber trade which that Committee represents.

Saving a Quarter of a Billion

A possible annual saving to the lumber industry alone of a quarter of a billion dollars is calculated to be possible through simplification of certain trade practices and through the avoidance of other forms of preventable waste in the manufacture and distribution of the lumber product.

Three specific measures of lumber standardizations are now prominently before the lumber trade; first, greater standardization of sizes; second, greater uniformity in methods of grading; and third, the establishment of effective means for the application of standard sizes and standard grades.

Great progress has been made in each of these three fields. If the consumer will refrain from demanding that the producer put into a given piece of lumber a larger quantity of raw material than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which the lumber is used; and if the producer will refrain from thinning his lumber to a point which impairs its usefulness, then both producer and consumer can be accommodated with a lumber product of maximum utility consistant with minimum cost. Great progress has been made in this direction.

Greater uniformity in methods of lumber grading is equally important and involves in the long run perhaps an even greater potential saving to the lumber trade. A sound system of lumber grading has for its purpose to meet most efficiently the needs and the convenience of the consumer within the limits imposed upon the producer, in the quality of his timber; his conditions of manufacture and the cost of transportation from mill to market. As an increasing number of the kinds of lumber are competing for the same use in the vast central consuming markets, it is to the obvious advantage of the consumer to have the similar grades of these competing species of lumber as nearly uniform as practicable. A greater approach to uniformity and equivalence of grades as between competing species is of equal advantage to the producer, inasmuch as it would greatly increase the potential field of consumption of his particular product.

Official Association Inspection Service is rapidly being made available to the lumber trade, producer, distributors and consumers. This distinct step in progress is due directly to the recent discussions of lumber standards throughout the trade during the past several months. Definite progress also has been made in the demonstration not only of the practicability but of the economy and usefulness of the quality—or grade—marking of lumber. Definite suggestions of both Association Inspection Service and grade marking have been submitted by the Central Committee on Lumber standards to its constitution associations for their criticism and consideration. If as is therein suggested, the lumber trade will unite upon specific standard sizes and upon more uniform methods of lumber grading; and if Official Association Inspection Service, supplemented by arbitration; by grade marking, if found practicable, and by the use of tally cards showing piece tally by grades in carload shipments, is agreed to by the lumber trade as suitable means for insuring the rigid application of the grading rules, a great saving to producer, distributor and consumer and a condition of greater stability in the lumber trade, will have been accomplished.

Veteran Head of Live Firm Still Going Strong

Reuben Truax Has Been 46 Years in the Manufacturing Business in Walkerton—How Industry has Expanded from Small Plant to Its Present Large Proportions

Reuben E. Truax, Walkerton, Ont

During the course of his busy life R. E. Truax, ex M.P., of Walkerton, Ont., is a man who has done many things and done them well. Recently he celebrated his 75th birthday and he is still active in business, aggressive in the interests of his town and very much on the job in his extensive sash and door factory. The new plant, which was built eight years ago, was lately extended by the addition of a large stock room and offices, 60 x 100 feet, of solid brick construction. The buildings are entirely of one storey and cover a large area. One of the most interesting pictures in the literature of the firm is an illustration of the original plant operated by Mr. Truax from 1876 to 1914, and the spacious structures occupied to-day, enabling the firm to turn out all kinds of doors, sash, columns, mouldings, pedestals, outside and inside folding blinds, cabinets, etc.

Mr. Truax has resided in Walkerton ever since he was able to toddle, although his native place was Montreal. He has held many positions of importance and influence in the county town of Bruce, being reeve and mayor for several years. He has also sat for seventeen years in the Ontario Legislative Assembly and about ten years in the House of Commons at Ottawa. A little over two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Truax celebrated their golden wedding and were the recipients of congratulations from friends on all sides. Mr. Truax has one son and several daughters, his son, Harry E., being superintendent of the plant and his son-in-law, George H. DeWit Martyn, looking after production and shipments.

Mr. Truax is one who has risen from the ranks of the hardest day labor up to a captain of industry. Fifty-five years ago he built a dam across the Saugeen River for Noxon Bros., now of Ingersoll, Ont. It was an old wooden structure but the work was well done. It stood the test of time and was replaced four or five years ago by a concrete dam for part of the distance, and the remainder of the dam was completed this fall under the direction of Harry E. Truax. Mr. Truax, Sr., drawing the plans. The work was carried out by day labor and a splendid job was executed.

Mr. Truax some years ago acquired the water rights on the Saugeen River for a mile and a quarter up the stream and there is an abundance of water for furnishing power to his own industries as well as to other concerns. With the new dam the firm can develop 900 h.p. They use 250 h.p. in their own factory and another industry uses 100 h.p.

There are several unique features in connection with the construction of this dam. One is that it points down stream. The dam crosses the Saugeen at a width of 415 feet and the newly-completed structure is 198 feet, 6 inches. The dam is 9 feet high with 32-foot base. On its crest at regular distances are holes for holding the splash-boards which are 9 inches in height. The new portion of the concrete dam is 9 inches lower than the old part in order to take care of the slush and anchor ice in the fall and the high water in the spring. There is a sluice-way at one end of the new dam where the usual stop-locks are installed. 300 h.p. can be developed at this point but it is not needed at the present time. The raceway to the mill provides 600 h.p.

The extensive industry of Mr. Truax's firm is operated entirely by waterpower, the drive shafts over the two, 60-inch waterwheels making 160 revolutions per minute, while the main line drive runs at 250 feet per minute.

Of the extensive operations of the firm, little need be added except to state that business was never better than it is at the present time and all departments are operating to capacity. The plant is a most modern one and is well lighted and well laid out. The routing of the material through the factory is direct and economical and the capacity is about 200 doors a day, the materials used in their construction being California white pine, West Virginia chestnut, Georgia pine, B.C. fir, whitewood and California redwood. One of their most attractive and serviceable doors is the solid chestnut. The company make a specialty of flat and raised panel doors with bead and cove sticking in white pine, Georgia pine, chestnut and fir.

A sawmill is operated by Mr. Truax every spring to accommodate a large number of customers who have done business with the firm for years. The farmers bring in their logs which are sawn up into whatever thickness of lumber is desired. The company also operate a planing mill and lumber yard in Hanover. The retail business of R. Truax, Son & Co. is comparatively small when the large volume done in the wholesale end is taken into consideration.

The firm is one of the most solid and progressive in Ontario.

The extensive woodworking plant of R. E. Truax, Son & Co., at Walkerton, Ont.

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

A. Fenton, of the Riordon Company, Limited, Montreal, has returned from a week's visit to New York.

H. B. Ellis, of the Garrettson-Ellis Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., has been on a business trip to Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B.

J. H. Lane, representing Montague L. Myer, Limited, London, England, recently visited Montreal in connection with the shipment of lumber purchased from the British Government.

One of Norfolk county's pioneer residents, William Randall, of Charlotteville, Ont., died recently aged ninety-two. He spent most of his long life in the county and was for many years engaged in the early lumber industry in Norfolk.

The plant of the Westminster Paper Mills at New Westminster, B. C., is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected that the mill will be in operation by December 1st. Good progress is being made in the installation of the machinery.

One timber berth, No. 36, five miles southeast of McGivney Junction south of the Trancontinental Railway, containing ten square miles, was sold recently at public auction at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., to W. S. Anderson & Co., at the upset price of $20 per square mile in addition to stumpage.

The lumber cut in the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., of St. John, N. B., will be about three times as great as that of last year. Contracts have been completed and all the operators' crews are now in the woods with 15,000,000 feet of logs as the objective for the season's work.

"The Quebec Chronicle," which was formerly controlled by the late Major General Watson, has been sold, in accordance with the provision of the latter's will. The purchasing interests, which comprise a group in which is said to be Sir Wm. Price, of Price Bros. & Co., are reported to have completed the deal.

The next meeting of the wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held on Friday November 17th when an address will be given by Rev. Canon Cody of St. Paul's (Anglican) Church, Toronto, on "Canadian Citizenship,—Some of Its Obligations and Privileges." Canon Cody is an impressive speaker who will be heard with much pleasure.

J. G. Scott, if Quebec City who has been active in the lumber and transportation business in that province for many years, and is a former president of the Quebec Board of Trade, is being mentioned as a member of the Canadian National Directorate to meet the wishes of the district of Quebec that it have a representation on the Board.

W. F. McColm, B. Sc. F. (U. N. B.,) of North Esk Boom, Northumberland Co., has resigned his position with the New Brunswick Forest Service to take a responsible position in the forestry department of Price Brothers & Co., of Quebec. J. F. Jones has resigned his position as forest ranger with the New Brunswick Government to go with the Doaktown Lumber Company.

One of the largest transfers in the timber limit line took place recently when 300 square miles of white pine holdings on the Onaping and Spanish Rivers in Northern Ontario was sold by Graves, Bigwood & Co., to the Hope Lumber Co., of Thessalon. The holdings, which have just changed hands, are among the last stands of white pine to be found in that part of the country.

Lumber and flour interests throughout Canada are up in arms at the insinuations made by the management of the British Empire Exhibition that they cannot get Canadian lumber sufficiently good for the erection of the fences around the exhibition at Dembley and for other lumber work, and that the Canadian flour is not available for making bread. It is likely that a special meeting of the council of the Montreal board of trade will be called to consider the affront which, it is claimed has been given to Canadian industries.

A recent despatch from Winnipeg Says—Several thousand bushmen will be required by the lumber manufacturers of Ontario west of tht Great Lakes this winter, according to estimates of the Employment Service of Canada. Several hundred are being sent to these camps each week and the demand is becoming more and more insistent. Depletion of stocks during the past summer owing to heavy building demands in Eastern Canada and the United States is responsible for the camps being put back on full strength again.

The fifty-foot steel stack of the False Creek Lumber Company at the foot of Oak Street, Vancouver, which, looked down on buzzing saws, roaring machines and a hundred men of three races manipulating giant piles of wood, now stands isolated above a desolation of twisted iron with tendrils of smoke still curling upwards from heaps of ashes. Swept by fire, the plant, worth $150,000 together with perhaps $75,000 worth of piled lumber, is a total loss.

It is understood that the Ontario Government is still looking for an administrator of timber affairs of the province, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report made some time ago by Judson F Clarke, forestry expert. The Government had its eye on one man, it is understood, who was offered a $10,000-per-year salary. His reply, however, was to the effect that he was receiving more in the position he was then occupying. In competition with private concerns, which are prepared to bid high for expert services, the Government deems itself at a disadvantage.

The International Timber Co., intends enlarging its plant at the mouth of the Campbell River, B. C., the site of the industry is known as "Campbelltown." New camps are being opened and railroad connections are being made so that the output of the company will be greatly increased in a short time. Within a few months the townsite of Campbelltown has changed considerably for the better as the installation of a sawmill and boat building plant has caused much activity in the locality. Three new dwellings have been built within the past month and a number of others will be finished before the new year.

C. Price-Green, of Toronto, Commissioner of the Canadian National Resources Board, in an address delivered recently before the Association of Canadian Advertisers, on Canada's development, emphasized the fact that Canada's resources were such as to enable her to be in a better position after the war than any other country. Business men, said he, were now agreed that a long period of prosperity faced them and among the advertising men especially had he found that note of optimism for the future. It was more noticeable than ever before, but if Canada was to reap the benefits of that prosperity, she must consider selected immigration and British immigration in order to maintain a creditable business balance.

The death took place recently of D. J. Clarke, of Joggins N. S., of which place he had been a resident for a number of years and was a public-spirited citizen. He was at different times connected with various lumbering interests, being for seven years associated with the late B. B. Barnhill, Two Rivers, N. S. For a time he was with the company of which the late Hon. A. R. Dickey was the head, operations being carried on in Halifax and Guysboro Counties. In civic matters the late Mr. Clarke, who was in the 63rd year of his age, was actively interested, being the first mayor of Joggins, which position he held for three terms, being elected by acclamation on each occasion. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

An interesting address was delivered by Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General of Ontario, before the Young Men's Business Club of the Toronto Board of Trade, in which the speaker said that the agreement with E. W. Backus had saved the town of Kenora which otherwise might have ceased to exist as it is only a lumbering centre. Mr. Backus was now busy erecting pulp and paper mills at Kenora and good progress was being made in the undertakings. If the Backus agreements had not been signed, the millions spent by that gentleman and his associates in the English River pulpwood limits would have been a dead loss. Mr. Raney said the Ontario Government had increased the freights on pulpwood to double those previously enforced and had brought about a lasting benefit to the residents of that district in cheap power.

S. D. Brooks, of the Powell River Co., Powell River, B. C., manufacturers of pulp and paper, spent a few days recently in Minneapolis. He states that trade in newsprint is good and that the Powell River Co. has developed a large and growing trade for their product in Australia. They carry on extensive logging operations to supply their mill with the raw material. Hemlock and spruce are used exclusively, with a preference for the latter wood. There are, he said, large stands of spruce timber further north and they have been drawing some on this source of supply. Logs brought this distance had to be securely bound in rafts and this expense, together with the towing charges, totaled not far fram $6 a thousand. The logs from the nearby timber would not cost for transportation on an average for towing and other expenses more than $2 a thousand.

The Porcupine fire in 1911 and what is known as the Claybelt disaster of 1916, were both due to land clearing fires started by settlers for the purpose of burning up the wooded debris of their farm lands, says, in part, a note issued by the Canadian Forestry Association, in which it is pointed out that "everyone recognizes the necessity of using fire for this purpose, but the operation is rendered highly dangerous unless closely supervised by government officers." No such burning should be allowed except where wind and heat conditions make it reasonably safe. The general public sentiment in Northern Ontario has always been in favor of a rapid burning off of the country, so as to clear land for farming and mining purposes. This, of cuorse, cannot be accomplishtd except at the cost of human life, and the destruction of millions of dollars of real property.

Widely known Eastern Lumbermen

W. K. McKean, Halifax, N.S.

W. K. McKean, president of the wholesale lumber and exporting firm of George McKean & Co., Limited, Halifax, and St. John, is widely known in the lumber arena in the Eastern provinces. After leaving college Mr. McKean spent seven or eight years in the Bank of Montreal where he acquired a knowledge of financial affairs which afterwards proved of much value to him. From the financial institution he went into partnership with his father, the late George McKean. They bought a property on the Gaspe shore in the province of Quebec. Mr. McKean built three or four mills and enlarged the holdings from its original size of one hundred square miles until he had over four hundred square miles. After six years of development he sold half of the limit at a good figure and started to develop the other half. After five more years he had the remaining portion in splendid shape and also disposed of it to advantage. From Quebec the subject of this reference entered the office at St. John and stayed there for two or three years when he went to look after the Gold River property in Nova Scotia which belonged to his father. He managed the holding successfully, spending part of his time there, and also supervising the office of the firm in New York City. Mr. McKean's father died in 1915 and the business was then incorporated under the name of George McKean & Co., Limited, W. K. McKean becoming president, which position he still occupies. The company has always been successful and at the time of the bad break in prices, a couple of years ago, it fortunately had a comparatively small amount of manufactured lumber on hand. W. E. Golding, of St. John, is vice-president of the company and George R. McKean is secretary-treasurer.

Fort William Company Made Fine Display

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Limited, of Fort William, Ont., of which E. Sutcliffe is the manager, recently installed equipment for re-saw work and expects to progress toward doing regular sawmill work in the near future. Mr. Sutcliffe reports that, considering the late season business is very good. They had a steady building programme all summer, which has kept up well. The mill and carpenter shop of the Kaministiquia Lumber Co., are also active and there are prospects of keeping them going all winter.

The company recently made an interesting exhibit at the fall fair in Fort William, which showed the progress of lumber from the bush to the finished building. There was a small section of a forest, a miniature lake, sawmill, lumber yard, barn, various farm buildings and a house under construction. The display was a winner and attracted much attention, and, according to reports heard on the street, was one of the best features of the fair.

Judgment Reserved in Suit Over Dam

Claiming that the defendant company had so interfered with the natural flow of the Mattagami River by the construction of the dam at Sandy Falls, that their sawmills near Timmins was flooded in the Spring of 1921, Samuel McChesney and Sons, lumbermen, sued the Northern Canada Power Co., for damages, the action being heard before Mr. Justice Orde, in the non-jury Supreme Court sittings at Haileybury. The case occupied two days of the Court's time. His Lordship reserved his decision.

During the hearing of the action it developed that the plaintiff's mill was erected on land which Mr. McChesney, sr., said he thought he owned, but which evidence proved was Crown lands, said to have been reserved for highway purposes. As a result of the flood complained of, the mill was closed down about two weeks and considerable damage was alleged to have been done to plaintiff's property. For the defence it was contended that the construction of the dam at Sandy Falls had improved the river by widening the channel.

Sandy Falls is nine miles below Timmins and between the McChesney mill and the dam, and less than a mile form the latter, are "indications of islands" which are declared to have been submerged to such an extent that a jam of logs coming down stream caught in the trunks of the trees, thus further blocking the river, Mr. McChesney declared that he had been assured that the "stop logs" would be taken out to let the water down. But plaintiff alleged that when he went later to the dam the "splash boards" were still in position, and four feet of water was going over the concrete top of the dam. Mr. McChesney described the dam as "a solid body of concrete from end to end without sluice gates for logs" but with a six foot slide on top for logs.

In the opinion of plaintiff the danger of flooding would have been lessened by the removal of the stop logs, and he said that no provisions had been made for lowering the water. When Mr. McChesney told Mr. Robertson his mill was partly on Crown lands, counsel declared the plaintiff as tresspassing and was "no more a licensee than we are, and we were there first." Mr. Slaght, however, contended plaintiff had "squatters righs."

The evidence for the defence was of a highly technical nature. Mr. Noble and Lynn J. Bevan, a hydraulic engineer, who reported in 1910 on feasibility of constructing a power plant at Sandy Falls, being the principal witness. The dam, in the opinion of Mr. Bevan, was of much more efficient capacity for passing water than was the river in its natural state. It was argued by the defence that the company were under an obligation to develop a certain amount of horse power and that they always had been there first with the flooding, so that they must have "some respectable rights and were not arrant wrongdoers, even against the crown" as Mr. Robertson put it. He claimed the flooding was caused by the log jam.

Nova Scotia Lumbermen Getting Busy

Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N. S., president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, says that definite plans for fall and winter operation in that province have not all been made as yet and that many operators are thinking about doing something and others have already got to work on a comparatively small scale. Definite plans will, however, be made early next month. Old lumber is getting pretty well cleaned up and although small quantities are to be seen at every railway siding, they are more or less culls, good lumber having been shipped out.

Newsy Briefs From the Busy East

Forest fires in the province, which were devasting valuable timber holdings, have been extinguished by recent rains. Reports reaching the Crown Land Department indicate that all of the fires have been extinguished and the situation is now satisfactory. Fires were reported from points along the North Shore, Plaster Rock, Chipman, Sunbury, on Sugar Loaf Mountain and other sections. The blaze, which occurred at mile 65, was the largest and most serious covering over a stretch from a mile to a half in length and width. As a result of these fires the province suffered thousands of dollars loss. The fires are thought to have been the result of carelessness on the part of hunting parties and it would not be surprising if drastic measures are meted out to prevent a re-occurrence.

Three timber berths were sold at the Crown Land Department office in Fredericton recently. There was competition in one sale, but this was not great. Six square miles on Canous River, eastern side of the St. Croix river, were sold to the applicant Patrick McMahon at the upset price of $20 a mile. Three square miles, on the head of Magundy stream in York County, were sold to Mrs. H. T. Wentworth at $2.50 a square mile. The applicant was J. Bell. Five square miles on Porcupine Brook, on the North Branch of the Oromocto river, were sold to the applicant George A Mott of Russiagornish. These lots are subject to a ten year extension of lease in 1923.

The railway strike in the United States was felt in the Maritime Provinces perhaps more so than in any other part of Canada. Many of the large lumber companies refused to take orders because of the uncertainty of being able to make shipments, while others cancelled orders for the same reason. The result of this is shown by a falling off in exports to the United States. In Fredericton alone the falling off was over $100,000 in comparison with the corresponding month in 1921.

L. S. Webb, of Fredericton, Deputy Chief Fire Ranger, addressed a meeting of the Rotary Club in St. John, October 9, in connection with "fire prevention week activities." He pointed out that the object of "fire prevention week" was to leave with the public a lasting realization of the enormity of Canada's fire waste and the necessity for more personal care in eliminating this waste. He said that in the last six months enough manufactured lumber was destroyed in the Province of New Brunswick to erect 1,000 houses.

The two-masted schooner Telumah, carrying a cargo of 1,500,000 laths from St. Martins to New York, was wrecked at St. Martins recently while starting out for her destination. The cargo was consigned to C. E. Hill, New York, and was salvaged.

Eddy Company Officials Pleased With Outlook

That Canada is about to enter a new era of prosperity in the immediate future is the opinion of Mr. J. T. Shirreff, Vice- President and Assistant Manager of the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada.

Mr. Shirreff's optimism is based upon first hand knowledge gleaned during his recent tour of Western Canada. Accompanied by Mr. J. F. Taylor, Secretary and Sales Manager of the Eddy Company, Mr. Shirreff visited every important centre west of the Great Lakes, calling upon their many selling agencies throughout this vast territory. Both executives were impressed with the spirit of optimism apparent in every quarter of the West and report that, consequent upon the excellent crops now harvested, there is every indication of a real boom in Fall and Winter business throughout the entire Dominion.

J. T. Shirreff, Hull, Que.

J. F. Taylor, Hull, Que.

As proof of this it is interesting to note the authentic statement that the E. B. Eddy Company is even now being operated at capacity.

The increasing demand for Eddy matches, indurated ware and the other products produced at the big Hull plant where between 2,000 and 2,500 people are employed would seem to indicate that competition only serves to still further popularize Eddy lines with the Canadian people.

Some idea of the tremendous Eddy output may be derived from the fact that upwards of 125,000,000 matches are produced every day in addition to some 125 tons of paper, 100 tons of wrapping paper and fibreware utensils galore.

Eastern Lumber Trade Shows Improvement

The last few weeks have brought a better feeling among the lumber trade in the St. John section of the country. Buyers are more frequent and prices show a small advance. Stocks are certainly being depleted all along the line of the railways both in the interior and at tide water. Any new stocks at St. John, N. B,, are held in the hands of people well able to hold for better prices and the lumber is new and well piled and cared for. The only mills sawing to-day are three of Stetson, Cutler & Co., Limited, which are running full cutting practically all for the English market.

Freights ocean wide took a drop recently to 70 shillings for liners, with tramp boats at much less. While this may not have a tendency to produce greater shipments, still it will allow the producer to sell at less price c.i.f. to foreign markets, and he will be better able to compete with the Baltic. More enquiries from the United Kingdom are coming in every day. While the price is low, still the demand is improving and later on certainly this demand will cause an improved price.

Logging is being taken up and crews are moving to the woods, not in any large numbers but gradually and quietly men are going in and, at present, it would look as if a normal cut will take place during the coming winter. For the mills at St. John the most of the logs will be cut nearby home. Randolph & Baker and Murray & Gregory, Limited, will in all probability cut about 6,000,000 feet each; J. A. Gregory probably as many; Stetson, Cutler & Co., will carry over a normal cut of old logs and will, probably, not cut this winter for St. John. This would mean a cut at St. John next season of about 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet.

The lath market continues strong as high as $7.00 per M. being paid alongside steamer at St. John. Shingles still remain unchanged. Cull or refuse lumber is becoming more in demand.

The pulpwood market remains unchanged in as far as price goes, but considerable wood has changed hands for northern New York mills during the past two weeks and shipments by rail and water are taking place, wood being bought at about $9.00 to $10.50 per cord on cars alongside vessel.

Prompt Action is Needed—Not Advice

Much has been said in the press and is still being said with respect to the devastation caused by forest fires in Northern Ontario. There is advice aplenty being tendered provincial authorities, and in other cases the Department of Lands and Forests is censured for this shortcoming and that oversight. There is now an investigation being held and various remedies to prevent a repetition of the disaster are suggested. The tenor of many an editorial is that conditions are known and action is the one thing needed—not advice, discussion, theorizing or day dreaming but work and achievement.

At intervals of four or five years there is a holocaust in the Northern country. As soon as it is over a great hullabaloo is heard in reference to more adequate fire protection, more liberal expenditure for effective fighting apparatus, the education of the public, the co-operation of tourists, hunters and fishermen and more rigid regulations with respect to the burning of slash, etc. All this is very acceptable; it sounds plausible and timely but still the fires go on, claiming their terrible toll of human life and property, and wiping out prosperous towns and peaceful hamlets.

The "Broke Hustler" of Iroquois Falls pretty well hits the nail on the head in the following forceful reference:—

"The conditions which make widespread fire possible are well-known. The municipal councils know them. The boards of trade know them. The Canadian Forestry Association knows them. All the private and public bodies in the country know them. More, they know how to meet these conditions—how to prevent the fire.

"But no one has acted.

"Will the terrible death and destruction of the past week rouse them into action?

"Action.

"That is the one thing necessary. There is enough knowledge of conditions; there has been more than enough talk.

"Fire is preventable. There are dozens of examples in the North Country. Look at the Temagami Reserve for one.

"Fire is not a necessary evil of a new country, any more than smallpox. Disease is stamped out by the rigorous measures of a health officer. Fire can be similarly prevented; that is a proven fact. But it requires courage and a stringent enforcement of the preventive measures.

"Before the grass grows on the new-made graves at Haileybury, at Charlton, at White River, can a recurrence of such a disaster not be made impossible?

"Then their sacrifice will not have been made in vain."

Mageau Lumber Company's Mill Burned

The sawmill of the Mageau Lumber Co., at Field, in the Nipissing district of Ontario, was destroyed recently by fire. The loss is a complete one but is partially covered by insurance. Z. Mageau, M.L.A., who is at the head of the company and also mayor of Sturgeon Falls, states that rebuilding operations will begin at once.

Muskoka Co. Building New Flooring Mill

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited, has commenced the erection of a new flooring plant at Huntsville to replace the one destroyed by fire on May 29th last which also wiped out the sawmill of the company. The latter was replaced by a new mill, 40 x 130 feet, in August last, with double-cutting band and lath mill. It has been operated ever since night and day and has a capacity of 45,000 feet per day in hemlock and about 30,000 feet in hardwood.

The new flooring plant will be 78 x 250 feet, electrically driven and equipped with American Woodworking Machinery, No. 329 hardwood flooring machines with their end matchers in unit. The plant will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of hardwood flooring and will be one of the most up-to-date on the continent.

The John V. Gray Construction Co. has taken the contract to build a battery of three kilns 20 x 150 feet. These kilns will be the progressive type and will be built of cement and glazed tile. The construction of the storeroom and main factory building of the Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. has been undertaken by local contractors. The storeroom will have a capacity of 2,000,000 of flooring.

Duncan McLaren, president of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, are spending a few weeks at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Full Allowances From Track Scale Weights

R. L. Sargant, manager of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, has been calling attention to allowances to which lumbermen are entitled from the track scale weights. The points in regard to the weights of carload freight are set forth clearly and it will repay every reader of the "Canada Lumberman" to study them and cut out the paragraphs for future reference. In many cases claims are not made for allowances, which should be made, through indifference or ignorance on the part of the shipper. There is too much of the spirit of leaving it to somebody else to look after. The result is that nothing is frequently accomplished in the way of securing proper concessions from the railways, or shippers getting the rebate that is coming to them.

Rule 18 of the Canadian Freight Association, Tariff No. 14 A. says:—

"On traffic moving between points in Canada only the following special allowances will be made to cover staking, dunnage, accumulation of ice, snow, etc. Subject to minimum weights as per classification or tariff. Where these allowances conflict with those provided for in current classification this tariff governs.

Clause "b" of section 2 for temporary protectives reads as follows:—

Temporary racks, stakes, standards, stripes, braces, or supports in connection with carload shipments of commodities, other than those specified above, requiring such provision for safe transportation when loaded on flat or gondola cars. Actual weight when ascertainable, but not more than 500 pounds, **the shipper to certify to his ascertained weight of the said protectives on the shipping order and bill of lading.**

Sec. 4 for foreign matter not part of the lading, such as snow, ice, manure or refuse, in or on cars at the time of weighing......... An estimated allowance adequate to the actual conditions in each case."

"Our idea," says Mr. Sargant, "in asking you to look into this feature is so that we may be in a position to decide whether the carriers are making this allowance for stakes, etc., used, irrespective of the fact that the approximate actual weight of same may not be shown on the shipper'sbill of lading, and if the carriers are not making this allowance, we want to know it. If you have not been showing the actual weight of these stakes or the approximate weight of them on your bills of lading and you are loading any flat cars to points in Canada, you should make arrangements whereby the weight of the stakes, etc., is shown in the bill of lading. The allowance from track scale weight for this material may not be very great, in fact it cannot exceed 500 lbs., but it is something to which you are entitled and as the arrangement is provided for in the carrier's tariff there is no good reason why it should not be carried out in full.

"With reference to Section 4 of Rule 18 shown above which covers the allowance for foreign matter in or on a car, such as ice, snow, etc. Now that the winter season is approaching, it would be well to have those who are doing your loading give special attention to any cars which have ice, snow, etc., in or on them and send in to your office a report of the car numbers with an estimate of the weight of ice, snow, etc., in or on the car, then, when you receive your expense bill and the weight slip from the railway showing the gross, tare and net weight over the railway's track scale, you will be in a position to decide whether or not the carriers have made and allowance for the ice, snow, refuse, etc., in or on the car.

"Rule 4, Section F, of this weighing tariff provides that upon request the consignor will be furnished with the gross, tare, and net weight and all changes made therein. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that if you are not receiving the particulars of the weighing of each and every car which you ship, that you should communicate with the agent of the carrier at each point where you are loading and place on file with him a letter requesting that in future you should be advised of the gross, tare and net weight of all cars shipped. It is only by receiving this information, that you can be assured that you are receiving any allowance from the track scale weight for ice, snow, refuse, etc., in or on the cars. If the reports from your loaders indicate that some allowance should have been made by the carriers on certain cars for ice, snow, refuse, etc., and this allowance is not shown in the weighing particulars provided by the carrier, we would suggest that you let us have full particulars of the shipment and we will use it as a basis for at least one of our arguments for the reinstatement of the old arrangement whereby there was an actual allowance of 500 lbs., during the summer season and 1,000 lbs. during the winter season for refuse, ice, etc., in or on cars."

Who Are Your Competitors in Business Today?

The attitude of some men towards others in the same line of business as themselves is well expressed in the following quip clipped from a recent issue of the American Legion Weekly:

"Roger lives in a small town."

"How small?"

"Well, it's so small that he regards every competitor in business as a personal enemy."

That this feeling is not general is proven by the many trade organizations that exist in which men in the same line of business are banded together for mutual benefit, and yet in spite of the better understanding we now have of the benefits of co-operation, the old idea still persists among some business men that they would be better off if no other person in the community sold the same things that they sell. This assumption can only be true in the case of an article for which there is a fixed demand which no amount of selling effort can increase, and there is only one such article—coffins! If you are not in the undertaking business your so-called competitors are really your co-operators, for they are helping you focus the attention of the buying public on the product you are mutually interested in selling. Your real competitors are those who are endeavoring to induce the buyers to spend their money for something you do not sell.

If your business is selling lumber your competitors are not the other lumber dealers in your town, but the dealers in automobiles, talking machines, expensive clothing and jewelry, and the hundred and one other articles that tempt the people who have money to spend for homes to spend it for something else. Very few families can afford to buy everything they want. The great bulk of the buying is done by people who must choose among a number of things they want that which they desire most. And they will desire most, among the numerous things they want, that which is most constantly and persuasively brought to their attention.

If you are the only lumber dealer in your town and there are six automobile dealers then you must fight single handed these six competitors who are endeavoring to make automobiles seem more desirable than homes to the people who have money to spend for one or the other. But if there are five other lumber dealers in your town, then by all working together to direct public attention to the comfort and economy of home ownership you have a better chance of overcoming the automobile competition, for the number of concerns boosting for homes is then equal to the number boosting for motor cars.

Bear in mind that by advertising, show window displays and salesmanship the demand for anything can be increased in any community. Did it ever occur to you that the number of families owning automobiles to-day is infinitely greater than the number that owned horses and carriages a generation ago? Why is this so? Largely because the dealers in horses and carriages were content to supply the normal demand, while the automobile manufacturers and distributors have created an abnormal demand by keeping public attention constantly focused on the pleasure and conveniences derived from automobile ownership. No one manufacturer could have created this huge demand alone. It is because there are so many enthusiastic boosters for automobiles that billions of dollars of the buying public's money have been diverted from other possible purchases into the auto industry.

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How Should Lumber Cut Be Measured

Some timely letters on the way to measure lumber have recently appeared in the press. The subject is an interesting one and so far as the interpretation and application of the Doyle rule, the Quebec rule, the Scribner and others are concerned, probably no interests will ever see eye to eye. There are certain features possessed by one set of rules that may not be incorporated in another, but on the whole it is hoped that some system may be evolved that will be satisfactory to the Ontario government and the manufacturers of lumber.

J. F. Lillicrap, of Lakefield, Ont., who has long been identified with the lumber industry, recently wrote and expressed the hope that there would be a reorganization of the Forest Department of Ontario. He regarded this as a necessary proceeding and thought the late timber probe revealed enough of the working of the department to call for radical changes in its administration. Continuing, Mr. Lillicrap said:—

Experienced lumbermen and the officers of the department have for a long time understood how unreliable are the log measurements returned by the cullers or scalers when compared with the actual b.m. of lumber as piled from the sawmills. As a means of arriving at the quantity of lumber in any lot of sawlogs, say from an average lot running from six to eighteen inches in diameter for log measure, it cannot be even approximately correct. If what is desired is a correct measurement on which to base the dues, the only way is to take the actual measurement as piled from the sawmills. A log-scaler may be very correct in his measurements, but when they are figured out by the Government rule, or I believe by any rule that can be devised, there will only be an estimate of the actual quantities sawn. In future sales of lumber limits, why not make the dues payable from the actual mill measurements and save a very large expenditure and get what is desired —a correct return?

In regard to the suggestion of cubic measurement made by Judson F. Clark, the forestry expert, in his recent report another writer says that there is absolutely nothing new in this proposition that an old lumberman does not know, and adds that thirty years ago lumbermen measured everything by the cubic unit and pulpwood has been measured by the cubic foot for many years.

That, is, the cord reduced to cubic feet, of 128 feet, but 113 feet is about the actual amount that is contained therein. I should say that 100 feet would be nearer the mark in all classes of pulpwood, because the larger wood is much more valuable to the manufacturer than the smaller wood, and Mr. Clark must know that the small log of 12 inches is practically taken holus bolus by the lumbermen. On the logs from 16 to 25 inches the Doyle rule applies very favorably, and when H. R. Hurdman said there was 100 per cent. overrun he was very close to the mark, but the Drury Government has taken no steps to rectify this that the public knows of. There was a law of regulation in Mowat's time that lumbermen could not cut anything under 10 inches, and if that had prevailed until today, we would have had a new forest, but the present lumbermen, if they could, would use a mowing machine to take the twigs home to light the fire and not leave a chance of any of them growing up to become a staunch pine tree.

The only way to measure lumber is behind the saw, or when it is piled in the yard, and a bill should be made out for each car that is shipped out of that millyard or in a barge load that is leaving the dock for export, or in small lots for local purposes, every bill and every foot should be accounted for. In this way and in no other way can honest, straight, and efficient system be established, and Mr. Clark knows it. The cubic unit leaves just as much chance to crooked work as the board measure, concludes this interesting correspondent.

Impetus Given an Allied Industry

Conditions in the pulp and paper industry are of more than passing interest to many of our readers. We do not refer to the purely technical aspects, but to that side which is closely related to lumbering interests. The phenomenal expansion of the pulp and paper industry, particularly of the newsprint section, has had a strong influence on the lumber trade, and has also affected questions connected with the use and supply of forest wealth.

In our last issue we referred to the decision of John Breakey, Limited, to go out of the lumber business and to convert their trees into pulpwood for the mill being built at Three Rivers. This firm is only following the lead of other lumber companies who are now entirely or almost entirely engaged in the pulp and paper manufacture. The companies operating in the St. Maurice Valley are notable examples of the change in this respect. As the demand for paper has grown the companies have found it more profitable to use their wood for conversion into pulp and paper than to saw it into lumber. An impetus was given to this new policy by the fact that the U.K. market, which was formerly the chief outlet for the lumber, did not call for large quantities of Canadian spruce.

Another factor is the enlarged demand for Canadian pulpwood and pulp by American mills, involving a substantial increase in the consumption of the raw material. Then our forest resources are being called upon to meet the requirements of the American companies who built mills on this side of the border in order to obtain pulpwood and cheap water power. All these circumstances have had a material bearing on the lumber trade, especially in the relation of pulpwood to other forest products. It has naturally assumed an importance commensurate to its value as a raw material and to the ever increasing demand for it. Mr. Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Company, Limited, one of the concerns switching from lumber into pulp and paper, goes so far as to state that pulp and paper mills will be the backbone of the lumber business in the near future, and will replace the lumber mills of the country to a large extent. While this is probably an extreme view it is an indication of the change in conditions—a change which must inevitably exert a very wide influence on the lumber trade and on the forest resources of Canada in respect to their use and possible supplies.

The pulp and paper industry, which in common with other departments of commerce had a pronounced setback last year, is gradually improving. No better evidence of this can be adduced than the fact that new mills are being constructed, particularly for the production of newsprint. There are reports of additional mills in the West, with the idea of utilizing the very large pulpwood limits there. Prices of almost every line of paper and pulp have advanced, within the last six weeks, due in some respects to the higher cost of labor and raw material, but also under the stimulus of a greatly increased demand for paper. The outlook is favorable for a continuation of a strong call for newsprint, many new contracts having been secured at the advanced price of $75 per ton. Pulps are also selling well at the higher values.

Uniform Terms of Sale and Prices

Several retail lumbermen have recently complained that values are too low and that they are not making any money. Complaints are also heard from time to time of cut-price tactics and underbidding and doing business at less than cost.

The trouble with many dealers to-day is that they lack decision and firmness. They have not the courage to come out and publish a price list and stick to it. They fear that the other fellow is going to "find out something" and "get in."

It is the gruesome monster, fear, that does more than anything else to undermine our peace of mind and cause us all to hold back in many enterprises or lie down on the job. The man who lays his cards on the table, who is open and above board in everything, and does not care who knows what his prices are, is the one who wins confidence and gains business strength in the long run.

By inaugurating and announcing quotations from time to time, his business may fall off for a while owing to competitors cutting beneath him, but in the end they will have great respect for his courage and candor. This has been proven in many lines of trade. The fellow who nails his colors to the mast and says,—"These are my prices," is the one who is doing his part to elevate and stabilize business and place it on a firm basis of honesty and development.

The question. "Is it good policy for dealers to have uniform terms of sale and also for one retailer to know his competitors' terms and prices?" is discussed with remarkable frankness by C. H. Ketridge, of Evanston, Ill., in a recent article in the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," in which he points out many advantages of coming straight out in the open. He declares that the lack of having selling terms has always been a troublesome factor in the retail business, and it still remains to a larger extent than is consistent with the supposed intelligence of the trade. The trouble is that most dealers don't know what their competitors' terms are only as they gather the information from customers.

It is pointed out that there is too much false sentiment of secrecy existing among dealers in towns that is injurious to themselves and of no benefit to the buying public.

"It is a common thing," adds Mr. Kettridge, "for dealers to be in the dark concerning the price of competitors, whereas there is no good reason why they should not each have the same yard list and the same terms of sale. This is far more business-like than the practice of some dealers of getting a friend to go over to the other yard and find out what he can of the yard prices and terms of sale, if they have any. There is hardly a dealer that does not constantly try by his advertising to make the prospective customers believe that he will do a little better on prices than anyone else. The trouble with most dealers is that they have no imagination, at least not of the kind that enables them to influence customers who understand that prices are not the only consideration in the buying of a lumber bill. What they need is to learn a newer method of selling than the old one of merely quoting prices."

Another pointed observation is made by the writer when he says.—"The retailers themselves are much to blame for the general opinion of the people regarding lumber prices. They view the lumber dealers as a lot of men who are trying to get highest prices possible, not being satisfied with a fair profit. The principle of price competition is largely responsible for this. Retail prices are made with the tacit understanding that they will stand cutting. When a dealer advertises the invitation "Let us figure on your bill," he is giving out a strong inference that he will not only cut his own prices but also undersell his competitors. It is possible that he does not exactly mean this but this is the psychology of his invitation as it affects the collective mind of the community."

What Lumber Lady Says of Some Men

"The Girl in the Lumber Office" was the subject of a short article which appeared some time ago in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" and aroused considerable comment from female folk. It brought a stream of protests in defence of the work and worth of girl employees generally. Naturally the arguments raised on behalf of the gentle ones came from their own ranks.

It was not the intention to misrepresent or mislead in any way. The precis of the article was that the ordinary girl manifested but little concern in her work and particularly in giving information or finding out the identity and business of callers "when the boss was out." Instead of being earnest and aggressive, it was intimated that only a passing interest was evinced in her duties.

There are always two sides to every story, and here is how one indignant miss comes to the defence of her sex and her attitude. "It is often as much the fault of our employers as ourselves. They go out and do not give us any information or any instructions. Sometimes they are as cryptic in movement as if they were not following an honorable vocation. Then, too, there is a great weakness to be found in the men themselves. Yesterday my chief was out for a couple of hours and I answered six phone calls for him. In each instance I politely enquired 'if there was any message,' 'would the speaker leave his name or number,' or 'if there was anything that I could attend to?' In not one instance did I receive the slightest encouragement. The phone was hung up in most cases without an answer and in others with simply a negative response.

"Then, again, three or four callers may come in during the forenoon and of the first one or two you ask if they will leave their name or outline their business. The reply is the vague "Oh I will call again." This is very indefinite and unsatisfactory and, after a girl has met two or three retorts of this character, it does not tend to make her any too energetic, beyond a formal discharge of her routine duties. One gets fed up with replies that are ungracious, not to say discourteous and the natural inference is "Oh! what's the use."

"There may now and then be girls who are not keen and alert in finding out the identity or the business of callers either in person or over the phone. On the other hand, there is much to be said against men themselves who seem to imagine or feel that we should, by instinct, intuition or otherwise, know all about their mission or they are so important and dignified that interrogatory details can be ignored.

"I belive that on the whole, when our good and bad points are summed up, we are quite as efficient, energetic, faithful and accurate in the interest of those whom we serve as many young men that are seen around the offices with glaring socks, flaming shirts and miniature mustaches talking over the latest odds at the races or the score of their favorite ball or hockey team."

Sizing Yourself Up in Lumber Business

Sambo,—a slick appearing colored citizen,—entered Green's drug store the other day and politely asked if he might use the phone.

"Sure," said the druggist, "Go to it."

Stepping to the instrument, Sambo, speaking in a voice that was more strident than his naturally soft one, got in touch with Mr. Brown. Giving a fictitious name he enquired of the gentleman at the other end of the line, if he wanted a chauffeur.

"No," said Mr. Brown, "I have one."

"Oh! I thought you needed a man," responded the darky.

"No," came back the reply, "I have a particularly good man now.

"Are you sure about that?"

"Yes, perfectly sure."

"Does he give every satisfaction?" persisted Sambo.

"Yes," said Mr. Brown, "He is a careful driver and always on the job."

"Well," said the Athiopian, "I'm sorry to have troubled you Mr. Brown,—very sorry."

As he was about leaving, the druggist shouted,—"Say, if you are looking for work, I can give you a job here as porter for two or three days."

"Oh! I'se don't want work," replied Sambo. "I'se got a good job."

"Then, what on earth are you calling up Mr. Brown for?" ventured the surprised druggist.

"Oh boss, I'se Mr. Brown's chauffeur. I wuz just checking myself up, dat's all, boss."

There is wit, initiative and philosophy in this incident or action. It shows a trait of human character which many members of the lumber and other industries might emulate. They talk about keeping a complete stock, giving prompt delivery and furnishing efficient service but they never take occasion to "size themselves up." They accept too much for granted. If they made a few quiet and judicious inquiries among customers, they might learn a few things.

Very few people, when they have a complaint or grievance, will air it at the proper source. They will suffer in silence, tell their friends all about the kind of a man that So and So is, the poor goods that he sells or how they have been handed a raw deal—possibly through a misunderstanding—but they never go to headquarters and in a quiet way have a heart-to-heart talk. If such a procedure was followed, it might clear away many doubts and mists, and result in re-establishing pleasant relations. Most individuals lack, not only the straightforward manhood to do this kind of thing. They are also indifferent and observe in an insouciant manner, "What is the use?"

Then again, retailers are, perhaps, not aggressive enough in having a follow-up system. A contractor, builder, farmer or private citizen will buy lumber, lath, shingles, posts, patent roofing or hardwood flooring from a yard man for a number of years. Some day it will be noticed, by a reference to the order book or the ledger, that Mr. Buyer has not been around for many months or years. He may in the interval not have required anything in the forest products line, but the chances are that he has. He has some fault to find or other kick and has decided to leave this retailer and try another.

Now the first-named retailer is also culpable in that he does not send a letter, a note of inquiry or make a personal call on Mr. Buyer, enquiring in a polite way why he has not been around of late; whether he has not required anything in the wood goods line, and, if he has any complaint to make or grievance to utter. If so, he, the dealer, would be very glad to hear from him and have a frank conversation on the whole "trouble."

There is no customer or former customer who, if approached in this broad spirit, will not readily respond, for, in this world, like begets like and we generally get back in kind what we give out. If a man radiates geniality, good cheer, kindliness and a co-operative spirit, he will be largely repaid in these.

New Sales Manager for Spruce Mills

Herbert Paterson, Winnipeg, Man.

G. C. Robson, manager of the B. C., Spruce Mills, Limited, of Lumberton, B. C., manufacturers of "Moyie" super spruce, has appointed Herbert Paterson, of Winnipeg, Man., as sales manager. Mr. Paterson has had an extensive experience in the lumber business in both retail and the handling of spruce sales. From 1908 to 1911 he was connected with the Monarch Lumber Co., Limited, at Winnipeg, Man. In 1911 he left the retail business to accept a position with the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited, as travelling representative in the Winnipeg territory, departing in 1913 to go with the Winton interests in charge of their sales office at Winnipeg, from where he sold the stock of the Prince Albert Lumber Co., Limited, of Prince Albert, Sask., and the Ladder Lake Lumber Co., Limited, of Big River, Sask., until these concerns cut out their timber and dis continued business in 1920, after which Mr. Paterson was associated with the sales department of The Pas Lumber Co., Limited, of The Pas, Man., with headquarters at Winnipeg. He is well and favorably known in lumber circles, particularly in the Canadian provinces. During the period of 1914 and 1915 he travelled considerably in the States. The sales office of the B. C. Spruce Mills, Limited, is located at Lumberton, B. C., where Mr. Paterson will be at home to his many friends and acquaintances in lumber circles.

Reciprocity in the Forest Products Line

Reciprocity with the United States in certain lumber products is sought by the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B. C., which will ask the Lumber Association and the Associated Boards of Trade of that Province to take similar action, says an exchange in comprehensive review of the question.

The manufacturers of lumber in British Columbia have established in the United States markets more extensive than in any other country. The new American tariff admits free of duty all lumber, rough or dressed, but contains a provision enabling the President to enforce a retaliatory duty equal to that imposed by any-other country on American lumber. Canada now imposes a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all lumber imported if further manufactured than planed on one side, but the Victoria Chamber of Commerce fears that a stiff American duty would handicap the B. C. industry, and adds:

Whereas no substantial benefit accrues to anyone whomsoevey by maintaining the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on lumber when planed on more than one side, and also an extra sales tax, the same should be removed at once to prevent the possibility of the United States imposing a similar duty on lumber being shipped from Canada to the United States, provided this removal of the duty should be limited to lumber which is planed on four sides or tongued and grooved, to conform with the United States Act.

Lumber is only one of many natural products on which duties are imposed to no good purpose by one country or the other, and sometimes by both. In most cases the producer derives no benefit and the only effect is to enhance the cost to the consumer.

Shantymen's Christian Association Work Widens

The Shantymen's Christian Association, of which Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, is superintendent, is broadening out in its work during the coming season, owing to the increase in the number of camps and the larger crews entering the woods. Mr. Henderson recently sent out an interesting announcement to the effect that the lumber camps all over the country are employing hundreds of thousands of men and the opportunity is ideal for Christian work. The Association has only a handful of missionaries when it should have hundreds, and only through the help of friends, can extra men be secured.

Mr. Henderson has received a number of encouraging letters from the West and other points, and says in part:—If our friends knew the real sacrifices, not only our missionaries but their wives and families are making, they would wonder that any at all were willing to go. This is specially true in the newer fields of work. For example, workers in Kentucky who went from Ontario have had to use the money realised from the sale of their furniture for their support, as we have promised our Canadian supporters that their money would be used in Canada. Yet, in spite of this another of our Canadian missionaries has gone there to help them. Before he went I told his wife that we had no funds in sight for them if he went. Her reply was, "If the Lord wants him to go, I won't stand in his way." It was not merely the finances in this case that made it hard, but the going away of a loving father from his children for an indefinite period, into a district where human life is lightly esteemed. These cases are typical of most of the married men.

Evolution of Retail Lumber Office

The handsome new brick office, which was recently erected by the Laberge Lumber Co., at the corner of Notre Dame & Louis Sts., Sudbury, and is one of the best laid-out and attractive office buildings in the retail lumber line in the Dominion, cost $24,000. A description and illustration of the office lately appeared in the "Canada Lumberman."

It is interesting to note that the new office makes the fourth one in the history of the Laberge Lumber Co. The first was a mere shack which, as Mr. Laberge says, held the cement, the lime, books, desk and a bookkeeper, while outside was the lumber. This was built on Xavier Lane in 1910. Another office was built on the present site and this was enlarged in 1913 when the factory was built and work was begun on a much larger scale. Now the present structure has been completed which represents the last word in convenience, layout and equipment.

J. B. Laberge came to Sudbury in 1888 and was with the International Nickle Co. for ten years when he started in business as a contractor. From 1909 until 1911 when the business was made a close corporation it went under the name of Laberge & Son. In 1915 J. A. Laberge, secretary of the company, took active charge of the

Beaulieu Contested Price of Purchase

In the Superior Court Montreal, Mr. Justice Lafontaine maintained an action by Maglorie Desjardins & Son, manufacturers of doors and window frames, of Terrebonne, and condemned Alphonse Beaulieu, of Montreal, to pay plaintiffs $799 for goods supplied and delivered. Defendant's cross demand to $800 damages which he submitted, would compensate plaintiffs' principal claim, was dismissed.

Plaintiffs' action was to recover the price of doors and window frames supplied to Beaulieu for a house he was building in Montreal.

Beaulieu based his defence and counter-claim on an allegation that there were defects in the material plaintiffs supplied, and in relation to which defendant demanded a reduction in the purchase price of $200. The balance of $600 on his counter-claim was for damages defendants declared he had suffered through plaintiffs illegally registering a contractor's privilege against him.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Lafontaine declared that defendant had failed to prove any defects in the material plaintiffs supplied to him. On the other hand, plaintiffs had proved that quality of the material was good. That was a question of fact.

With regard to the question of law raised in the issue, the judge pointed out that a purchaser of goods, if he accepted delivery and utilized the material for the purpose intended without protest or objection, and without taking action for diminution of price, could not plead in defence to a claim for the price of those goods that they were defective. However, as already found, there was no proof of defect in this instance.

With regard to the defendant's counter-claim to $600 damages through plaintiffs' registration of a contractor's privileged claim against defendant, Justice Lafontaine said the registration was regularly made, and, in any event, defendant had not proved any direct damage.

Consequently plaintiffs' claim to recover $799 from defendant was maintained, and defendant's counter-claim was dismissed, the whole with costs against defendant.

Endorses Plan Proposition for Retailers

In regard to supplying house plans to customers, a leading retail lumberman in Eastern Ontario says:—"We have not so far been in a position to give our customers the information we would like to on this matter. We assist them as much as possible to draw up a rough sketch only. We believe this is an important feature in connection with the service rendered by the retail lumbermen, and we hope they will take advantage of the plan proposition which is being instituted by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Busy Mill That Cuts Hardwoods All Year

J. E. Baechler, Goderich, Ont.

The man who is frequently referred to as the "Henry Ford of Goderich" is J. E. Baechler, in that he keeps his plant in the hardwood lumber line going in season and out of season. The war made no difference to him. He still went on manufacturing hardwood lumber for which he found a market. He turns out about four million feet a year and buys up timber anywhere within a radius of a hundred miles. Mr. Baechler is a busy man, who has been in the lumbering game all his life and likes the business. A great deal of the timber is brought into Goderich by motor truck, trailer and tractor and from three to four hundred cars annually by rail. One load of hardwood logs was recently drawn by a tractor from Watford to Goderich, a distance of 68 miles. The same machine also hauled 4, 281 feet on another occasion.

Mr. Baechler, who operates under the name of the Goderich Manufacturing Co. Limited has seven team of horses, two National, three and a half ton trucks, a Fordson tractor and three trailers for haulage purposes. Among the different kinds of wood that he cuts up in his busy sawmill at Goderich are soft and rock elm, hard and soft maple beech, birch, white and red oak, hickory, cherry, basswood and ash. The largest quantities, however, are maple, elm and basswood.

"Ed." Baechler was born in Sarnia, the son of Xavier Baechler who built a sawmill in that city now owned and operated by the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. Ltd, which they acquired in 1901. Baechler, Jr., continued to work for the new proprietors until 1905 and got a thorough grounding in all departments of the mill. Then he launched out for himself at Camlachie, fifteen miles from Sarnia where he operated a hardwood mill for seven years. Associated with his brothers he acquired in 1909 the well-known plant of the Goderich Lumber Co., Ltd., located near the present docks in that town on the shores of Lake Huron. Pine and hemlock were the principal products and the business was conducted under the name of of the Goderich Lumber and Milling Co. for two years. Then the government stepped in and forbade the booming of any more logs in the harbor as stray "floaters" often interfered with navigation.

Mr. Baechler subsequently bought out the interest of his brothers and built a frame mill on the site where he operates at present. This was burned in 1914 and the year following a brick building was erected with a small sawmill at the rear and a large three-storey structure in front. Here an extensive woodworking factory was carried on, turning out hardwood packing boxes, thirty-dozen egg cases, bake boards, pastry boards, meat boards, potato mashers, rolling pins and other like goods. On August 29, 1917, fire broke out in the premises and wiped out the establishment, leaving only the sawmill in the rear. Since then Mr. Baechler has been running the sawmill and he has a well-equipped plant. Next year he intends rebuilding the burned portion and branching out in the woodworking line again. Plans are already prepared for the undertaking.

Mill Has Some Unique Features

The sawmill of the Goderich Manufacturing Co. Ltd., has several unique features and possesses the largest circular saw of any plant in Ontario, being 72 inches in diameter. The company makes a specialty of supplying bill stuff cut to any desired dimensions. The average length of logs sawn is about twelve feet but a trailer can be attached to the carriage and material as long as thirty feet cut up. There are fewer pulleys, shafting, belting, boxing and hangers in the mill than in most establishments and everything works with clock-like precision, the operation being simple and the logs easy handled, after being dumped on the log deck from the teams, trucks and trailers. The mill opens out to the east and sawing goes on every day in the year.

Power is furnished by a 125 h.p. engine and 150 h.p. boiler equipped with a Dutch oven, all refuse from the saw being carried to the oven by a conveyor. The carriage has double action, set works and the head blocks are spaced at four, seven and nine feet apart with a cut off at twelve feet and a trailer for longer lengths. A chain device is employed for turning the large logs and also elevating them on to the carriage.

The carriage is operated by individual friction feed works, driven by the main belt which supplies the motive power for the circular saw and is independent from the saw mandrel. Mr. Baechler says that it is the most powerful and quick acting friction feed works ever used in a sawmill as the feed works and the circular saw are all driven by the main drive belt and the whole power of the engine can be applied to the feed works if necessary. If the circular saw should get stuck in a large log, the feed works is so active and powerful that the log can be pulled back from the saw and the log will again be in motion within a few seconds. This plan was evolved by Mr. Baechler and works smoothly and economically.

The mill is equipped with a three saw edger and the lumber after it comes from this machine, is piled directly on wagons and hauled out in the yard, which contains several million feet.

The slabs are carried on rollers to a butting saw where they are cut into stove lengths and taken by a belt conveyor to wagons and sold in the town for fuel. A ready market is found for all the wood. Mr. Baechler is now installing a two saw trimmer, and the equipment of the mill was supplied by the E. Long Mfg. Co., of Orillia.

A contract has been secured for supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with four hundred thousand hardwood shims. The stock is resawn on a re-saw in different thicknesses, from 1/8 inch to 3 inches thick and is then ripped to the widths desired on a power feed rip saw. It is next cut to lengths on a carriage cut off saw and then taken to the boring machine after which the shims are bundled and shipped to destination.

On the left is a load of hardwood logs consisting of 4,281 feet, drawn by tractor of the Goderich Mfg. Co. On the right is shown, another load hauled by a tractor from Watford to Goderich—a distance of 68 miles

Judgment Reserved in Lumber Suit

An interesting lumber case was heard recently before the Supreme County at Ottawa in which judgment was reserved. It was an appeal in Morin vs. Hammond Lumber Co., a New Brunswick organization. The respondent company holding timber limits gave a contract to one Grandmaison to cut 5,000,000 feet. The appellant, Morin, took a sub-contract from Grandmaison for 1,000,000 feet and finished his contract except the driving when Grandmaison absconded with money advanced to him by the Hammond Company. Morin then interviewed the president of the company who told him to finish driving and the company would pay him. Morin did so and claimed from the company the amount due him for cutting and driving. The company refused payment and in the action by Morin the jury found that a verbal contract existed to pay him the amount he would have received from Grandmaison. The trial judge dismissed the action, however, on the ground that it was an agreement to answer for the debt of another and so void within the statute of frauds as not being in writing. The appeal division affirmed his decision. Judgment was reserved.

Experiment Stations Doing Good Work

The field work on the Dominion Forestry Branch forest experiment stations is being vigorously pushed this season. There are two permanent stations, one on the Petawawa Military Reserve in the white pine region of Ontario, the other at Lake Edward in the pulp lands of Quebec, on the Laurentide Company's holdings. The main object of the work is to discover the proper means of securing a continuous crop of timber on cut-over lands, and of putting land at present unproductive on a productive basis. The two experiment stations form the nucleus of the Dominion forest research organization. This organization embraces work on the Dominion forest reserves in the West and similar work in various parts of the East.

Lumber Activities in the Maritime Provinces

That the province of New Brunswick has a thriving new industry, back in the woods at Mavis Mills and situated about twelve miles from Cross Creek, has come to light. With the exception of lumbermen, whose business it is to keep tabs on enterprises of this kind, few people knew that such an industry was in existance and was finding a ready market for its product in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Shortly after the war the Mavis Timber Company was formed at the instance of a shoe last manufacturing firm in England and the company started in cutting maple, and formed it roughly into the shape of lasts, seasoned and forwarded to England for finishing. Later the mill added another activity to its list, that of cutting selected birch timber for use in manufacturing automobile bodies. This is cut into blocks and shipped to the republic in the Southern States.

This plant is under the management of Rolland W. Baird, and a crew of 120 men are employed in the fall and winter cutting in the woods, and between fifty and sixty the remainder of the year at the mill. The men are put up at a large dwelling, which is comfortably equipped. The machines in the mill are operated by a private electric plant, which also furnishes light for the workshop, office and men's quarters. Recently the area about the property was piped and fire hydrants and hose stations installed as a preventive measure in case of forest fires. These activities alone mark this industry as thriving and up-to-date.

J. A. Coderre of Montreal, one of the specialists in wood preservation for the Forest Laboratories of Canada, recently addressed the St. John branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He pointed out that of late years special attention has been directed to the activities of marine borers in order that special methods might be devised of rendering marine structures immune from their attacks. He said that marine structures should be repaired with material immune to the attacks of all such destructive agencies, and all new structures built of material proof against their attacks. He gave a minute description of these borers and told of methods for the preservation of piling. His address was listened to with wrapt attention.

According to reports from the Department of Lands and Mines forest fires in the province of New Brunswick during the summer were not as serious as heretofore, and the financial loss much less The period in which fire setting permits are required ended recently. Considerable burning of slash has been done during wet periods, and wardens are strenuously advocating fall burning of slash so as to eliminate the danger spring burnings involve. A torch burner supplied the wardens in Restigouche County is said to have proven of great value in burning slash.

A tabulation of the statistics on fires during the last season shows 104 reported, burning over 6,801 acres, 2,610 of which was crown land and 4,300 private land. This is low compared to the average for the acreage burned in 1921, which was 84,000 acres, or the average for the last four years, which was 52,000 acres. The total damage to private and crown lands from forest fires was $17,280, of which $2,564, was damage to crown lands. The total damage last year was about half a million dollars and the average damage during the last four years has been $350,000. The total cost of extinguishing fires amounts to about $2,200, as compared to around $80,000 last year.

Out of the 104 fires reported, thirty-five were along railway lines and little damage resulted. Thirty-four were attributed to fishermen, hunters etc. It is the intention of the government to enforce the travel permit clause next year and by this means it is hoped to eliminate the fires from this cause at least. The total number of fires reported in 1921 was 495.

Ten square miles, comprising timber berth 30, which is located five miles southeast of McGivney Junction were sold to W. H. Anderson & Company in Fredericton recently at the upset price of twenty dollars per square mile.

Receipts in the department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick for this year will exceed the estimated revenue by some one hundred thousand dollars, according to a statement made recently by Col. T. G. Loggie, deputy minister. This would be an indication that the lumber industry must be coming back to its own and is doing its bit towards financing the country.

Operators in the New Brunswick woods report that woodsmen are scarce this year. This is regretable especially when it is taken into consideration that a large cut is anticipated and that the shortage of experienced men is greatly hampering operations. It is said that the cut on the Restigouche this season will range between seventy and eighty millions and possibly one hundred millions. In the New Brunswick district seventy-one million will be cut according to figures compiled by scalers, while the remaining amount is expected in the Quebec district.

Official notice was issued at the Capital recently that starting May 15, 1923, travel permits will be required for all persons entering the main forest lands of the province. The New Brunswick scalers act will go into effect from October 1, 1923.

Three timber berths were sold at upset prices by the Department of Lands and Mines recently. The upset price was $20 a mile. Six square miles on Pirate Brook and the east shore of Chiputneticook Lake were sold to Grancille Chase Company of Baring, Me.; two square miles on Cheaters Brook, Restigouche county, went to J. L. Wyers of Campbellton, N.B.; two square miles near Connell Settlement, Parish of Southampton, York County, went to H. W. Schofield Company of St. John.

The movement of lumber in the Maritime Provinces can be judged by the large number of schooners either loading or being chartered to carry full cargos to points in the United Kingdom or in the United States. From Parrsboro, N. S., a number of sailings have been listed. The tern schooner "Burpee L. Tucker" loads for the Blanchard Lumber Company, for Portland and Boston. The schooner "Annie" cleared from there recently with 102,000 superficial feet of spruce lumber for Boston, shipped by the Bay of Fundy Lumber Company. The "Flora M." finished loading there for Boston. The "Rayo" sailed from there recently with 82,000 superficial feet for Boston, shipped by the Bay of Fundy Lumber Company. The schooner "Barbara W." recently arrived at Port Grenville N. S., to load cargo of spruce lumber for Boston. Other schooners reported arriving at different destinations in the States with cargos of lumber. From the port of St. John schooners are beginning to arrive to carry away cargos. The schooner W. N. Reinhardt is to load a full cargo of lumber for Portland, Me., while the "St Clair Therault" will load a full cargo for other parts of the States. Movement of lumber overseas is expected to start in the near future.

Railway Tie Contracts Being Made

The Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., Toronto, of which G. F. McCandless is president, say that they are producing about the same number of railway ties as last season and contracts are now being made for the coming year. The scale of prices for hard and softwood ties is about the same as in 1922, and in a few instances a little less. The demand for sawn ties is increasing and more mills are devoting attention to this product of the forest. A large number of hardwood "sleepers" are being treated at the creosoting plants which will be busy for some months to come.

Ontario Forest Nursery is Expanding

To provide tree seedlings for the many reforestation projects under way, the Ontario Forest Nursery at St. Williams, Ont., has been extended and much additional seeding done. During 1921, 945 new beds 30 x 40 feet were sown, requiring nearly one thousand pounds of seed, made up almost entirely of pine, spruce and cedar. Many other tree seedlings are produced, such as red oak, black walnut and chestnut. At the close of the year the nursery had on hand and available for planting purposes 9,125,459 trees, including both conifers and hardwoods.

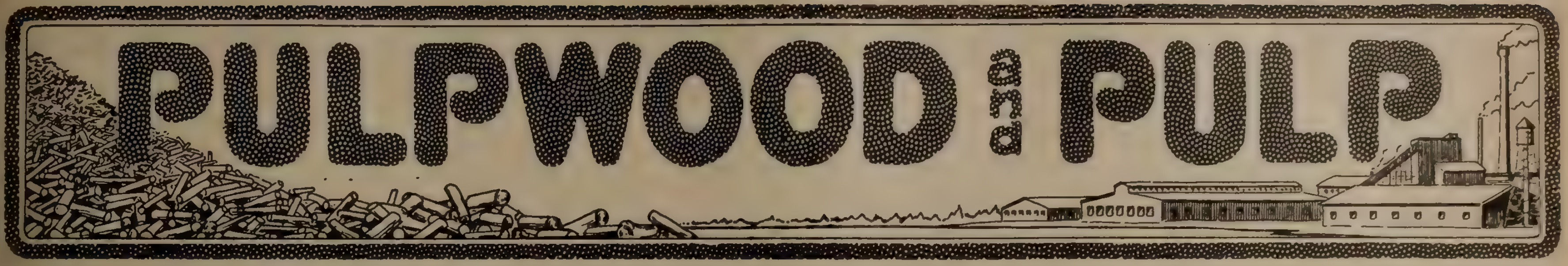
Planing Mill Badly Damaged by Fire

Fire recently visited the planing mill of The James T. Gilchrist Lumber Co., 496 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, and did considerable damage before the flames were extinguished. The loss is estimated at $20,000. and is only partially covered by insurance. The lumber piles were saved. Mr. Gilchrist is reconstructing his mill and it is expected the industry will be in operation in a few weeks. The blaze was a dangerous one and only prompt action on the part of the firemen prevented a disastrous spread.

Judgment Reserved in City Claim

Judgment has been reserved by Justice Latchford, of Toronto, Ont., on the claim of the City of Port Arthur for $29,000. under its power contract with the Kaministiquia Pulp and Paper Company. He has directed that $60,000. be paid to one Howe, contractor, who erected the company's mills, and that $35,000. be paid into court in answer to the claim of Port Arthur. A balance of $105,000 is to be lodged with the Capital Trust Company, representing the bondholders. The sum of $200,000. from which the money is to be appropriated, is the proceeds of the sale of the mills.

J. B. Hachey M.L.A., mayor of Bathurst, who was in St. John recently said that the town of Bathurst is looking forward to a big expansion of business from the erection of a new paper mill, which is to be operated by the Bathurst Company Ltd. He said the entire labor in connection with the building of the mill would be drawn from the county of Gloucester.



PULPWOOD and PULP

Pulpwood Shippers Cannot Get Cars

The pulpwood trade is still handicapped for want of railway freight cars to carry on the transportation for delivery. There is a good demand from the American mills. The movement of newsprint from Canadian mills to the United States points is being delayed by the car shortage. Canadian railroads report that they have lost the use of 48,000 freight cars due to their being held and used by railways in the United States in the American railway shopmen's strike. These companies are still holding on to them to the great disadvantage of Canadian railroads and Canadian shippers. In consequence there is reluctance on the part of the Canadian railroads to permit their rolling stock to cross over the boundary for fear that they will not be able to get them back to Canada in a reasonable time.

Quebec pulpwood dealers are, therefore much concerned over the present deficiency in freight cars to fill their orders from American mills. They say that although the demand is in the increase for Canadian pulpwood, the prices have not advanced but expect an appreciable advance in this direction in the month of January.

Then, owing to the stationary condition of prices Quebec farmers, not depending upon the sale of this wood, are not cutting these days. They are sitting tight until prices commence to go up. In the meantime there are a class of poor farmers who have been for years depending upon the sale of wood for a living who are cutting and selling at the present market prices.

May Extend Kipawa Sulphite Plant

In connection with the reorganization of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, the financial difficulties of which were last year the talk of the Canadian financial world, it is believed that plans are being considered for the completion of the Kipawa mill, profits accruing form which are said to be approximately $1,000,000 annually. This mill, which is by far the most important owned by the company, was originally planned to increase its annual output, but before these extensions could be completed the company ran into financial troubles. Now, however, certain interests feel that the company would be justified in going to the expense of having the Kipawa mill enlarged and improved.

Is Pulpwood Likely to Advance?

Chas. W. Cox, of Port Arthur, Ont., who is an extensive pulpwood dealer, says that the prospects for next season's operations in the pulpwood line are favorable. There has been an increased demand for pulpwood and railway ties, and with a fairly active market along other lines, there is every indication of future activity. While prices generally have not been established, Mr. Cox says it is felt that a reasonable increase over last year's price should be obtained. There is a scarcity of labor for the woods which may be relieved later on. Large numbers of men are now working on railway construction, lake work, etc., which will be released in the near future and will likely seek employment with the lumbermen and pulpwood contractors.

Daily Pulpwood Consumption is Enormous

It takes 24 acres of pulpwood to provide one New York paper with a day's issue. It is estimated that though the average run of good pulpwood bush is about seven cords to the acre, the average yield over 24 million acres in Northern Ontario would be only about one and a half cords to the acre. That makes a total of some 36,000,000 cords of pulpwood today in all Ontario. And this would make about 25,000,000 tons of newsprint. It sounds big, but when one considers that one big mill alone consumes 30,000 acres of forest yearly, that the demand for paper and pulp and paper products is increasing, and bound to increase vastly, and that added to the incursions of the axe are the even greater yearly depletions of fire and insects, one can realize the extent of the drain upon Canadian woods. Where are the once vast and supposedly inexhaustible forest of white pine which within the memory of men, still active in the business world, covered large areas in the States?

There are 17 mills in Canada producing newsprint, two others in course of erection and one or two projected. Some of the older mills, too are expanding.

Ontario pulp men say that they will just have to trust in aforestation to grow trees for the next generation, and that about the best one can do is to prevent fires. In this connection they complain that the Government provides only one ranger for every 100,000 acres of bush. White spruce makes the best pulp, but the black variety in the swamps, is valuable, and to-day the once-despised jack pine is being ground up, and balsam. Poplar, a fast-growing tree found all over the north, is turning out good pulp under a new process, and a faster grower than are conifers will, perhaps, solve the problem of a paper supply for the future.

Pulpwood Market Shows Little Change

Ontario dealers report that the demand for pulpwood is not very brisk at the present time. Shipments are going forward on contract to a number of mills, some of whom are storing the wood. Owing to the revival of the book and writing-paper line there is some call for poplar. A large number of settlers are offering pulpwood for sale but as yet there is no particular activity in the market. While the pulp and paper industry has picked up a great deal, it is a considerable time before the cycle of rising prices reaches the raw material in the shape of pulpwood, which is about the last commodity to feel the upward trend in the paper world.

Prices practically remain unchanged. Peeled spruce and balsam at points north of North Bay are selling at about $10.00 and poplar at $5.00 to $6.00, f.o.b. cars. South of North Bay the range of prices for peeled spruce and balsam is $11.00 to $14.00 and for poplar $6.00 to $8.00. There is, however, a latent feeling in the trade that pulpwood will advance in price, but just when that will come remains problematical.

The Bathurst Company is Expanding

The Bathurst Co., of Bathurst, N. B., have sold to the Royal Securities Corporation $1,500,000, 6½% first mortgage convertible sinkink funds gold bonds, due June 1st 1941. The proceeds will be used to finance construction of a new newsprint mill at 1,000 tons annual capacity, which will be completed in May 1923, and to increase the production of the sulphate pulp to 19,500 tons a year.

The Bathurst Co. in 1921 took over the Bathurst Lumber Co., which had been in successful operation for fourteen years. The company manufacturers some 30,000 tons of sulphate and sulphate pulp and approximately 30,000,000 feet of spruce lumber per annum.

The Bathurst Co. have leasehold timber limits in Quebec and New Brunswick, totalling 2,563 square miles which are estimated to contain 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The company is one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in Eastern Canada and its plants and hydro-electric development of 9,000 h.p., are of recent construction. At Bathurst the company has its own deep-water docks from which shipments are made direct to the United States, South America, British West Indies, England and Europe.

The average scale for the last four years totalled over $2,900,000 per annum. The net earnings of 1917 and 1920 inclusive averaged $577,778. Last year, owing to the depression in the lumber line and pulp and paper market, the company showed a loss after all charges, of about $300,000, but since then a great improvement has taken place in business and the plants are now running full and its current operation are showing a substantial profit.

Proposed New School for Pulpmakers

A delegation of prominent Three Rivers Citizens, headed by L. P. Mercier, M.P.P., waited on Premier Taschereau in Quebec, to urge the Claims of Three Rivers as the site for the proposed new school for pulp-makers. Mr. Mercier pointed out that there were four large pulp and paper concerns in the city, and the opening of a school where technical instruction could be obtained in paper-making, would be most profitable, as the companies would then be able to obtain skilled labor locally.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	75.00	80.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	85.00	90.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	95.00	100.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	37.00	38.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	35.50
2 x 5, 2 x 6	33.00	34.00
2 x 8	36.00	38.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
1 x 4 and wider	32.00	34.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy ..		
1 x 4 and wider	28.00	30.00
2 x 4 and wider	29.00	31.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$34.00	$35.00
1 x 6	35.00	36.00
1 x 8	37.00	38.00
1 x 10	39.00	40.00
1 x 12	41.00	42.00
2 x 4	30.00	32.00
2 x 6	33.00	35.00
2 x 8	34.00	36.00
2 x 10	40.00	42.00
2 x 12	41.00	43.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	36.00	37.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$72.00	$75.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	53.00	55.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2" per M.		5.10
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.10

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 65.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	70.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	135.00	100.00	50.00
4"	145.00	120.00	50.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$ 90.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
1¼ and 1½"	95.00	55.00	35.00
2"	100.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	110.00	75.00	45.00
4"	120.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$50.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	52.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	70.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$145.00	$ 90.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½"	$155.00	100.00	40.00
2"	$165.00	110.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	85.00	65.00	45.00	27.00
5/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
6/4	95.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	75.00	52.00	38.00
12/4	105.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	——Plain——		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$78.00	$135.00	$77.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
2"	143.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$45.00
1¼ and 1½"	65.00	48.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	155.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	130.00	75.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	80.00
8/4	150.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	95.00
12/4	165.00	100.00
16/4	175.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	190.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Retail)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$28.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	28.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	30.00	
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	35.00	$40.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	37.00	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	42.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	28.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds., Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.

Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.

Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.		$115.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		135.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00
Cuts and Better		
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		130.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
No. 1 Cuts		
1 in. 8 in. and up wide		110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00
No. 1 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00
No. 2 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00
No. 3 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00
Box		
1 in. 1¼ and 1½ in. 10/16 ft.	32.00	35.00
Mill Culls		
Mill Run Culls—		
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.		26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	160.00
Fine Common, 6/4	160.00
Fine Common, 8/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	115.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	140.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	105.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	110.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	60.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	67.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	155.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	76.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	80.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	62.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	63.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	75.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	45.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	47.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	50.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 6 and 8	39.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	41.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	43.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	44.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
White Ash			
1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	105.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in.		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		96.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		95.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		80.00
Barn Boards No. 2 1 x 8		72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		73.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		56.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		50.00
No. 1 Clear		
Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		85.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1 1 x 8 and 9 in.		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		47.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		41.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	31.00	32.00
2 x 9	38.00	39.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	32.00	34.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	32.00	33.00
1 x 2	34.00	35.00
1 x 3	31.00	33.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		10.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath		8.75

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6.00
Clears	5.00
Second Clears	4.00
Clear Whites	3.25

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding rejlies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber Wanted

Hard Maple Wanted

In the market for 2" Common and Better Hard Maple. Advise amounts you can furnish. Box 38, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Spruce Lath Wanted

Five cars ⅜ x 1½—4' No. 1 Spruce Lath, delivered Detroit, Mich. rate of freight. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 333 State Street, Detroit, Mich. 19-22

Wanted

Hemlock, Spruce and Basswood, any quantities. Let us have list of what you have to offer with full description of stock. Box 45, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Wanted to Buy

Cord wood, hard slab wood, soft slab wood, mention prices, quality, quantity and where situated to,

THOMAS DUNN & CO.,
406 Aylwin St.,
21 Montreal, Quebec.

Basswood Logs

We need several cars of Basswood logs for prompt or later shipment. 9" and up at the small end, not over 15% under 12", 3 ft. long and multiples. Plunkett Webster Lumber Co., Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York City. 19-T.f.

Wanted for Shipment at Once:

6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Canadian Basswood—delivered New York City.

1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common & Better Canadian Brown Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

1 car 2" 1s and 2s White Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

Address reply Box 27, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and Birch.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc.
1¼" x 3¼" same lengths.
1¼" x 2½" x 49")
(one half each size.
1 " x 3½" x 49")
All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Lumber Wanted

One or more carloads 16/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Birch. Give average width, length and dryness with price, your loading point. Also interested in other thicknesses. Terms cash. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A. 20-21

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

4/4 and 8/4 Merchantable Spruce, Dry. Box 34, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

For Sale

2 Million Feet Timber (Limits) Haliburton. A bargain. Apply O. E. Manning, 99 Pacific Ave., Toronto. 21

For Sale

Cheese Box Veneer Sets—choice stock—carload lots only. Box No. 40, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

2 Cars of Lath in Transit ⅜" x 1⅜" x 4 ft. Clear White B. C. Fir. W. Y. Lloyd, 350 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. 21

For Sale

250 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 250 M—4/4 Soft Elm, 30 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 20 M—6/4 Hard Maple. Also cedar posts. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario. 24

Cedar Posts

We offer for immediate sale and prompt shipment few cars 8 ft. 12" Cedar Posts.

TRANS CANADA LUMBER CO., LTD.,
511 St. Catherine St. W.,
21 Montreal.

For Sale

One car of 1½" dry Ontario Chestnut No. 2 Common and Better, ready to load on C.P.R. siding, also a car of 2" and 3" Elm Cull—dry, at low prices. Bell 253J. Charles H. VanDusen, 27 Wellington Street, Brantford, Ontario. 21

For Sale

A few carloads of K. D. Birch flooring shavings in bales of 125 lbs. each; shipment to be made in carload, containing twenty to twenty-five tons.

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
21 Bromptonville, Que.

Spruce

We offer for immediate sale and prompt shipment. Carload lots: 500,000 ft. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 and 2 x 7, 10 ft. to 16 ft. merchantable Spruce.

TRANS CANADA LUMBER CO., LTD.,
511 St. Catherine St. W.,
21 Montreal.

For Sale

2 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 8/4 Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
1 car each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Sap Gum.
2 cars each 4/4 F.A.S. Red Gum, Plain and Qtd.
2 cars each 4/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 Sound Wormy.
2 cars each 8/4 F.A.S. Whitewood.

We have for quick shipment also, complete stocks of other Southern hardwoods. Send us your inquiries for Ash, Basswood, Cherry, Chestnut, Gum, Hickory, Poplar or Oak. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Machinery Wanted

Machinery Wanted

One iron table rip saw, also an 8" Moulder. Box 42, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

12 x 15 Leonard Tangye Engine can be seen running during November. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 21

Linn Logging Tractor for Sale

Comparatively new Heavy duty Linn Tractor for sale. Capacity up to 25 tons for lumbering, mining or any heavy haulage on bad road conditions. Ice and mud creepers and front sleighs complete. Apply Box No. 37, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale or Exchange for Lumber

29 lumber trucks and 2 leads.
1 Combination machine MacGregor Gourlay.
A quantity of shafting, couplings, hangers and pulleys.
If interested list will be furnished.

BARRETT BROS.,
260 Catherine St.,
21-22 Ottawa.

Logging Railway Equipment For Sale

1—50 ton Lima Geared Locomotive, standard gauge.
24 Russell Log Cars standard gauge.
1 Marion Log Loader.
900 tons of 52 and 56 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
100 tons of 16 and 20 pound Relaying Rail with fastenings.
Available for prompt shipment.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front St. West,
Toronto. 16-21

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6" x 6".
One Upright Engine 5" x 6".
Six Return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72" x 14'—3¼" tube—⅜" shell.
One "Polson" 64" x 14'—3¼" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 14½'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Inglis" 60" x 16'—3" tube—½" shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire Pump, 6" suction, 5" discharge, 14" steam cylinder, 8" water cylinder, 13" stroke, capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7" stroke, capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound, Ontario. 13-E.o.I.-T.f.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange for White Pine, Spruce or B. C. Fir

First class condition complete saw mill machineries:—
3 Boilers with fittings.
1 Waterous Engine 24 x 30.
1 Waterous Band Saw 96 x 12" Blade and carriage complete.
1 Eclipse Gang complete, Live Rolls.
5 Pulp Wood Barkers.
Conveyors, Shafts, Cast Iron & Wood Pulleys, etc.
1 Gould Triplex Plunger Pump, direct motor drive, 30 H.P.
1 Gould Triplex Plunger Pump, direct motor drive, 10 H.P.
1 Canada Iron Foundries Steam Pump, capacity 500 gallons per minute, 14 x 7¼ x 12.
1 White Pine Tank reservoir, 50,000 gals. good for sprinklers.
To be exchanged or sold either in full or separately, delivered on cars.

EDOUARD RUEL LIMITED,
21 Lauzon, Levis, Que.

Situations Vacant

Wanted, salesman now calling on camps in Ontario and Quebec to sell the well known Hubbard Bake Oven. Hubbard Portable Oven Co. of Canada, Ltd., 782 King St. West, Toronto. 21

Live and energetic married man to take charge of office and shipping Dept. of Hardwood Flooring Mill. Must have thorough knowledge of business. Permanent position and good salary to right man. State references. Apply to Box 48, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Situations Wanted

Position wanted as lumber yard foreman, thoroughly experienced, including twelve years buying. Best of reference. Apply Box 18, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Lumber Salesman open for engagement January first, would like position with reliable firm. Correspondence solicited. Box 47, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Bookkeeper-Stenographer, lady, 5 years' experience wholesale lumber business, is open for position. Small office preferred. Box 39, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Position Wanted as buyer of hardwoods, familiar with all lines of the business, including national rules. First class reference. Apply Box 19, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Young man, 28, wishes position with lumber camp, preferably outdoor work, scaling etc., in Canada. Several years' experience in office work. Apply Box 998, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Wanted—Position as Superintendent, or Manager of local planing mill, or lumber yard. Am thoroughly experienced in all lines of the business and can give best results. Have always been able to increase the output of mills where I have been in charge. Apply Box 15, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Party with 15 years selling experience at wholesale in New York State, including New York City, wishes to make connection with reliable Canadian firm as representative. Apply Box 16, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-21.

Aggressive salesman, 33 years old, with following throughout New Jersey and New York States, desires to communicate with some reliable manufacturer or wholesaler of spruce lumber and lath and possibly hardwood flooring, who will appreciate the services of a good man, commission basis. Box No. 30, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN—Married, abstainer, wishes permanent position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man. Have had following experience: Six years' banking, two years' assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, London, England; eight years' lumber office experience; have also general store bookkeeping experience. Salary $100-$125. Apply Box 41, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Manager Wanted

for a

Sawmilling, Planing Mill, Matching and Flooring Business

in a bright little town, on the Grand Trunk R.R., in the District of Parry Sound. Must be of strong executive ability, a good salesman, and of unimpeachable character. This is a well established, prosperous business, favorably known throughout Canada, and affords a rare chance for a capable man. All communications treated confidentially. Apply Box 23, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Business Chances

Business Chance

Advertisers open to contract for several million feet of Maple, Birch and Beech, to be taken out by responsible hardwood operators during the coming winter. Address Box No. 48, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Business Opportunity

Commission House located near Boston, Mass. with three salesmen equipped with automobiles covering the New England territory desires additional connections with reliable mills shipping spruce, white pine, hemlock and hardwoods. Can produce orders in good volume from the best retail yards. Box No. 43, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21

Representation Wanted

London Agents, long experience all classes Canadian business, well known to and in daily touch with all leading importers United Kingdom, desire to represent Canadian manufacturers and exporters Spruce, Pine, Birch, etc. First class reference. Reply to "Box L. A. 900", c/o Dawson's, 121 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England. 21

The Bankruptcy Act

Estate of P. Brocklebank, Cornwall, Ont.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory," will be received at this office until noon on the **15th day of November 1922**, for the purchase of the Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory of the above situate in Cornwall, Ontario. Alternative tenders will be received for the purchase of:

"A" The Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery etc., en bloc as a going concern.
"B" Land and Buildings only.
"C" Plant and Machinery only.

The factory is still operating and is fully equipped with all modern machinery driven by Electric Motors of 66 Horse Power. There is a Railway Siding to the Plant served by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and New York Central Railways.

The approximate book value of the Land and Buildings is $7,000.00 and of the Plant, Machinery, etc., $18,000.00. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Full particulars and description of the above can be obtained from the undersigned Trustee.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON,
Authorized Trustee,
20-21 Pitt Street, Cornwall, Ontario.

Unreserved Auction Sale of LUMBER, SAWMILL AND FARM EQUIPMENT in Township of Caistor

Mr. Goodman Pettigrew has received instructions from J. Cowan White, Authorized Trustee, to sell by public auction on the premises of Albert G. Lord, situated on Lot 8, 5th Concession, Township of Caistor, on Friday, November 3rd, 1922, at 1 p.m., the following: Sawmill, 80 h.p. boiler, 50 h.p. engine, double edger (subject to lien), slab saw, lumbermen's outfit, 2 horses, 1 wagon, 1 set sleighs, 1 set harness, stable and shacks, 1 motor car (subject to lien). Lumber—Hardwood, slabs, cull; usual terms.

J. COWAN WHITE,
Authorized Trustee,
21 6 Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton.

Miscellaneous

For Sale

6 prs. logging sleighs, 1 water tank and sleigh complete, 1 Patent plough, and 300 boom chains, ½" and 3/8". All of the above are in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co. Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 18-21

Devastation of Forests is Greatest Menace

In a recent reply to an inquiry asking why the settlers' fires of the present, cause such enormous damage as compared with the settlers' fires of the pioneer days of the country, a correspondent says: The cause of this is twofold. In the first place, in the cold north country there is an excessive amount of duff or humus on the surface of the soil; this humus becomes very inflammable when dry and when a fire is once started nothing short of a deluge will put it out; but, secondly, and more serious still, is the fact that our country is becoming drier each succeeding year, to the extent that the water table is being lowered in the earth at the average rate of three and one half feet every ten years, owing to the cutting and destruction of our forest growth which, if it is allowed to continue at its present rate, will very rapidly cause our country to become uninhabitable through extremes of climatic conditions causing prolonged drouths with vast forest fires, and occasional surplus of rain producing freshets, washouts and windstorms of increasing velocity. This devastation of our forests is the greatest menace facing Canada today.

Wood in Sports of Present Day

It is believed that man evolved from his animal ancestry in some ancient forest. He probably lived on trees in the childhood of the race and ever since he has been dependent on trees and wood. Somebody has pointed out the extent of the consumption of wood in one of its minor phases, namely, in the recreational world. More than 25 million board feet of 32 different species of wood are used every year in the United States in the manufacture of equipment for sports. Among the forms of such equipment are dumb bells, wands, trapezes, vaulting horses, Indian clubs, horizontal bars, reins and other pieces of apparatus. Canoe paddles, row boats and oars, fish poles and baskets, croquet mallets and croquet balls are wood products. Then, too, wood enters into golf clubs and tennis racquets, base ball bats, Lacrosse sticks, roller skates, ten pins, bowling alleys, bowling balls and pins, billiard cues, billiard tables and counters.

Diminishing Stands of White Pine

What is the latest estimate of the stands of white and red pine in Ontario and Quebec? I saw somewhere that each province contained not less than thirty billion feet (30,000,000,000 feet) of pine.

These figures are a huge exaggeration. Estimates of these most precious of Canadian woods are falling rapidly as exact information becomes more evident. R. O. Sweezey, a well-known forest engineer, has just issued a statement claiming that Quebec has not more than two and a half billion feet, instead of thirty billions. It is generally accepted that the Ontario pine stands will hardly exceed eight billion feet. Other provinces add little to the total, so that on the basis of these figures, Canada, once the land of "inexhaustible" pine forests, has about fifteen years supply left. This will, of course, be replenished to some extent by the young growth which in many places is abundant.

by going after it!
how do you find business ??
B.C.S.

There is business to be had in the construction industry and the aggressive contractor, material dealer and manufacturer is getting business—lots of it.

They are selecting the best prospects. They are going after them when they are in the market. They are using MacLean Building Reports.

Our booklet, **Getting Sales Facts First,** gives complete information about our daily report service and explains just how its use will help you to secure more business in less time at a lower cost. It will be sent gratis. Please write on your business letter-head.

MacLEAN BUILDING REPORTS Ltd.

345 Adelaide St. W. - - TORONTO
119 Board of Trade Bldg - MONTREAL
325 Main St. - - - WINNIPEG
106 Winch Bldg. - - VANCOUVER

In the Matter of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Limited, Authorized Assignor

Timber Limits, Pulp and Saw Mills

NOTICE OF SALE BY TENDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, as Authorized Assignee of the property of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Limited, Authorized Assignor, duly authorized for the purpose, offers for sale by tender all the moveable and immoveable property of the Authorized Assignor, including approximately 1400 acres of freehold timber lands situated in the Township of Denoue, in the County of Gaspe, in the Province of Quebec, being Blocks "B" and "C" of the said Township; 450 square miles more or less of timber limits under license from the Crown, consisting of Limits River Magdalen Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 North, Limits River Magdalen Nos. 1, 2 and 3 South, Limits River Pierre and Claude No. 29, Township of Taschereau No. 30 and Township of Denoue No. 19, together with water powers, saw mill, (Pulp mill partially damaged by fire,) machinery, equipment, stock, stores, supplies and provisions, and all the issued capital stock of the Magdalen River Valley Railway Company. All open for inspection.

The sale is to be subject to all existing contracts and a reserve of all accounts receivable and cash on hand.

Tenders for the above will be received by The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee, up to and including the 3rd day of November, 1922.

The sale will be made en bloc for cash and my intending purchaser must enclose with his tender as a deposit an accepted cheque of a Chartered Bank in Canada, to the order of The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which deposit, in the event of the acceptance of the tender, will be applied on account of the purchase price, and if the tender is not accepted will be returned. Should any purchaser whose offer has been accepted fail to comply with the conditions of the sale or to pay the full amount of the purchase price within one week from the acceptance of his tender, then, in such event, the said deposit shall be forfeited and shall belong absolutely to The Royal Trust Company, as Authorized Assignee, as liquidated damages.

The Authorized Assignee shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Authorized Assignee,
105 St. James St., Montreal

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Montreal Reports Lumber Prices as Strengthening

Conditions in Montreal are very much the same as stated in the last report. The demand, especially for spruce, is good, the American section showing the most activity. Prices are distinctly strengthening, wholesalers stating that they are unable to buy from the mills at former values. There is also a widespread belief that the market will still further advance in the near future. This view is based on the fact that supplies are by no means plentiful, and that the mills will demand stiffer prices for the remaining stocks.

The car situation is still very serious. There has been a slightly better supply, but the shortage is badly affecting the execution of orders for American customers. An appreciable number has been cancelled owing to the impossibility of filling the contracts promptly.

A wholesaler who has just returned from an extended trip to the Abitibi district states that practically all the dry lumber has been sold. A considerable number of mills was shut down during the summer on account of having large stocks on hand and a lull in the demand. These have now been nearly all cleaned up, although there is a substantial amount to be shipped. The mills are asking an advance of about two dollars for any stocks still available.

The lath market is very firm, with small supplies at the mills. One firm is asking seven dollars at the mill.

Owing to the competition for labor for the camps, wages have further advanced. As high as 70 dollars per month is being paid, with ten dollars less for many men. The pulp and paper companies are cutting a large amount of wood, and have made strong bids to secure all the men possible. One lumber company had engaged a considerable number of men for their woods' operations only to find that this force had later joined up with a pulp and paper company which offered higher wages. The lumber company will not carry out any bush operations this year unless wages come down to a point which will not involve a loss on cutting logs. The wages paid by the pulp and paper companies cannot, said the manager of the lumber company be paid by lumber concerns and a profit earned, having regard to the prices of lumber. It is better not to cut logs than to make losses on such operations.

Building in Montreal is still brisk, the prospects being favorable for a considerable amount of work during the next two months.

The stock of British Government lumber is being very rapidly shipped out. By far the greater part has now been dealt with, Cox, Long and Company, Limited, and Montague L. Meyer, Limited, have sent the bulk of their purchases to the U.K. Only a small quantity remains to be sold.

Ottawa Lumber Trade Continues on Sound Basis

A fair amount of business was reported in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of October. Dealers reported that though there had not been any great improvement in the demand, that both domestic orders and those to the United States had been fairly plentiful. Prices remained the same.

The congestion on American railroads, owing to the coal strike, continued to have its effect on local shippers to the U.S., at at several American points, embargoes were in force. Some campanies, however, managed to get their stocks through by getting the buyer to accept delivery on railroads on which there were no embargoes. Another hindrance in the transportation arena, was the shortage of foreign care. It was expected, however, with the completion of the grain crop movement, that the situation would become normal later on.

The coal strike, dealers said, had resulted in there being much congestion at American terminals and what cars were available were turned over for the shipment of coal and the transportation of perishable produce. Lumber shipments were not consequently included in the priority shipments.

The stocks of retailers and wholesalers did not show much change. With the woodworking factories a falling off in orders was noted, and it was expected that this winter would not be a very active one for them. The heads of some of these factories reported that the past summer had only been a fair one with their plants.

Several of the larger logging operators reported a shortage of labor for the woods camps. Some of them, it was stated, had intended getting men from Gaspe, but on inquiry they found that the Gaspe supply had pretty well been exhausted. As a consequence of the shortage of labor bush operations with same companies were held up. The Estate of James Davidson's Sons announced that they would not carry on any logging operations this winter. Grant P. Davidson said that the firm considered that it could get along with the 11,000,000 feet it manufactured last year, and would not have to put in camps this year.

The European export market did not show much activity, shippers to it stating that unless the steamship companies brought down ocean freight rates, that Canada stood a first class chance of losing its export lumber business to the United Kingdom. The Scandanivian rates they said were away lower than the Canadian rates, and hence the Canadian exporters could not successfully compete with the Scandanivian sellers.

The Hull sawmill of the Gatineau Company, Limited, which was formerly Gilmour and Hughson's, closed down on October 22nd. Between 250 and 300 employees were effected.

Quebec Exporters Receive Big Orders From Ireland

Although it was anticipated that there was likely to be a slight revival in the demand for lumber for shipment from Quebec to the United Kingdom this fall or closing months of the St. Lawrence 1922 season of navigation, these expectations have been more than realized to raise the hopes of the Quebec exporters. The demand is not, however, from the English markets in which there is still a spirit of dormancy, but from the Irish markets in both the north and south sections of that country. Within the past two weeks cable orders have been received in Quebec by the lumber interests for the shipment of timber and deals which have come as a surprise, and goes far to denote that the business interests in both the north and south of Ireland have become imbued with the idea that the Irish political difficulties are approaching the end. The Quebec firm of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, have received substantial orders for wood from Dublin, Belfast and other cities of the north of Ireland, and now are endeavoring to obtain cargo space which does not seem to be easy at the present.

From the beginning of October the following shipments took place from the port of Quebec:—Steamer "Lord Londonderry" carried part cargo of spruce for Belfast; the Cunard Line Steamer Antonio 100 standards of spruce deals shipped by John Burstall & Co., and W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., for London; the steamer "Vellavia" also sailed for London with part cargo of birch timber and spruce deals; the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamer "Canadian Cruiser" is loading with birch planks for London, and the steamer "Dunoff Head" taking on board 350 standards of spruce deals for Londonderry, Ireland. The steamer "Carrigan Head" is also chartered to carry 150 standards of deals for Dublin, Ireland, and another steamer 300 standards of deals ordered for delivery at Belfast. The steamer "Gracie" has also been chartered to carry 100 loads of birch timber to Glasgow, and judging by the spirit of optimism prevailing in the minds of the Quebec lumber shippers, they expect to receive more orders from Ireland for shipment of wood during the month of November and the first weeks of December. These shipments and the unexpected orders received in September and shipped, makes the lumber export trade this season nearly ninety per cent. better than 1921.

Although it is too early to definitely foretell, the lumber interests of Quebec are looking forward to a turn of the tide in the market of the United Kingdom for 1923. The advices received by the Quebec lumber firms by mail and written during the latter part of September, did not contain much encouragement. It was then shown that there was a slightly improved tone noticed as reflected by the quantities going into construction. Imports were moderate and exceeded by deliveries in practically all the leading varieties, which values unchanged, and a fair amount of ocean tonnage was fixed during that month for deals from Canada, with hardened rates towards the close. Since then, however, there have been indications to warrant a better feeling of optimism, which had been somewhat arrested by the threatened political cataclysm in England. This has, however, passed away by the events leading to the resignation of the Lloyd George Ministry, and should a new stable government be elected to office to put an end to the political squabbles of the past year, trade and commerce in England, it is anticipated, will take on a new lease of life and restore confidence in the investing public that will lead to a season of construction similar to that which has taken place in the United States during the past year.

Only one month ago the lumber trade with limit holdings in the province of Quebec, were undecided as to the cut of logs they would

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

make in the woods this winter. Some had decided to make the usual cut in comparison with their winter operations during the past three years, and other firms had practically come to the conclusion to make a small cut and close up some of their mills. A change came over the entire trade about the 20th of October when former instructions were cancelled and new orders issued to go into the woods this coming winter and make a bigger cut than usual, and see that all mills are employed. There is no doubt but that this more recent decision was arrived at by the increased demand of Canadian wood in September and October, and the certainty that big steamship companies would reduce their freight rates in regard to the carrying of Canadian wood to the United Kingdom market in January next for the navigation season of 1923.

Another influence is the low condition of stock of lumber on account of the demands from the United States during the past summer and still continuing; the knowledge that construction will be carried on across the border next summer, and the new life that has come into Canadian business towards the same end, which will turn into a veritable building boom in 1923.

Everything, however, depends upon the sanity of labor. There is bound to be a big demand for woodsmen this coming winter, and notwithstanding the large number of unemployed the lumbermen are afraid they will not be able to obtain the services of all the help they require. These conditions do not exist on account of the scale of wages offered but must be attributed to the widespread sympathy extended. With the assistance given to the unemployed ever since the close of the war, there is quite a large percentage of labor hese days who object to hard work or manual labor. They are loath to exchange the white shirt and collar for a workingman's suit, and seek an honest day's work on account of teh assisted indolent life they have been leading since 1918, the cry for more wages is but an excuse to justify this idleness. This is a serious question, not only in lumber operating trade, but in all branches of Canadian industry which calls for thought and less pandering to the workingman's vote by the federal, provincial and municipal governments.

In the meantime the lumber firms with limit holdings in the province of Quebec are not worrying on account of labor. They feel certain of acquiring the necessary aid in this respect, and if they do not, will restrict their logging operations accordingly, fully determined not to submit to a hold-up game by labor.

St. John Reports Continued Better Market

The last two weeks have seen no change in the business at the port of St. John, N. B. This condition will, probably, prevail until the ocean liners begin the season along the latter part of November. Prices in the English and American markets remain the same. The demand is steady. Stocks of all grades of lumber are, certainly, being absorbed, and if it were not for the drastic car shortage, there would be very little lumber to be had for the American market.

The continued better feeling among business has caused the banks to agree to finance the lumbermen in this section for a reasonable winter's operation and plans are being laid at the present for a normal cut of logs. Much, of course, depends on the winetr, whether these plans will work out or not. Men are in fair demand, but ample labor can be had. Supplies are cheaper than a year ago and logs will cost about the same as a year ago.

The lath market continues to improve and many small mills are beginning to saw. Lath will net about $7.00 on cars St. John and the end is not yet.

All other short lumber is in fair demand with only limited stocks. Local business still continues fair, the factories all being busy on fall work.

Business Keeps up Well in Old Ontario

Business in the lumber line continues active although some falling off is generally expected at this season of the year. Building activities in the larger centres show but little diminution but the demand from rural districts has not been as heavy as expected owing to the continued low price of live stock and produce. Some retailers are not buying quite as freely as they were, and are slackening-down preparatory to stock taking a few weeks hence. Others are, however, continuing to buy in fairly large quantities.

Hemlock is getting rather scarce and continues stiff in price and several firms find that it is difficult to provide the assorted lengths and sizes which dealers demand. It is predicted by some that No. 1 hemlock will command as high a figure as $35. or $36. at the mill by next spring. Spruce and jack pine are holding their own and a considerable stock is changing hands. The rebuilding campaign in fire-swept Northern Ontario is expected to use up considerable spruce and jack pine for joists and studding in new homes, stores, etc.

The lath market remains very firm and in several cases stock has been taken green from the mill in order to meet the requirements of the trade. Spruce lath have taken a sharp advance. B. C. shingles are still off with a tendency to sag in price.

At this particular period nearly all buildings are housed in and the quiet state of shingles is seasonable. Most lumber companies have entered the bush on a larger scale than last year. Help is still scarce at many points and high wages are being paid. It is felt by many that two things will have to be done, either lumber must go up from $5. to $10. a M to meet the added cost of logging, or wages must come down, as no operator can pay more than $35. per month and get out with a profit.

Some complaints are still heard regarding the car situation, and embargoes at a number of points, but this is gradually being straightened out although difficulty is experienced in getting American cars to make shipments to consuming centres on the other side of the line. Owing to the inability of certain firms in the Middle West and Southern States to secure cars in which to make deliveries of hardwoods to New England points, Canadian dealers have been able to open up some profitable accounts and are sending forward quite heavy consignments of maple and basswood.

There is a strong demand for 6/4 and 8/4 maple at the present time and basswood is having a large call. Birch in the upper grades is rather stagnant. A large amount of hardwoods for trim stock, pianos and gramophones and the better class of furniture in No. 1 common, selects and 1st and 2nds, is moving freely. No. 3 common is still a drag on the market and no perceptible improvement has taken place for some time. The outlook, however, is regarded favorably and it is believed that next spring will witness a shortage in several lines of lumber as dry stocks have been pretty well moved out.

The business situation is to-day much more stable and attractive in the forest products line than it has been for some months. There is a better feeling prevailing throughout all ranks and manufacturers are entering upon next year's activities with more heart than for a long period.

So far as Western woods are concerned, stocks which had been running low for some time, are now beginning to accumulate and prices have softened somewhat. The Japanese demand has fallen off entirely and any orders moving to the Orient now are going forward on old contracts that have been delayed. China has ceased to make any large purchases from the British Columbia market and Australia, which a few weeks ago was making inquiries for 14,000,000 feet, has not placed the order. A few parcels of clears, amounting to about 4,000,000 feet, were in September sent to Australia and a similar quantity is also going to Great Britain and continental European ports.

There is a scarcity at the present time of long joists and representatives of B. C. mills report that they could sell several carloads of 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 18 to 20 feet and longer if they could obtain supplies.

It is not expected that the demand for B. C. forest products will be as active during the closing months of the year as it has been for some time past owing to the requirements not being so great. The demand from the prairies is reported slack, but the export business particularly to New Zealand is encouraging.

A recent despatch states that production at the B. C. mills is now out-distancing orders and it is intimated that within a few days the producers will bring down their common prices to a point where they will be attractive to foreign markets. The mills are in a better position now to take on new business than they were some time ago although the majority report having orders on their books to keep them going until the 15th of November.

Exports of lumber from British Columbia to foreign ports during the first quarter of this year amounted to 71,660,541 feet, as compared with 29,802,735 during the corresponding period in the preceding year, an increase of 41,857,606. Japan was the largest buyer, and Australia second.

Lumber Cut will Probably be Trebled

It is estimated on the Restigouche River and tributaries in New Brunswick between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut during the coming season. Indications are that it will be three times as great as last year when only about 25,000,000 feet of lumber was taken out. It is also stated that, in estimating the probable cut this year as between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 feet, which is a conservative estimate, it is possible that these figures will be exceeded and about 100,000,000 feet will represent the actual result.

Owing to the hesitancy of the lumber companies and operators until the stumpage rates had been definitely settled, preparations for the season's work were considerably held up and a later start made. Shipping from the port of Campbellton, N. B. has commenced to slacken off, although loading is still being continued.

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The factory building is of substantial frame construction, on a cement foundation, 400 x 75 feet.
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Power plant can be bought separately if desired.
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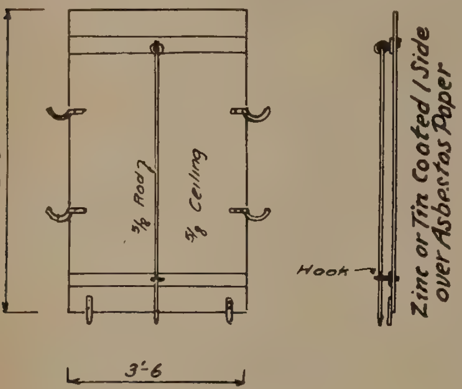
Fighting Fire Device for Lumber Yard

A device for fighting fire which has proved valuable by experience and will undoubtedly be of value to the lumber yard or mill is described by H. K. Loud, manager of the Brewster Loud Lumber Co., of Detroit, Mich., who has also furnished the sketches.

As shown by the accompanying illustrations, it is a fire shield so constructed that it can be easily carried into position. It is made of wood, preferably basswood or balm of Gilead—both slow-burning woods—and on its face is covered with asbestos paper, over which is placed tin or zinc, lapping it around the edges and a few inches on the back. The four hooks shown are utilized in supporting the lines of hose. With this fire shield one or two men can remain close to a hot fire long after it would be physically impossible without such protection. If the fire becomes too hot for the men to remain behind the shield, the hose can be set on the hooks and the water kept pouring into the flames. In lumber and mill fires this will be an excellent advantage, especially on a windy day.



FIRE SHIELD

FIRE SHIELD

The shields are light and are carried by grasping the rod which hangs from the ring bolt on the upper cross-piece and is held by the hook on the lower cross-piece when not in use. A man can carry two on a walk or run with one. The cost is very slight and it is advisable to place two wherever the hose carts are located and others at strategic points about the yards and tramways, ready for quick action.

Cussed Carelessness and Forest Fires

In a recent interview, G. C. Piche chief forester for Quebec, when asked if it were not possible that fires in the woods might originate from spontaneous combustion among fallen leaves and plants, said:—"Fires in the woods do not originate from spontaneous combustion. They take their origin from human agencies. Our plants are always full of dew and do not explode as they do in some centres of other countries in times of drought. I attribute the causes to careless hunters and jobbers who will persist in smoking their pipes and cigarettes, the latter the most dangerous in the woods, and the building of fires during chilly morning weather to keep them warm.

"It was owing to those careless practices and the frequency of fires in the woods that caused the Quebec Government to pass an order in council making it imperative that frequenters of the forests for hunting and fishing should obtain a permit and become responsible in case of careiessness for the origin of forest fires. The Quebec Government have carried on a propaganda to educate people entering the woods to be careful against fires but notwithstanding there is a large percentage of hunters and fishermen, jobbers and even settlers who burn their brush, who will not listen to reason, and the Government would do well to follow the example of the Government in France, to close the woods altogether to hunters during a dry season such as the one now prevailing. The exorbitant losses in connection with Canadian forests have become too serious to allow the existing causes to continue, and in course of time wipe out the wood resources of Canada. It would appear that the majority of people who frequent the woods have no preconceived idea of the destruction and losses in the woods by fire, neither do they seem to care, and have no respect whatever for this inheritance to be conserved for future generations. Therefore, the government should have no hesitation to pass measures of severe legislation to prevent the careless hunter from penetrating and wandering in the woods at will for the sake of killing a few fur-bearing animals at a cost of millions of dollars in forest destruction by fire.

"The people have a duty to perform in the protection of the Canadian woods and if they ignore this duty, it is the prerogative of the Government, the custodians of the Canadian forests, to legislate drastic means, if necessary, for their protection," concluded Mr. Piche.

Compelling Warning in Ontario Holocaust

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

From far-separated sections of our country there has come during the week in which I write news of momentous significance and dread omen, which should arrest the attention of every thoughtful citizen of the Dominion. The terrible forest fires in Northern Ontario, in British Columbia and in Quebec have driven home the lesson which I have been striving to teach, with the written and the printed word, with more force than any words of mine could convey. It is a compelling warning of impending disaster. Just as it is true, no nation lives unto itself, so no community, no man lives unto itself, or himself. Every citizen has a vital stake in the protection of our wood resources, and if our splendid Canadian heritage is to be preserved, we must be ready to recognize—nay to fulfil the obligation imposed upon every one of us individually.

Why is this so. In cutting the small immature trees as we are doing today, we are not only robbing the next generation, our own children; we are fast producing conditions that will make our country uninhabitable, through extremes of climatic conditions, and in long periods of drouth, causing such appalling holocausts as in Northern Ontario, with occasional surplus of rains producing damaging freshets, washouts and wind storms of increasing velocity. All of these conditions are the results of denuding our country of forest growth.

We are not only cutting down trees that do not belong to us, for our own industries; we are bartering them away by the millions, for a mere pittance, robbing our children for our own present needs and squandering them lavishly on another country. Over one million, six hundred and fifteen thousand cords of pulpwood alone were shipped out of Canada last year, or more than twenty-five million trees; half of the entire annual requirements necessary for Canadian pulp and paper mills.

In addition to this we are sending settlers back to clear up forested country which is more suitable for raising trees than anything else; when past experience has proved, time and time again, that it is only a question of the first really dry hot season when these settlers will be burnt out, with a very good chance of their being burnt up as well. This is particularly wicked when we are already suffering from a lack of forested area and have a surplus of vacant, cleared and prairie land. In short, we are not merely penalizing ourselves; we are just as surely imperilling the future of our country.

As the Boston Herald recently tersely said: "What adds to the pity is that most of the timber destroyed by our woodland fires is so young as to belong to generations not old enough to protect it."

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Annapolis Royal, N. S.

New Brunswick Fire Loss Reduced

The season during which one has to secure a permit to set out fires in the forest closed recently. The forest fires act provides that the close season may be extended but it is not expected that this will be necessary this year as the conditions are fairly safe since the rain of the past week, which was general all over New Brunswick.

A tabulation by the provincial forest service of the statistics of fire during the past season shows a comparatively low damage for the number of fires that were reported. One hundred and four fires have been reported, which burned over an area of 6,910 acres, 2,610 of which was crown land and 4,300 provincial land. This is low compared to the acreage burned in 1921, which was 84,000 acres, or the average for the past four years, which was 52,000 acres. The total damage to provincial and crown lands from forest fires was $17,280, of which $2,564 was damage to crow nlands.

Will Strengthen Forest Protective Policy

It is understood that the Provincial Government of Quebec has under contemplation several improvements in connection with the forest protective policy of the province. Forest rangers will be given an opportunity in many cases to perfect themselves by attending the forestry school where they will complete their practical study. It is said that the forestry school, which is now located at Laval University, Quebec City, may be transferred to St. Joachim near St. Anne, on one of the seminary farms. There practical study will be rendered easier through the numerous timber limits in the neighborhood. The school will, of course, remain affiliated with Laval University. It is understood that the pulp and paper schools, which will be operated in connection with large mills, will also be dealt with at the forthcoming session of the Quebec legislature.

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We are operating this season in some of our best timber and so can more than ever assert with confidence that GOLDEN SPRUCE is the Best of Mountain Woods and unbeatable for your requirements in No. 1 Common Boards, Shiplap, Flooring, Siding, etc. A trial order will make you a permanent user.

We also manufacture FIR and CEDAR, and can strongly recommend our FIR DIMENSION. Our CEDAR, of which we will be manufacturing a large quantity this year, is a SMALL-KNOTTED type and will be found especially desirable for Boards and shiplap.

Our sawmill, the largest in the interior of British Columbia, situated at Golden, B.C., has a daily 10-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet. Your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention, in line with the REPUTATION we have built up for GRADES and SERVICE.

We run all orders through the planing mill at time of shipment so that our stock always comes to you bright clean and newly milled.

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Good Stocks — Prompt Shipments — Satisfaction

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED

205 St. James St. - - MONTREAL

EDGINGS

The Winnipeg Lumber & Fuel Co., Winnipeg, Man., was recently organized to carry on a retail lumber business.

The plant of the False Creek Lumber Co. at Vancouver, B. C., was recently swept by fire and damage done to the extent of $200,000.

Rastall Lumber Co., Queen East, Toronto, are erecting a boiler house and dry kiln on Dawes Road near Danforth Ave., at cost of $7,000.

A. N. Dudley and T. E. Rathbone, of Toronto, who are members of the Hobel Hunt Club, left recently on a hunting expedition in the vicinity of Spragge, Ont.

The Standard Shingle Co., of Victoria, B. C., is erecting on Hereward Road, in that city, a new shingle mill. It will be of frame construction and electrically operated.

Fire from an unknown cause broke out recently in R. G. Kirby's yard, 539 Yonge St., Toronto, destroying considerable lumber. It is understood that the loss is covered by insurance.

A. L. Little, late of the Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., has joined the staff of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, and will look after their shipping interests in Quebec and the East.

Gray Rapids Lumber Co., Limited, Woodstock, N. B., was recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business manufacturing and dealing in rough and dressed woods. Capital $50,000.

In a recent fire at Doaktown, N, B.. 600,000 feet of lumber owned by Bamford Bros. was destroyed. The mill, which had lately been at Doaktown, has been removed to Blackville, and the lumber was piled near the highway road.

A. B. Lamont, who for many years was associated with the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto is around again after many months' illness. Mr. Lamont's numerous friends are pleased to witness a decided improvement in his health.

The Marathon Lumber Co., Limited, with head office at Bigwood, in the district of Nipissing, and an authorized capital of $40,000 have been granted a charter. The organization is empowered to carry on lumbering and woods operations in all its branches.

Among the lumbermen who took part in the recent "community drive" in the collection of half a million dollars from the citizens of Toronto for the fifty-one charities of the city, were H. J. Terry; T. A. Paterson; C. G. Anderson; Maurice Welsh, and others. others.

H. G. Hoppins, formerly sales-manager of the Arrow Lake Lumber Co., Limited, Arrow Head, B. C., is secretary-treasurer of the Keystone Lumber & Supply Co., Limited, which recently opened a retail lumber and builders' supply yard at 10th Ave. & 11th St., West, Calgary, Alta.

In the absence of Mr. G. M. McKee, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Mr. E. Beck, secretary, represented the association at the fall business conference of the American Paper and Pulp Association and affiliated associations, held on October 17-19 at Chicago.

R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, and Mrs. Chesbro have left on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast and will be absent for several weeks. Mr. Chesbro has not been well for some time although he is steadily improving and it is expected that he will return much stronger.

R. B. Herron, of R. B. Herron & Co., Tionaga, Ont., who was in Toronto recently, says that his company are taking out 20,000 cords of spruce pulpwood during the coming season for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills. The Anglo-Canadian Lumber Co. is also taking out a quantity of pulpwood for the Spanish River organization.

W. C. Thuerck, of Haileybury, who is well known in the lumber industry, lost his residence in the recent fire which swept the north country. He had also put in a camp and some supplies preparatory for operation, having purchased several lots of spruce and jack pine which he intended cutting. His camp was also wiped out.

Judgment was rendered recently in Quebec in the case of the Van Dyke Co. vs. the Laurentide Co. The demand of the plaintiff was rejected with costs. The Van Dyke Co. asked that the sum of $10,342. be paid them as a balance due on the price of certain pulpwood at $15. per cord, according to an alleged contract.

A spendid record was established during the month of September by the Abitibi Paper Company's employees at Iroquois Falls. There were only ten accidents in the industry to the workers, and most of these were of a minor nature. The average loss of time was only twenty-three hours apiece. In August there were twelve accidents with an average time loss of sixty-two hours apiece.

Out of the 45,000,000 acres of leased timber limits in Quebec Province, 1,200,000 acres were cruised in the course of the season by forestry engineers, and reports were submitted. This inventory is proving advantageous. In due course, provision will be made to make a complete inventory of the timber limits, which will contain the value and description of the timber on licensed territories. The cruise is first made by the holders' employees, and then controlled by the engineers of the Department of Lands, and Forests.

Laval University has decided to enlarge its present buildings which are located in the centre of Quebec city and also erect a new building on Ste. Foye road in the new parish of St. Sacrement for the forestry and chemistry faculties. The total cost of these works which will start early next spring, will reach $500,000.

The sawmill of the Fesserton Timber Co., at Krugersdorf, six miles from Englehart, Ont., escaped in the recent conflagration which swept that part of the country. Robert Carter was on the scene a day or two after the fire and made arrangements with the provincial authorities to supply settlers with a large quantity of spruce and jack pine for rebuilding purposes.

The damage done to the Temiskaming & Northern Railway by the forest fires which swept Haileybury and Cobalt district, amounted to over half a million dollars, according to Lieut. Col. L. T. Martin, one of the commissioners. Mr. Martin stated that while the loss is practically covered by insurance, the extra rebuilding and replacement costs will greatly affect the net returns of the railroad for the year.

A lumberman who recently returned from Sudbury district states that men are getting more plentiful for the camps now that outside construction work has eased off and the highest wages being paid in that district are $35.00. During the last few days the camps have filled up considerably. About the middle of October there was a heavy fall of snow in the Sudbury and North Bay districts, in some places "the beautiful" being a foot deep.

A Made-in-Belleville Exhibition and carnival was held recently in the Armouries in Belleville, Ont., under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The show was formally opened by Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Lieut-Governor of Ontario. There were 75 exhibitors, and among those who occupied booths were the Marsh Engineering Works; Belleville Sash & Door Co.; Brown, Sword & Co.; Elliot Woodworking Machinery Co.; Thompson Furniture Co., the Belleville Paper Mills.

Harry Mason, son of Azor Mason, Fredericton, N. B., was severely injured while at work in the River Valley Lumber Company's mill at Oromocto. He was engineer at the mill and after sawing operations had been finished when the carriage stopped, he stepped upon the latter. The sawyer did not notice the unfortunate man and started the carriage up, with the result that he could not escape in time. Mason's left leg was frightfully mangled and lacerated and had to be amputated.

Edge Morse, of Wallaceburg, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Wallaceburg Lumber Co. succeeding Silvanus Shaw, who passed away recently. Mr. Morse has been connected with the Dominion Glass Co. for the last few years, and, previous to that was in the employ of the McNarnie Lumber Co., whom the Wallaceburg Lumber Co. bought out in 1914, so that the new manager is conversant with the retail trade. He is widely known to the town people and those in the surrounding community.

In a recent fire which visited the McArthur timber limits in Northern Alberta, 30,000,000 feet of spruce timber was destroyed. Col. Palmer, head of the forest service for Northern Alberta, stated recently that fires had been burning almost everywhere in the area and that twenty-five rangers had been busy all summer trying to keep the flames under control, but owing to the dryness of the season the task had been a difficult one. No sooner would a fire be extinguished in one place than it would break out in another.

E. C. Fitzgerald, of Sudbury, who for some years has been in charge of operations for the C. Beck Mfg. Co., of Penetanguishene, in Northern Ontario and the Georgian Bay district recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Fitzgerald is widely known throughout the whole northern district. In a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" he says,—"I desire to compliment you upon the bright character of your Annual Number. It was certainly an ambitious production and is worthy of great praise. The contents throughout are most interesting and instructive and the illustrations are attractive."

The Streetsville Lumber Co. recently made an offering of $50,000. 8% cumulative perferred stock. The company was incorporated in August last to engage in the manufacture of doors, sash and general millwork and has an authorized capital of $150,000; preferred $75,000 and $75,000 common stock. The company has recently made considerable extensions to its plant at Streetsville, and an agreement has been entered into by which the Pannill Door Co., of Toronto, agrees to purchase for a period of ten years the entire output of the Streetsville Lumber Co., and has undertaken to guarantee the dividends on preferred for a period of ten years. The proceeds of the present issue will be used for the plant improvement and extension.

The Beck Lumber Company
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Manufacturers & Dealers of
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HEMLOCK—LATH
Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will Save You Freight
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for Prompt Shipment

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NORWAY PINE

DRY—MERCHANTABLE—STOCK

4	cars	1 x 3	8/18'	....	Dressed as Desired.
1	"	1 x 4	"	....	" " "
1	"	1 x 5	"	....	" " "
2	"	1 x 6	"	....	" " "
6	"	1 x 7	"	....	" " "

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"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

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Robes, Hessian Ticks, Camp Blankets, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Tents, Pack Bags, Lunch Bags, Tumplines, Eiderdown Robes,

Guaranteed Non-Sag Snow Shoes and Toboggans

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Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is made of *"Razor Steel"*, which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our SECRET PROCESS, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel that no other process can approach.

These saws are made only by

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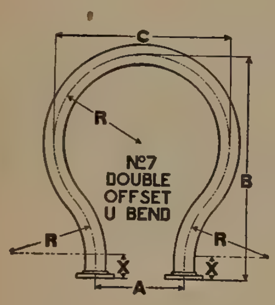

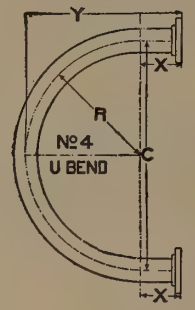

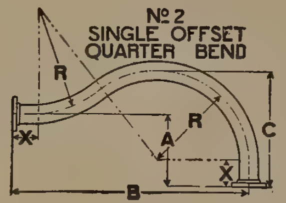

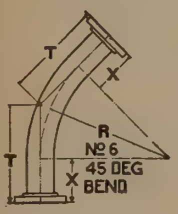

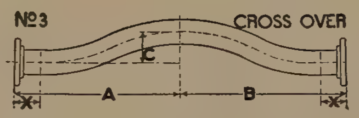

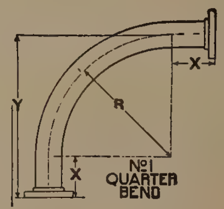

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30	30	18	100
38	38	23	150
44	44	23	160
50	50	23	175

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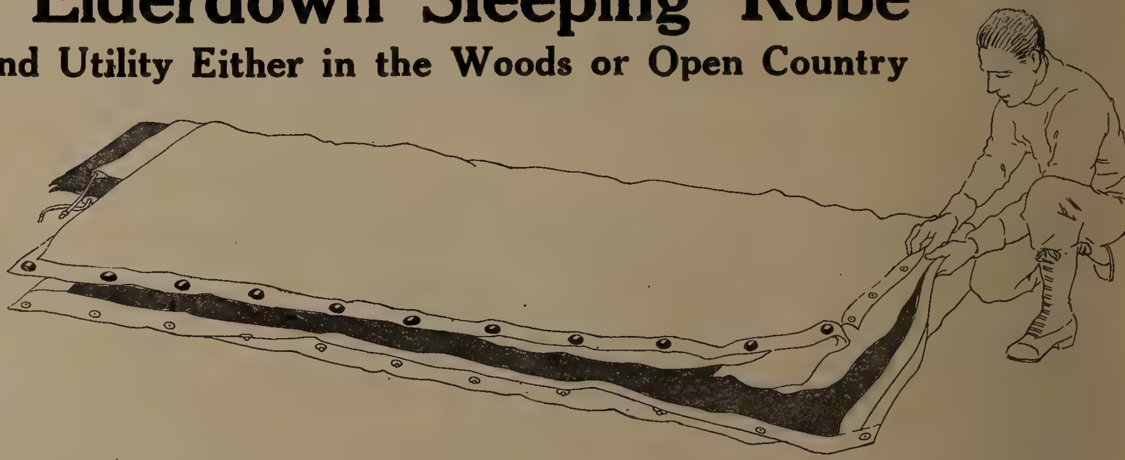

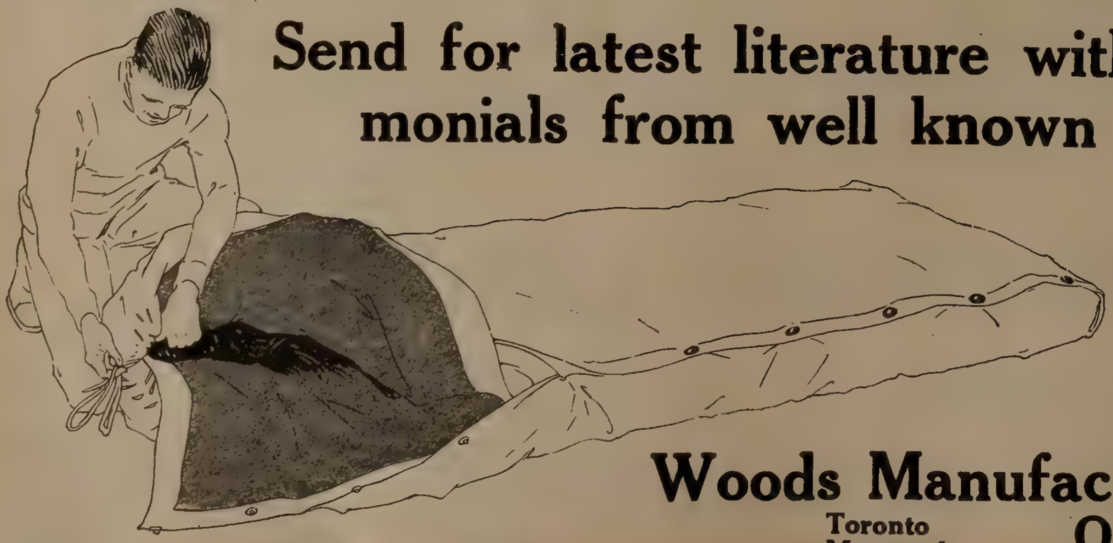

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Thousands of Wood's Arctic Eiderdown Robes are now in use—they will last a lifetime and once you use one you will never consider any other robe for outdoor sleeping.

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44960—New Preston No. 162 High Speed Ball bearing shaper.
Used Cowan 24" Double Surface Planer and Matcher.

We also have on our list (not in stock at Toronto) a Mershon 54" Band Re-Saw, a S.A. Woods No. 401 15 x 6 Planer and Matcher, a No. 91 Berlin 15 x 6 Planer and Matcher, a No. 24 Woods, 18 x 6 Planer and Matcher, and also a McGregor Gourlay Q.Y. 15 x 6 Planer and Matcher.

We will gladly send particulars of these machines on request.

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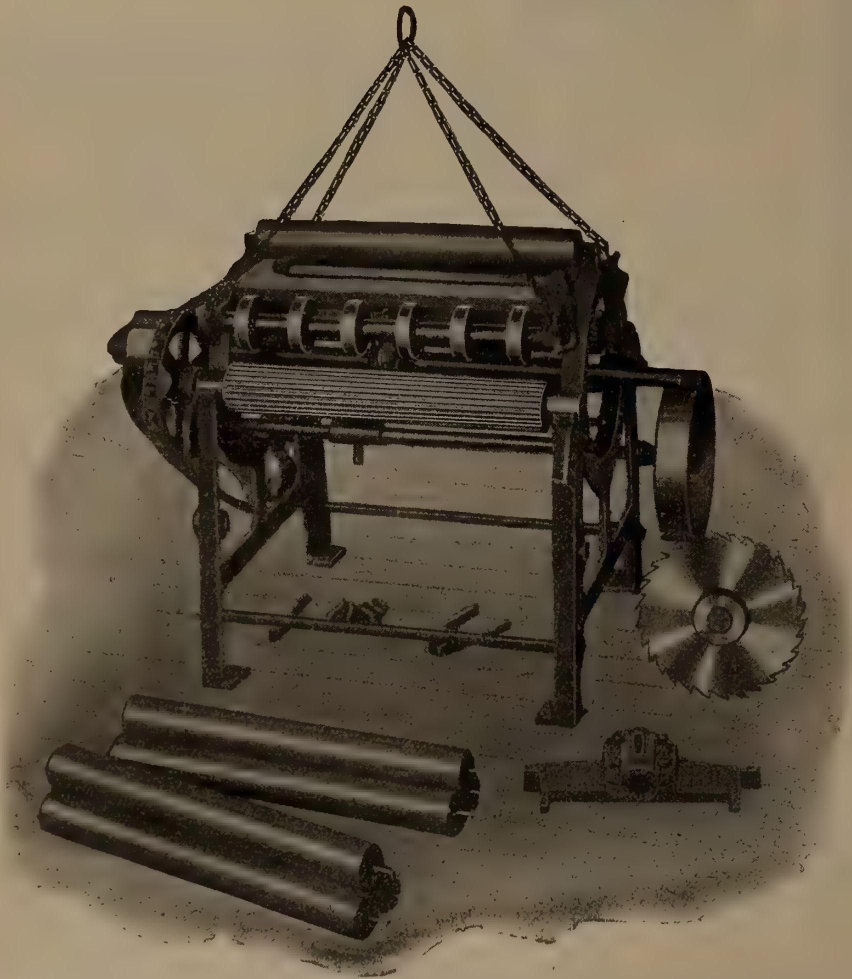

Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

DRIVE PULLEY—The Drive Pulley is 9 in. x 9 in., affording a good belt grip, and is supported by an outside bearing.

SAW ARBOR—The Saw Arbor is made of 2½ in. steel, and has very wide bearings.

For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery
write the well known manufacturers

The G. Walter Green Co.
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The Linn Logging Tractor hauling 63½ cords of Pulpwood

THE LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The Canadian Logger has evidenced his appreciation of the value of the Linn Logging Tractor for log haulage.

This winter the Linn Logging Tractors will be found operating as far East as Newfoundland and as far West as the Port Arthur District, and as far North as Cobalt.

It is our hope that every Canadian Logger will this winter avail himself of the opportunity to see Linn Logging Tractors in operation during the haul.

As Linn Logging Tactors will be in operation this winter within easy reach of every locality in Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland, any operator will be able to see a Linn Logging Tractor operation without loss of much time from his own operation.

We will gladly supply any interested operators with the name of his nearest neighbor who is using Linn Equipment.

—Logging Department—

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Dubrule Building **Philips Place** **MONTREAL**

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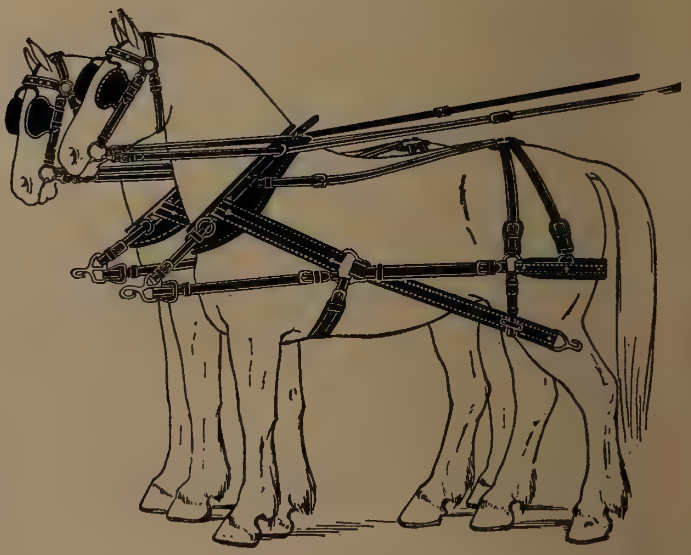

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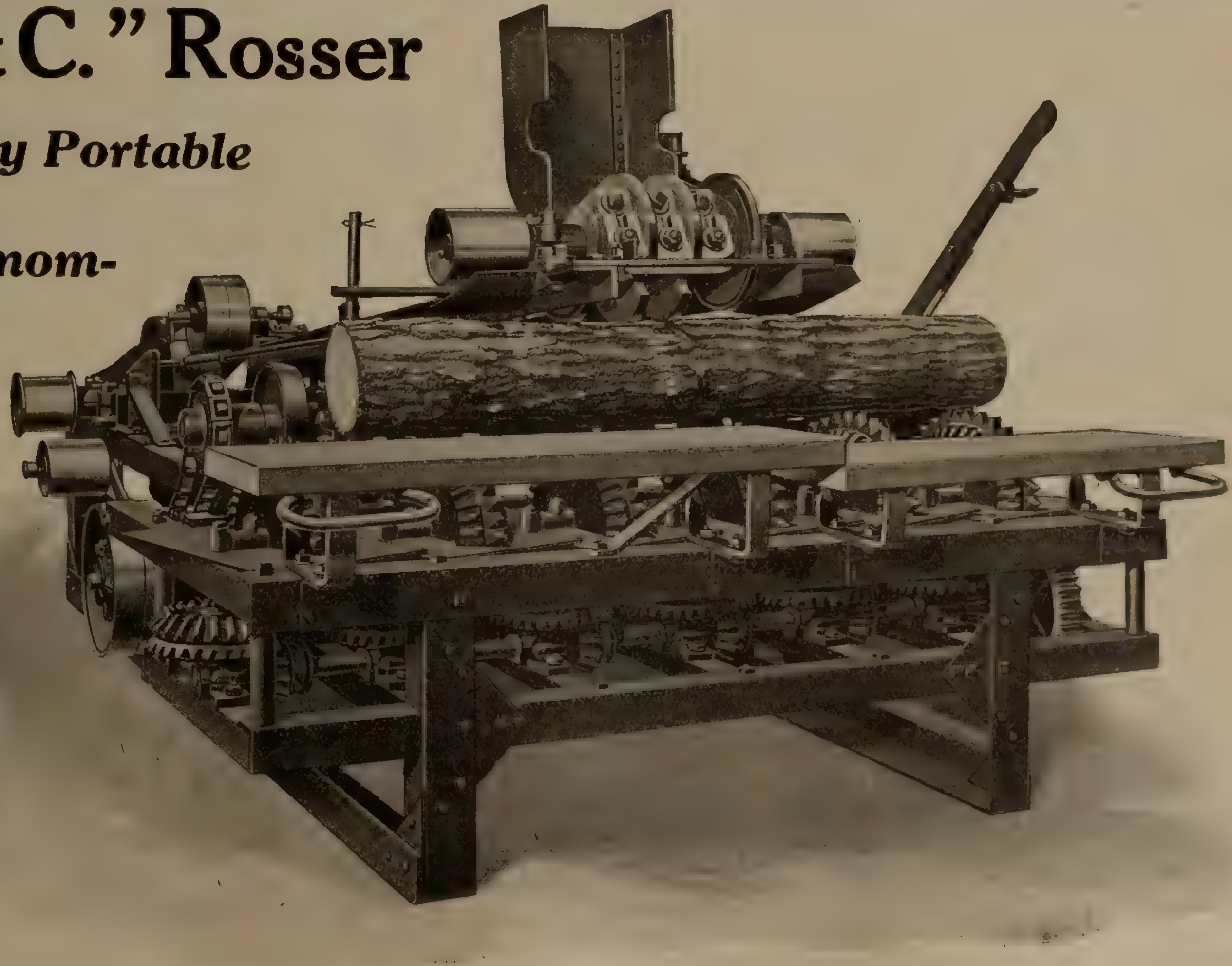

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Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

Put Your Locomotive Problem up to us.

Montreal Locomotive Works
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Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada

Cut the Cost of Logging

A BARIENGER BRAKING DEVICE will eliminate the cost of building and and operating long winding roads because larger loads can be taken down steeper grades, swiftly and safely. It also saves the cost of sand and straw hilling in upland logging operations.

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RYTHER & PRINGLE COMPANY **CARTHAGE, N.Y.**

Gerlach Modern Machinery

Produces

Cheaper and Better

Tight and Slack Cooperage Stock for Barrels, Kegs and Tubs, ready to set up into non-leaking packages of 5 to 120 gallons liquid capacity, or for semi-liquid and dry materials up to 800 lbs. weight. We manufacture machinery for sawing, jointing, planing and crozing staves; for sawing, jointing, doweling, planing and circling heading.

MODERNIZE YOUR PLANT

Scrap Machinery invented before the Civil War and install a Gerlach Outfit that will make Tight Barrels that are tight, from any strong non-porous timber.

BUILD

Barrels with perfect joints that will not leak; a product that is infinitely superior to the tin and iron near barrels now being experimented with. Wood is tasteless, stainless and rustless and being a poor conductor of heat or moisture, keeps its contents in their original condition.

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MODERN BOXBOARD MACHINERY

The Peter Gerlach Co.

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New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

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"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

The contributing factors in making good Wire Rope are: 1. Men who know how. 2. The best grade of materials. 3. The most modern machinery. We have all three and are producing the goods. Give us a trial.

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Stock carried in Montreal by J. H. HANSON CO. LTD., Agent

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There's Real Economy in Arrow Head Saws

MADE
IN
CANADA

The use of Arrow Head Saws represents real economy because their quality and manufacture ensure perfect satisfaction at all times.

Arrow Head Saws are made of the highest grade Vanadium Steel, carefully treated to facilitate cutting and lengthen their life. We also make a full line of wood-cutting saws.

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Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY MONCTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA
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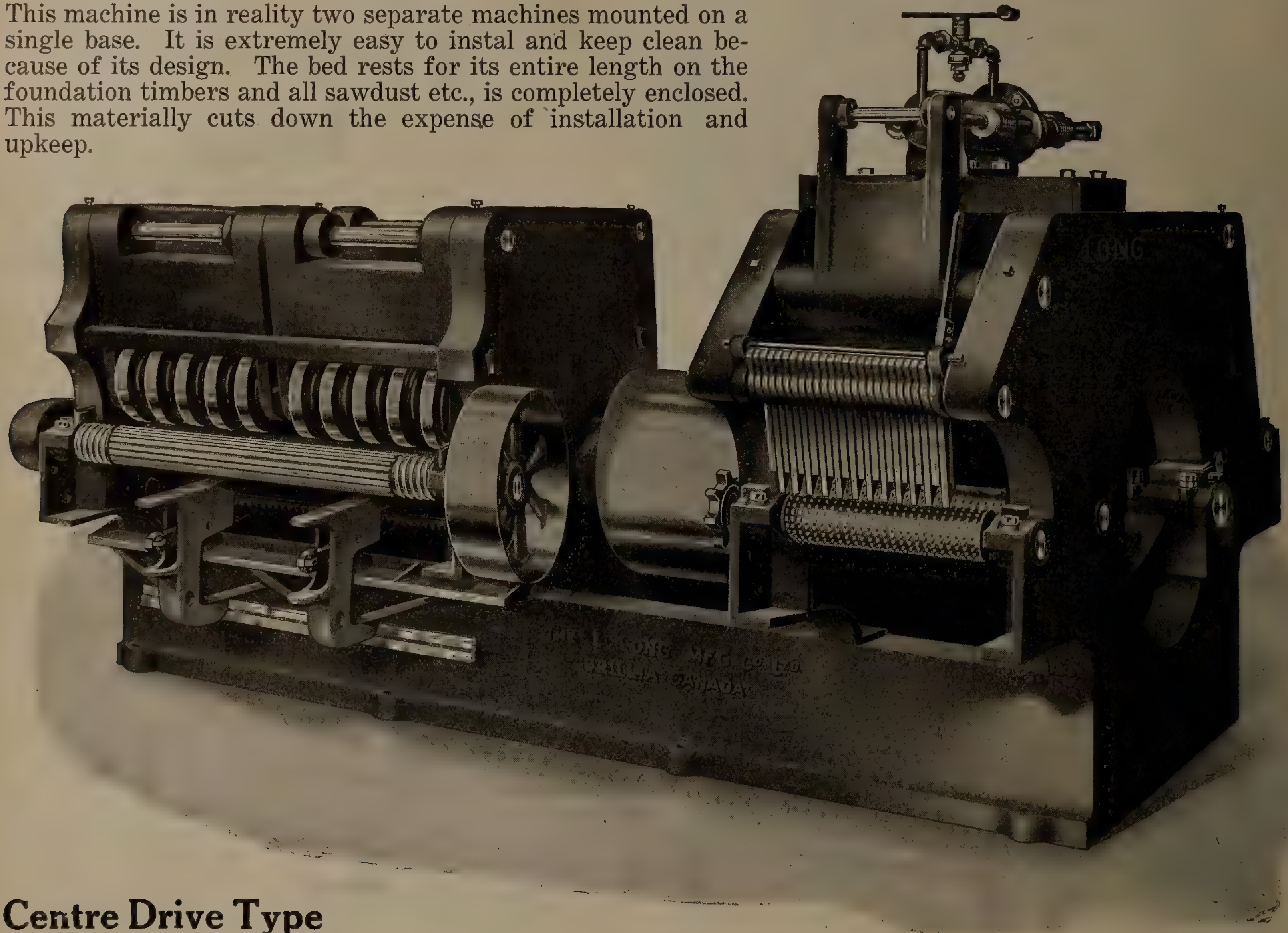
A GANG EDGER WITH MANY ADVANTAGES

This machine is in reality two separate machines mounted on a single base. It is extremely easy to instal and keep clean because of its design. The bed rests for its entire length on the foundation timbers and all sawdust etc., is completely enclosed. This materially cuts down the expense of installation and upkeep.



Centre Drive Type

The accessibility of the saws is a feature which saves time and labor for they may be changed on either the edger or the gang, a loose bridge at each end permitting the exchange of one set without the other being removed from the mandrel. Strain on the mandrel when a loose bridge is off is eliminated because the overhang on either end is small and counterbalanced by the greater part of the mandrel held in the remaining three bearings. Where the layout of a mill makes this type of gang edger impracticable our end drive type should be installed.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver
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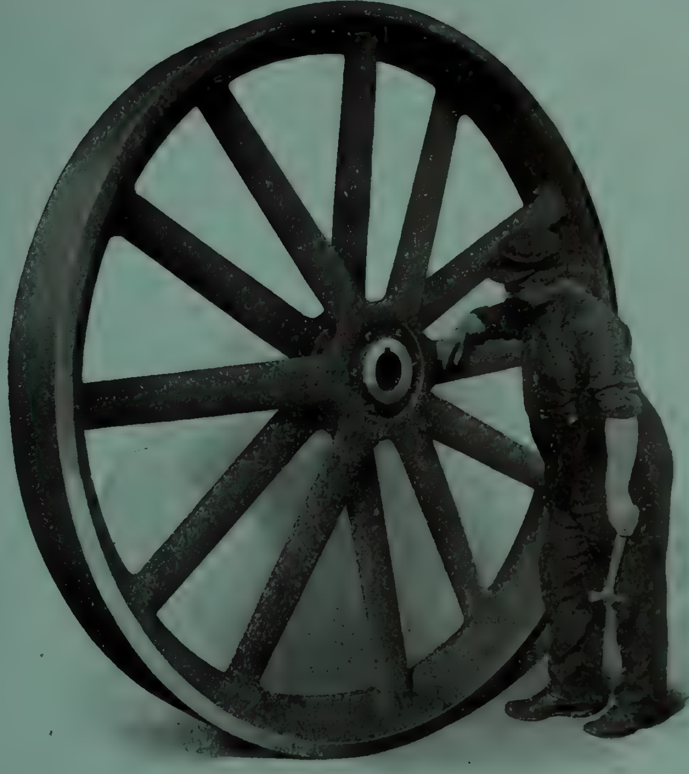
Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 5
Lower Wheel



Made entirely of iron, this wheel is very heavy, and is so cast that all strain due to shrinkage is effectually prevented. In pouring we use a core to split the hub at right angles to the mandrel. The arms are attached diagonally to the rim in such a way that they connect each side of the rim to the opposite half of the hub. The attached cut explains this construction. As the wheel cools the sections of the hub can draw together without inducing any strain in the arms. When cold the core space between the hub sections is filled with a wrought iron ring bolted into place as shown in the cut. Over 300 of these wheels are used at present and no failures have as yet been recorded.

The rim of the wheel is made extra heavy, and on its inner side is steeply bevelled, so that it will quickly shed any sawdust that falls upon it. The hub is bored a ground fit with the tapered mandrel and is firmly held in place by a feather key let into the latter. It is further fastened in position by a large nut. This method of fastening the wheel ensures perfect centering and an absolutely tight fit, which is almost impossible to obtain with a straight mandrel or with a driven key.

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

FIRE WALLS
ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? PLIBRICO comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of "BOICO" feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

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Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. LIMITED
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Wire Rope. Special Alligator Ropes, with proper attachments. Saw Carriage Ropes. Haulage Ropes. Wire Rope Fittings.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

The Dominion Wire Rope Co.
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Head Office: MONTREAL Stocks also at: TORONTO, WINNIPEG

Vol. 42 Toronto, November 15, 1922 No. 22

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

5/T

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Robes, Hessian Ticks, Camp Blankets, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Tents, Pack Bags, Lunch Bags, Tumplines, Eiderdown Robes,

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are now in demand and can be supplied promptly.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on

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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks

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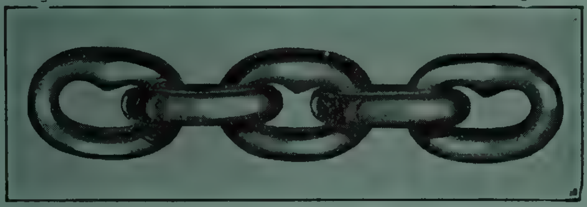

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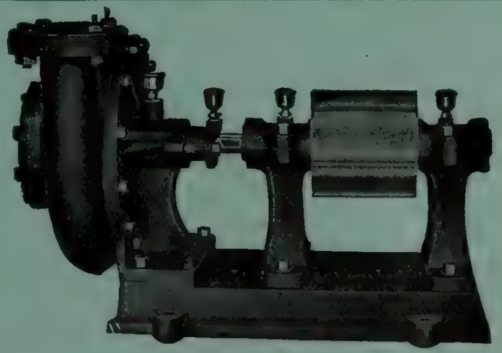

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They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
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COMPARISON with other Matches serves to still further emphasize the fact that EDDY'S are to-day the best, safest and most dependable Matches for every occasion.

Always everywhere in Canada ask for EDDY'S Matches.

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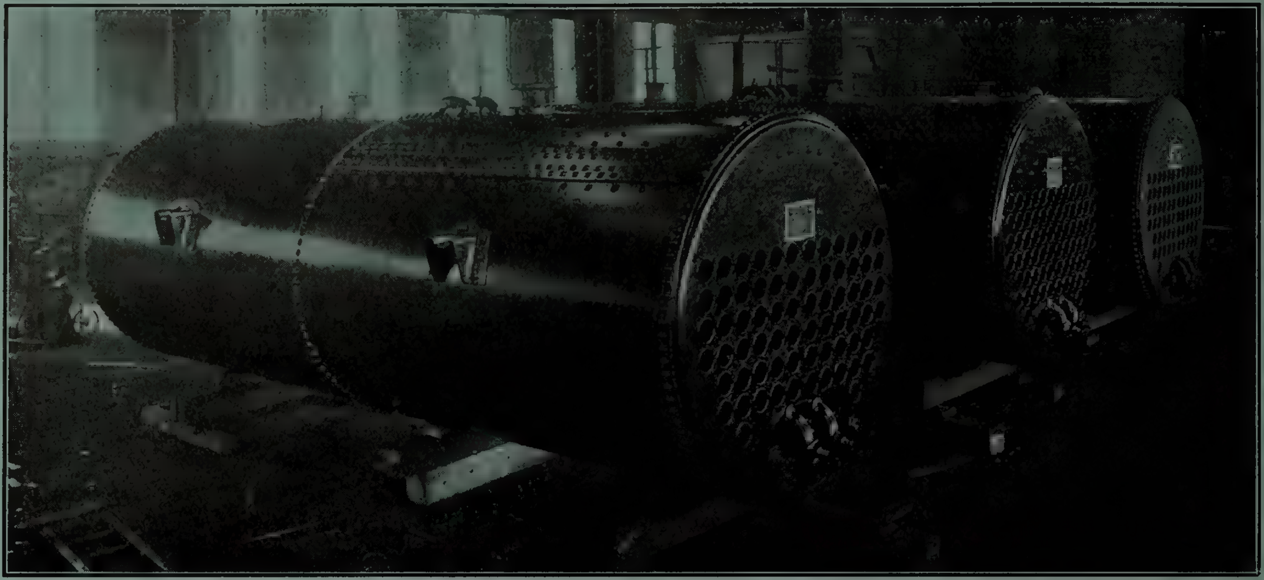

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Built Under Government Inspection Regulations

We are unusually well equipped to handle all types of Boiler work or Steel Plate and Structural work, and build strictly under government inspection regulations. One of our experts will gladly consult with you on any work you have in mind and guarantee your complete satisfaction. Boiler Breechings, Smoke Stacks, Heaters etc., are our Specialty.

The three boilers shown above are 72" x 18'0" H.R.T., recenty built for a Peterborough firm.

We also build Refuse Burners, any diameter, any height

Let Us Quote on Your Requirements

We Manufacture a Complete Line of Log Handling, Pulpmill, Sawmill, Shinglemill Machinery and Equipment

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
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Buy from Fesserton and Buy Right

Your requirements no matter how exacting can be promptly and sucessfully taken care of by this firm. We are always in closest touch with the best sources of supply and our long experience further assurese very detail of the order being "just right."

Check over your needs now from the following: Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods B. C. Lumber and Timber.

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Another of our Vessels ready to discharge her Cargo of Timber

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Manufacturers of

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Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com
1 in.	160,300	6,000	56,400	60,700
¾ in.	3,775	......	1,900	2.800
1¼ in.	71,500	4,000	88,500	3,000
1½ in.	47,000	8,500	72,000	11,500
2 in.	76,800	600	87,000	58,000
2½ in.	26,500	......	33,000	37,500
3 in.	72,500	......	32,500	41,500
4 in.	10,900	......	3,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	28,500	5,200	162,900	200,000
1¼ in.	12,500	200	51,600	10,500
1½ in.	22,200	......	39,700	66,300
2 in.	23,000	......	33,200	68,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500	......	54,000	34,000
1 in.	63,000	3,500	63,000	15,000
1¼ in.	16,800	100	17,200	33,200
1½ in.	4,500	1,600	47,000	......
2 in.	14,200	......	27,300	12,200
2½ in.	4,000	......	1,000	700
3 in.	......	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	800	900	1,500	200
1 in.	34,200	64,000	82,800	2,700
1¼ in.	84,100	42,300	6,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	68,500	13,400	1,500
2 in.	87,000	43,000	21,800	1,500
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	34,700	17,800	20,000	800
4 in.	3,200	4,000	4,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—40,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	38,300	5,900	3,000	3,300
1¼ in.	28,000	63,325	400	600
1½ in.	30,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	4,000	2,000	11,500	4,000

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	17,000	3,700
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	14,000	56,000	......
5/4	......	18,400	31,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	33,500	15,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	......	200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	8,400	24,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	2,500	12,000
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	6,000	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,800	......	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	1,600	14,900	8,000	2,600
2 in.	2,200	8,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	6,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	1,800	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	137,000	266,000	39,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	42,600	2,000
1 in.	70,200	7,000	9,400	106,000
1¼ in.	15,700	12,600	300	1,100
1½ in.	49,900	22,200	700	......
2 in.	60,500	160,000	47,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	6,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	......	3,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	214,800	200,000	80,000	38,000
1 in.	54,300	82,000	18,200	183,000
1¼ in.	6,700	......	......	......
1¼ in.	47,300	39,000	......	......
2 in.	27,000	72,000	7,000	7,500
2½ in.	123,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	25,800	42,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	27,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	9,700	500
1 in.	4,200	5,400	5,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	1,200	......
1½ in.	......	......	400	......
2 in.	......	......	8,400	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
¾ in.	3,900	......	8,600	5,000
⅝ in.	2,800	......	6.500	800
1 in.	29,300	300	5,400	200
1¼ in.	4.000	300	11,000	500
1½ in.	9,000	......	7,500	......
2 in.	6,000	......	22,100	6,700
2½ in.	2,000	......	400	......
3 ni.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
¾ in.	......	1,100	......	1,500
⅝ in.	1,000	6,000	......	10,200
1 in.	300	49,000	4,800	9,200
1¼ in.	3,300	25,300	......	1,600
1½ in.	6,300	14,100	......	19,400
2 in.	......	700	......	4,300
2½ in.	......	3,800	......	6,150
3 in.	......	......	......	9,000
4 in.	......	2,200	......	7,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	39,000	30,300	1,800	......
1 in.	15.000	67.900	8,800	......
1¼ in.	13,000	28,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	2,700	12,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	15,422	4,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	3,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	3,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	1,900	4,300	450	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,500	6,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	1,500	9,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	100	......	300	......
2 in.	2,400	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

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The price and quality of this lumber are such that the dealer will be able to sell against all competition.

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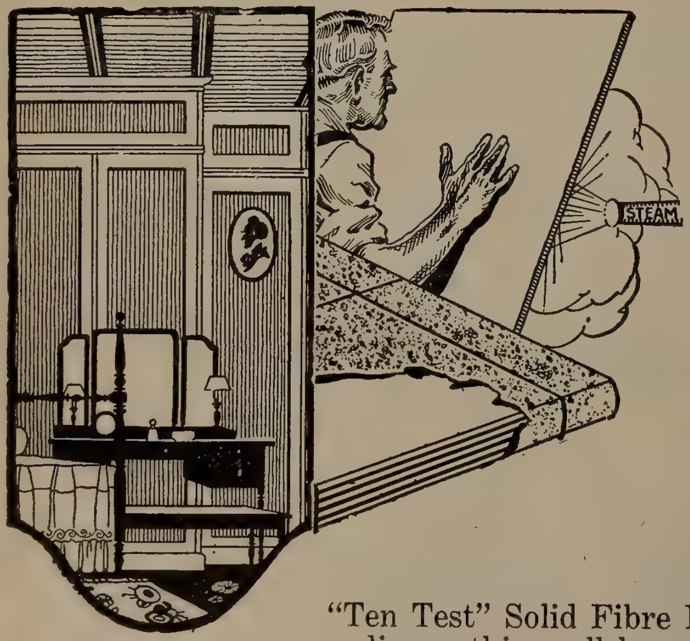

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50,000	4/4 8/4	Hemlock	Merchantable grade
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3 cars	4/4	Basswood	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech	No. 2 Com & Btr.
2 cars	8/4 12/4	Elm	No. 1 Com & Btr.
3 cars	4/4	Elm	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car	4/4	Butternut	Log Run
3 cars	4/4	Hardwood	Crating.

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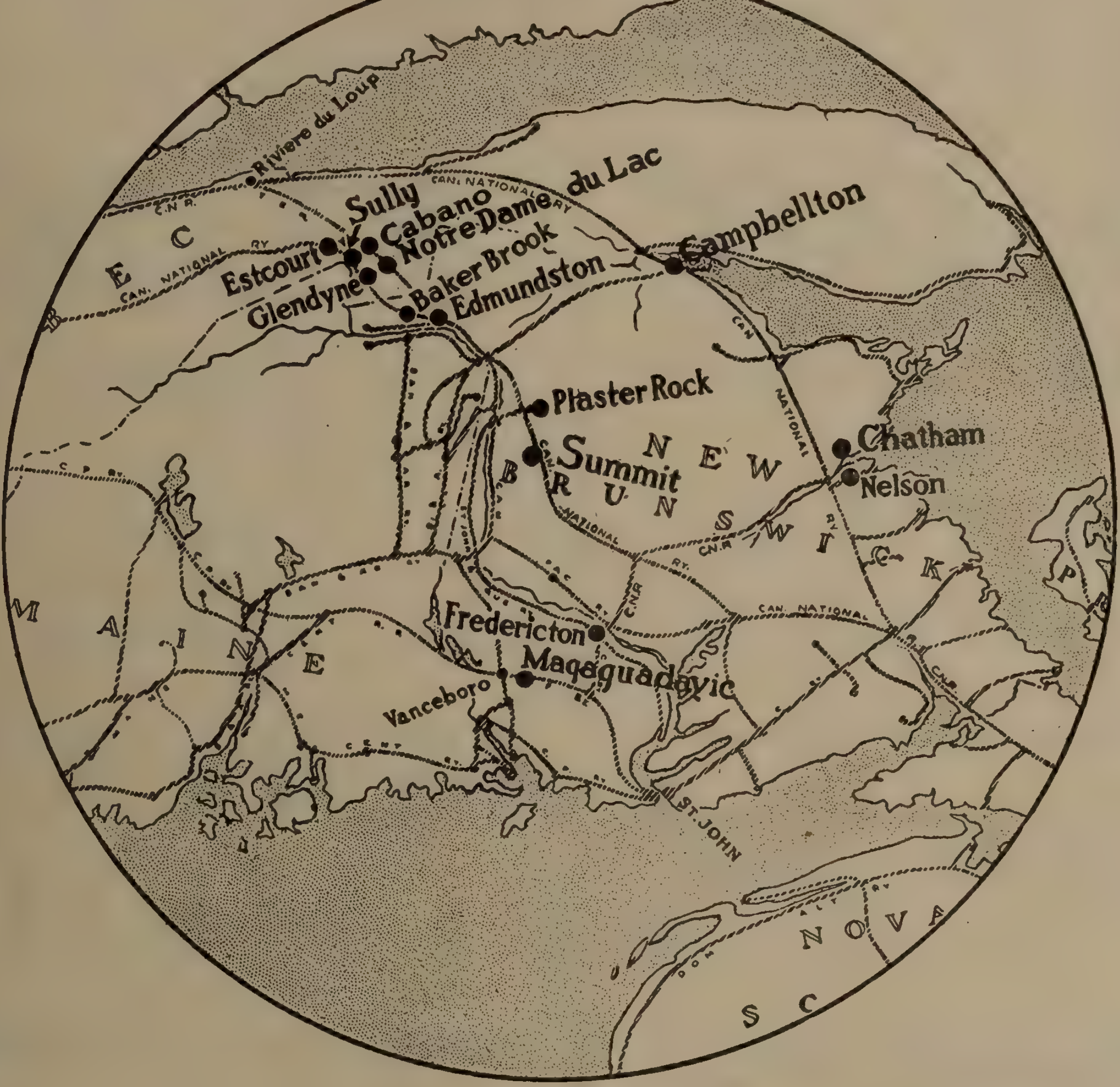

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Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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we have it
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by Men Who Know How

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All F.O.B. Toronto. Cash. Subject to Prior Sale

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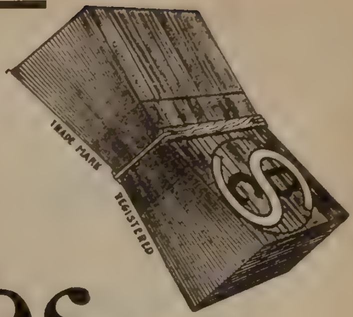
MAIN 623 131 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, CANADA MAIN 624



BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. *Limited*
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C
Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

Good Service
Good Lumber

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

There is considerable lumber sold every day on the strength of quality alone, and much business is closed with price the deciding factor.

As desirable as these factors are in closing sales, they are not trade-keeping qualities unless backed by GOOD SERVICE.

APEX sales are made on quality and price—PLUS SERVICE. And the extent to which we give good service and good lumber is measured by the fact that the big majority of our first customers are with us today. Repeat orders is the only true gauge of satisfactory sales.

TRY APEX the next time you want BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario

Vancouver, B. C.

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Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Eburne Sawmills Ltd.

SIX COAST MILLS
DAILY OUTPUT 500.000 FT.
THE LINK THAT SERVES
ASSOCIATED MILLS LIMITED
VANCOUVER B.C.
THE RETAIL LUMBER DEALER

MEMBER MILLS

Ladner Lumber Limited
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.
Timberland Lumber Co. Ltd.

Douglas Fir Western Hemlock

The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

Associated Mills Limited

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Eastern Representatives: J. T. Todd, E. D. Warner - 1305 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

WHITE PINE

All

Grades and Sizes

30

Million Feet

In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Stocks at

Pakesley

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Victoria Harbour

Write for Quotations

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ESTABLISHED 1893 INCORPORATED 1916

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Carload 4/4 Qtd. Figured African Mahogany.
" 4/4 Qtd. Figured Honduras "
" 4/4 & 6/4 FAS Chestnut.
" 4/4 FAS Red Gum.
" 4/4 FAS Birch.
" 1/2″ & 3/8″ 3-Ply Fir Door Panels.
" 3/8″ 5-Ply Birch Door Panels.

Can supply any of the above Trim Lumber Kiln Dried for rush shipment

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In all dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment.

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LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
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Shipments
by Rail
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International Land & Lumber

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LUMBER

AND

RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

GILLIES BROS., LTD.

BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

RED PINE
SPRUCE

Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—
- Fir Cross Arms
- Spruce Box Shooks
- Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada and United States.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

As You Serve So You Prosper!

Give Your Trade

Timberland Standard

- Timbers,
- Deep & Heavy Joists,
- Plank and
- Special Items

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

Your customers are looking for this kind of lumber

From the time the standing timber feels the first crash of the axe until the finished lumber is laid down at the dealer's siding the most approved of modern methods are followed to ensure a perfect product.

Orders for straight or mixed carloads can be filled immediately. Would you like quotations?

FIR, SPRUCE, CEDAR, LATH, PINE LUMBER

ADAMS RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

—MILLS AT CHASE, B.C.—

J. R. Todd, Eastern Manager
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E. D. Warner, Traveller
Phone Main 4425

Dry Hardwood for Immediate Shipment

PEDWELL
Since 1883
Service to Hardwood Users

3 cars 6/4" Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
8 " 4/4" Soft Elm No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
3 " 8/4" Soft Elm No. 1 & B, 40% F.A.S.
8 " 4/4" Basswood No. 1 & B.
2 " 4/4" Basswood No. 2 & 3 Com. 15% No. 3.
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3 " 5/4" S. Maple Mill Run.
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5 " 6/4" H. Maple No. 2 & B, 20% No. 2.
4 " 4/4" H. Maple No. 2 & B, 25% No. 2.
2 " 8/4" Rock Elm No. 2 & B.
2 " 12/4" Birch No. 1 & B.
3 " 8/4" Birch No. 1 & B.
1 " 8/4" Birch No. 1 & B. 10" & up.
8 " 4/4" Birch No. 1 & B.
200 MFt 4/4" Hardwood Crating.
50 MFt 4/4" Elm Crating.

The
PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
Ft. Spadina Ave., TORONTO

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

Eastern Representative: D. M. Allan, 22 Blake St., Stratford, Ont.

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VICTORIA—— ——B.C.

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SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

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Selling Agents:

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Exporters and Shippers of

Mixed and Straight Cars of all B. C. Forest Products
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Phone Adel. 7718

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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

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Many letters reach us from subscribers enquiring where a certain machine, a certain kind of lumber or veneer, or some other class of goods, can be obtained. We can usually supply the information. We want to be of service to our subscribers in this way, and we desire to encourage requests for such information. Make use of this form for the purpose.

"CANADA LUMBERMAN"
345 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

Date..19__

Please tell us where we can procure ....

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....

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Name ....

Address ....

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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

Shingles are a profitable line for any dealer to carry and if they happen to be New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles, they are doubly satisfactory for their sale at a good margin is assured

Let us also submit quotations on Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar, Ties, etc. We make prompt delivery by rail or water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. Campbellton, N.B.

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Specializing in

Lumber - British Columbia - Shingles

Having made arrangements with several of the leading Coast and Mountain Mills to handle their stocks in Eastern Canada I can give you 100% "SERVICE" on your British Columbia lumber and shingle orders. Try me out on your next inquiry.

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Daily Capacity
100,000 Feet

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

Uniform Grades Guaranteed

SPRUCE

(Air Dried)

Mountain Lumber
Manufacturers
or
Western Pine Grades

"The Spruce Supply"

WHITE

Superior
Manufacture

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

Shelving, Drop Siding,
Flooring and Ceiling
Resawn Boards

U. G. G. SAWMILLS LTD.

QUALITY **HUTTON, B.C.** ***SERVICE***

Spruce Dimensions

Sawn to Order up to 30 ft. Length,
12 in. Width

Coburn Lumber Co., Ltd.

Hard and Soft Woods—Rough and Finished

RIPPLES, N. B.

NEW EQUIPMENT

New Dressing and Resawing Plant with "Woods" Fast Feed Planer Matcher with Profiler, and "Yates" Resaw

Situated on C.N.R. at Nelson N.B. Milling in Transit

These additional facilities were made necessary by our growing business. With it we will be able to offer even greater service and quality to our customers.

O'BRIEN LIMITED

Established 1869 by John O'Brien

Manufacturers of Lumber — Rail and Deep Water Shipment

South Nelson, N. B. — Miramichi, Can.

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

Fletcher Corporation Limited

Sherbrooke, Que.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

Finest Grades of Hard and Softwood Lumber.

Mills and Timberlands Lowelltown, Me.

Sole Agents for Europe:

W. N. Hillas & Co, Ltd.
HULL - - ENGLAND

TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS:

Our agents are in daily touch with all the buyers in the United Kingdom. Send us your lists with full particulars. Our agents assume the delecredere risk on buyers.

Insure the Good Will of Your Customers

by buying lumber that always gives satisfaction. Products of unquestionable quality are essential to the building of permanent patronage. Our White and Red Pine and Spruce make friends with every sale.

A trial will prove it.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KEEWATIN - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG. TORONTO Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manuufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Special outs of good White Pine Sidings

18,000′ —1x4/6″
15,000′—1″x7″ & up—12/16′
19,000′—1¼″x7″ & up—12/16′
28,000′—1½″x7″ & up—12/16′
24,000′—2″x7″ & up—12/16′

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE

and

Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

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We Want to Buy

WINTER CUT

HEMLOCK
Jack Pine
Spruce

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Phone: Adelaide 3607

White Pine

In good shipping condition at Gogama

17,000	1 x 4/up	6/9 White Pine Good Shorts.
40,000	1 x 4 to 6″	10/16 “ “ “ Strips.
30,000	1 x 7/up	“ “ “ “ Sides.
30,000	6/4 x 4/up	“ “ “ “ Sides.
65,000	8/4 x 4/up	“ “ “ “ Sides.
22,000	1 x 6/up	10/16 No. 3 Cuts & Better.
12,000	6/4 x 6/up	“ “ “ “
35,000	8/4 x 4/up	“ “ “ “
60,000	1 x 4	10/16 Mill Run White Pine.
25,000	1 x 5	“ “ “ “ “
110,000	1 x 6	“ “ “ “ “
30,000	1 x 7	“ “ “ “ “
60,000	1 x 8	“ “ “ “ “
15,000	1 x 9	“ “ “ “ “
35,000	1 x 10	“ “ “ “ “
2,000	1 x 11/13/up	“ “ “ “ “
45,000	1 x 12	“ “ “ “ “
16,000	6/4 x 4/up	“ “ “ “ “ Siding.
40,000	2 x 6	10/16 Mill Run White Pine.
9,000	2 x 7/9	“ “ “ “ “
200,000	2 x 8	“ “ “ “ “
200,000	2 x 10	“ “ “ “ “
200,000	2 x 12	“ “ “ “ “
230,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 1 White Pine Culls.
100,000	1 x 10 & 12	“ “ “ “ “
40,000	8/4 x 4/up	“ “ “ “ “
130,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 2 White Pine Culls.
50,000	1 x 10 & 12	“ “ “ “ “
60,000	1 x 4/up	6/16 No. 3 White Pine Culls.

The Long Lumber Company

TORONTO OFFICE:—25 Toronto Street
HEAD OFFICE:—Spectator Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

"Yes, I have it.

No. 1 Hemlock—Longford Stock.
M. R. Hemlock—No. 1 Spruce at Kearney, Ontario.
Also, nice assorted stock of Pine.

MILLMEN:—

We are always in the market to buy cuts of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine."

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

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Founders - Machinists - Blacksmiths

SAWDUST BLOWERS LATH MACHINES

For small Stationary and Portable Saw Mills we manufacture a 32" Sawdust Blower which has given excellent satisfaction to several hundred mill owners.

Can ship promptly. Write for prices.

MONCTON, - N. B.

The Stamp of Approval

has already been placed on the new suite of rooms, tastefully done in Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, Western White Pine, Cottonwood and Larch

at 51 Yonge Street,

Architects and home builders are delighted with effects produced with exclusively Canadian woods.

It is an exhibit which should be seen by every progressive lumberman.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

51 Yonge St. - Toronto

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building

Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert F. Hunter, Vice President

The Hunter Lumber Company, Inc.

New Britain, Conn.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Correspondence solicited with parties having spruce and pine ready to ship, and to be milled the coming season. Will furnish schedules. Give your Cash Prices delivered Boston and Connecticut points.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste. Apolline
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

Send us your enquiries on

TIMBER OAK WANEY PINE ELM BIRCH

DEALS WHITE PINE BIRCH RED PINE SPRUCE

W. & J. SHARPLES, LIMITED

Established 1818

Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal

Cable Address
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Codes used
ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

11 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL, P.Q.

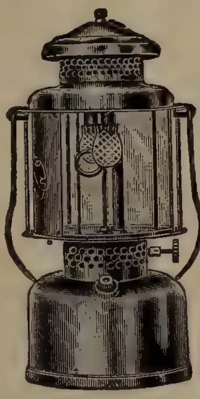
Now Used Everywhere!

COLEMAN QUICK-LITE

Lamps and Lanterns

Sold by Commissaries, Hardware and General Stores. 300 Candle Power brilliance. Make own gas from common gasoline.

Write us, Dept. C-L1, if you can't conveniently examine them.



The Coleman Lamp Company, Ltd.

Toronto Canada

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms 600 Baths

Headquarters in Detroit for

Old Colony Club
Detroit Automobile Club

. . DAILY RATES . .

100 at	$2.50 Single	- -	$4.50 Double
150 "	$3.00 "	- -	$5.00 "
100 "	$4.00 "	- -	$6.00 "
50 "	$5.00 "	- -	$7.00 "

50 with Twin Beds, $5.00 to $7.00
100 In Suite, $5.00 to $8.00, Double
Two Floors of Agents' Sample Rooms $5.00 per Day

Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00 - $1.50
Business Mens' Lunch 50 - 75

HOTEL TULLER

Under New Management.

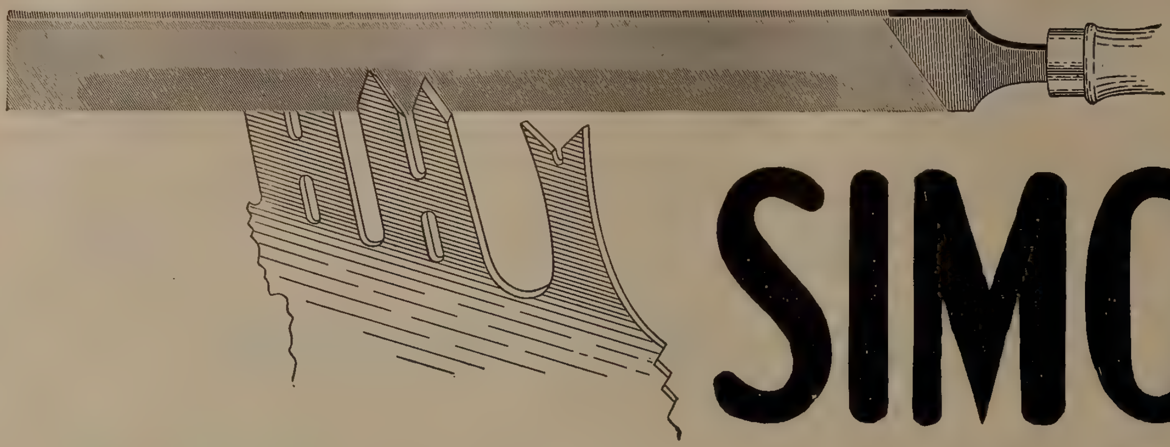
CAFETERIA O. C. FROMAN, Mgr. GRILLE

Cut the Cost of Logging

A BARIENGER BRAKING DEVICE will eliminate the cost of building and and operating long winding roads because larger loads can be taken down steeper grades, swiftly and safely. It also saves the cost of sand and straw hilling in upland logging operations.

Investigate *NOW*

RYTHER & PRINGLE COMPANY CARTHAGE, N.Y



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CROSS-CUT SAW FILES

When you use this special saw file you will find the satisfaction and economy for which you have sought. The Simonds Cross-Cut Saw File will give you 16 per cent more wear on cross-cut saw work than can be obtaned by using regular tapered mill files.

It is also most efficient for sharpening Circular Saws.

You can get this file in 6, 7, 8 and 10 inch lengths.

Order from our nearest branch or secure them from your Hardware or Supply Dealer.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited
"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Que. **St. John, N. B.** **Vancouver, B. C.**

ONTARIO

Canada's Banner Province

Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production,	905,442,000 ft. B.M
Pulpwood,	246,282 cords.
Railway Ties,	5,704,459

Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests

THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

Pioneer and Leader
in the Industry

Canada Lumberman
Founded 1880

Recognized Authority
for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, November 15, 1922 No. 22

Timber Conservation is Call of North Country

Some Practical Suggestions for Improvement of the Fire-Ranging System in Ontario

By Alfred C. Weight, Hearst, Ont.

It is with regret that we read of the terrible and destructive fire of the Haileybury region. If such fires as these occur year after year what is going to become of Northern Ontario's future supply of timber?

The Government claims this fire originated from the settlers; no one is going to dispute that statement, but what of the fact of the Government rangers being taken off at practically the dryest period of the year.

As long as the rangers were on and the permit system in force (which system is a blessing to our province) there was no serious outbreak of fire, but the day the rangers were called in thousands of settlers began to set out fires. Practically speaking on the whole areas under settlement from Hearst to the Quebec line, there were fresh fires being set daily. The result was that when the wind did come it was not one or two fires to contend with but hundreds that merged in various sections into one huge blaze, with which no army of men could cope.

the fire ranging system of Ontario is a serious proposition for any government to contend with. I have heard and have been in conversation with quite a few prominent lumbermen who favor the "ZONE SYSTEM" of fire ranging.

Why not a system on the following lines:—In the regions under colonization we must have the "Permit Rangers" and the permit system to be enforced to the letter. Then take the districts where there are large logging operations or virgin bush. It would be reasible to locate the "Advantage Points" for "Look Out Towers" and make these points a base for the body of rangers for that particular zone.

Instead of being scattered all over the zone, build one camp as near as is practical in the centre of the zone either on the railroad or river as the case may be, to facilitate the getting of supplies in as cheaply as possible; put the rangers in for the first year or two in the winter and cut trails on the compass, the same as our surveyors do, diametrically dividing the zone with tangents from the base.

A few good axe men can cut miles of trails in a day. When the spring opens up and the rangers are put on for the season, let each zone base be under the command of a deputy chief and so many zones under one chief. With the crew of each zone leaving each morning via a certain trail and returning at night to the base, there would be a report each night at the base from each ranger and each part of the zone. With the man on watch in the tower if a fire was observed, by having the trails the men would be able to concentrate to the point of fire as they would have a direct route to go by.

There is no doubt this system would cost the government more to operate, but if they have to make many more large donations to re-establish the settlers, it will eat up the cost of the most elaborate of systems.

The Greatest Menace for Fire

Any one who has lived in the north country, and the writer has done so for eight years continuously knows that the prevailing and most dangerous winds for fire come from the South and Southwest. This in itself is a great menace because most of the land under settlement lies in the path of these winds, that through careless fires will threaten what timber still lies to the north of the settlement area, and there are miles of good timber yet to the north that must be conserved. Photos of virgin timber show some remarkably fine specimens of spruce, balsam, poplar, etc., and were taken by the writer recently on a trip to the north of the settled area in the watershed of the Mattawishqwaia River north of the Hearst district.

I would like to say a few words with regard to the "Permit System". Personally I ranged on a permit beat in the season of 1919 and my experience was that eight out of ten settlers were down on the rangers and would not give any co-operation. This one complaint is that the permit system did not allow them to clear land. That may be so, but it is absolutely necessary that all settlers logging or pulpwood operations slash be burned by compulsion the following spring. Then I should suggest that as the settler is required by the government to clear two acres per year, that the settlers go

(Continued on page 51)

On the left is seen some fine specimens of Ontario spruce and on the right several tall poplars of the Great North. In the centre is A. C. Weight, of Hearst, Ont.

Should Retail Lumberman Run Planing Mill?

How Much Machinery is it Profitable For Him to Install and of What Kind— Position in Which it Should be Placed and Class of Work on Which Most Money is Made

By "Observer"

A letter was handed to me the other day by the editor of the "Canada Lumberman" with the request that I answer it in the form of an article for the benefit of the correspondent and others who may find themselves in a similar position. The letter follows:—

> "I have been in the retail lumber business in .... for six years; starting in a very small way. My yard has grown to pretty respectable proportions until I now handle a general line of stuff, having considerably over 200,000 feet of material on the premises. This is a fair stock for a town of 4,000 people.
>
> "I have never been able to do millwork, however, but have always had a working arrangement with the owner of a plant farther down the street. He and I are not pulling together at the present time, as I found he wanted to charge me far too much for some jobs that he was doing. I am now thinking seriously of putting in a plant of my own.
>
> "Could you tell me about what size and style of building I should erect to meet my needs; how the equipment should be laid out; what machines I should instal immediately and those that might be added later on if things go well.
>
> "Naturally I do not like to make my initial expenditure any larger than is necessary, but I want to attain the highest efficiency consistent with a moderate outlay. How about motive power? We have the Hydro-electric here.
>
> "Any pointers or advice that you may be able to give me will be most acceptable. I have consulted some of my fellow retailers in adjoining towns but they differ very widely regarding the amount of equipment I should get and the size of the building that I should put up."

The big problem that seems to confront most retail men in the matter of installing machinery is where to stop. The retail lumberman and the millman are about as far apart as the poles: a mill is a mill and a yard is a yard, and when we start to combine the two there is danger of going too far. When we get two machines and see where another could be used conveniently we may as well have three as two, and so it goes. The big question is, therefore, where to stop. When we add machines we add expense and sometimes trouble as well, and there is always the danger of getting large too quickly, for when the dull season comes around it does not pay to have machinery standing idle.

Most of the retail yards to-day are spending money advertising "plan service." This is particularly true in Western Canada. Go into a great many retail yard offices and you will see perspective sketches of houses, for which the dealer is prepared to furnish plans. Some of these sketches are contained in books issued by the lumber associations. This forces the dealer to be in a position to furnish millwork, which must be put together from "knock down" stock or made by some local planing mill. Most retail yards buy window and door frame stock in carload lots, in long lengths, also jamb stock rabbeted two edges 1-3/8" and 5-3/8" wide; likewise 4-½" round edge casing, 6, 8 and 10 inch round edge base, corner and base blocks, and mouldings, including baluster stock, handrail, newels, etc. With a fairly good stock of this material on hand most of the stock house patterns can be filled, except perhaps a few minor details. With material of this kind all that is required in the way of machinery is a variety saw table for ripping and cross-cutting, dadoeing, etc.

Depends on the Class of Work

The quantity of machinery necessary in a retail yard is governed entirely by the class of work called for. One partly operating a retail lumber business in conjunction with a coal yard recently put in a variety saw table and a jointer, or buzz planer. The reason for this move was that sometime previously a local carpenter had applied for work and the owner of the yard gave him a temporary job making some window and door frames which he had been asked to furnish. The demand for frames increased and the carpenter was employed full time. He was doing the work all by hand and the owner of the business decided that he would install the two machines named because they would quickly pay for themselves if there was sufficient frame business forthcoming to keep a man employed steady. This yard was situated a short distance from a popular summer resort and a very profitable business was developed supplying lumber and frames for summer cottages.

The variety saw table could be used for sizing joists, studding, etc., in addition to the frame work. Quite a lot of the lumber used was bought from farmers in the adjoining districts and consequently a good portion of it had to be sized on account of the lack of uniformity resulting from poor sawing. The saw table was a hand feed machine, of course, but at that it payed for itself on this work in addition to the profit it contributed in making window and door frames.

The next machine the owner of this business contemplates buying is a mortiser. He believes he can use up some of his cuttings for making sash and, of course, a mortiser is necessary to the manufacturer of this product. His first idea was to purchase a foot power mortiser as he did not feel justified in spending the amount of money necessary to purchase a chain or hollow chisel mortiser. In a regular planing mill both of these machines would be employed, the hollow chisel machine being necessary for mortising for sash bars, etc., while the chain mortiser would be used for the large mortises. For a small shop the hollow chisel machine is sufficient, but the ordinary machine of this type costs in the neighborhood of three hundred and seventy-five or four hundred dollars. That is the reason the foot power machine was considered, but fortunately for the small man one of the manufacturers of woodworking machinery saw the need of a smaller and lower priced machine and one is now obtainable at quite a moderate price.

The sash stock, stiles, rails and bars can be moulded and rabbeted on the jointer, using suitable cutters. Therefore, with a hollow chisel mortiser in addition to his saw table and jointer the owner of this yard will be able to make sash quite readily. I do not mean that he will be able to compete with the big shops by any means, but he will have a profitable outlet for his cuttings and small stock. The mortiser will not cut mortises as rapidly as a chain machine, but by making several cuts a mortise can be made in a few seconds and the extra time consumed will not be ruinous when the amount of this class of work to be done is limited. Of course, if a big order for sash was obtained it would be foolish to attempt to turn it out in this way. It would be much more profitable to buy the sash and employ the man on other work, but when he has cleaned up all the orders on hand he can make some money for the owner by making up some sash for stock.

Owner Himself is Best Judge

The more one goes into the matter the clearer it becomes that only the owner of a yard himself can decide what equipment he needs. He knows his trade better than anyone else can possibly know it, and it is up to him to decide for himself. Take, for instance, the matter of a power feed rip saw; which is a machine nearly all retailers agree is necessary. If there is enough work to keep this machine operating sizing and ripping for, say two days a week, it would certainly pay him to have it because it would take a week to do the same amount of ripping on a hand feed machine. That means a man's wages for three and a half or four days. Obviously the dealer himself is the only man who can say how much of this work he has to do or how much he might be able to do if he had a machine. He would often be able to rip faulty stock into something usable for instance. A man may be able to get some ideas from the experiences of others but he must weigh these as they relate to his own problems, and then make his decision.

One retail yard that I am acquainted with in a small town has a power feed rip saw, a twelve inch moulder and a twenty-four inch pony planer. The power feed saw is used for sizing, and a certain amount of re-sawing when the latter is necessary. The moulder is used for surfacing four sides when stock of this kind is required, or for matching or for manufacturing mouldings. Very often there is an accumulation of edgings that can be worked up into mouldings and sold at a profit. The planer is used where the quantity of stock to be dressed is not sufficient to warrant setting up the moulder. Or, on the other hand, the moulder may be set up for a job and it may be undesirable to disturb the set up if more of that particular kind of stock is to be required in the near future.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules regarding the amount or kind of machinery to install in a retail yard, or a mill operated in conjunction with same. The writer has had the privilege of visiting a great many yards and plants in different parts of the country, and has made a point of observing the equipment in use and getting the opinions of the owners. I am setting down here some of these observations, and I believe the writer of the letter inserted at the beginning of this article may be able to pick out an example that fits his own conditions, at least nearly enough to enable him to find something to work on.

What He Gets Out of Power Feed Rip Saw

One case that stands out prominetnly in my mind is that of a gentleman operating quite a large retail lumber business in an Ontario city. He is located well out towards one of the suburbs where there is a good deal of building activity. The only piece of machinery he has in his place is a power feed rip saw, which he uses for sizing. I have asked this party on several occasions if he contemplated increasing his machine equipment at any time. His reply has always been that he had not the slightest intention of ever adding any more machines. He claims that he is able to get a much better quality of finish on the dressed stock and trim that he handles by buying it already milled.

In some cases where he is unable to get just the stock he wants he buys the lumber and has it milled in transit at some big mill specializing on that class of work. This also applies where he is able to make a good deal on some lumber at some of the mills. He buys it and then has it milled to order. Of course, his policy necessitates carrying an immense stock of material. I presume it takes considerable capital to handle a business in the way this gentleman handles it, but I can assure the reader that both the owner and the establishment look prosperous, and the owner is always in mighty good humour. I think it is safe to judge therefore, that he is not unduly worried.

One of the questions I asked this gentleman was whether he could not get some smaller planing mill close at hand to do his mill work for him. As an answer he led me out into the shed where he keeps his trim and dressed stock such as door jambs, sills, etc., and pulling some of it from the racks asked me where he could get the same quality finish in a small planing mill. His argument is that practically all small planing mills have equipment that is very far from being up-to-date, and therefore, the work they turn out is inferior. To emphasize this point he named a mill and retail yard in the vicinity that we were both acquainted with where they do their own milling. The plant in question was in the market for a matcher some time ago, and not being able, as they thought, to buy the best on the market they compromised by getting a matcher from a maker whose output of that particular kind of machine per year is about one. Of course, it was guaranteed, and of course the maker tried to make it work as it should, but he has been trying now for about a year, and the while the work has been suffering, with the result that someone else has been stealing their business away from them by being able to furnish better stock. The point to be understood here is that unless you can put in nothing but the best you are a great deal better to leave the mill end of the business severely alone.

But to get back to the man who consistently refused to put in any more machinery. The last time I visited him he had changed his mind to the extent that he is going to install a small planer. He finds that he could use one of these machines to advantage for dressing odd stock from time to time, but he says he is not crawling down any from his former stand by putting in this planer.

Plant Ate Up Profits of Yard

Just a few weeks ago I dropped in to see a friend who operates a mill and lumber business in a good sized town which is located closer to Montreal than Toronto. He told me he would sell his plant in a minute if he could find a buyer as it eats up the profits of the lumber end of the business. The equipment in this mill, while not the very latest, is not antiquated by any means, and the owner says it represents an investment of approximately eight thousand dollars. He is about the most disgusted venturer into the planing mill realm that I have met for some time.

The retailer, whose communication appears at the beginning of this article says he is seriously considering putting in a plant, and gives as his reason that he has fallen out with a millman further down the street. I would like to advise him that before putting in a plant, and I interpret that word to mean a fair sized outfit, to think very seriously, particularly if he is not thoroughly acquainted with machinery himself. He would be much better advised to buy his stock already manufactured from one of the large mills. They are equipped to turn out first class work, and if he is not prepared to buy a carload of each particular kind of stock he can easily get an assorted car. By buying his window and door frame stock and trim in this way he will only require one or two machines.

On the other hand, if he is bound to put in a plant he should have nothing but the best machinery he can buy for the job. Get a good matcher, or a first class moulder, a power feed rip saw, a resaw, either band or circular, (the latter is much the cheapest and would fill the bill as usually there is only a limited quantity of resawing to be done) a planer, buzz planer, sander, tenoner, chain and hollow chisel mortisers, variety saw table, and bandsaw.

This would make a very nice outfit and would be about the minimum that could be put in if anything resembling a plant is the objective. If it is the intention to make sash as well a sash sticker and one or two sash machines would be necessary.

Prefers Electric Drive to Steam

In regard to power I think it would be a good plan to make use of the electric drive, although quite a few mills, even some of the smaller ones, prefer to install an engine and boiler and use steam power. The reason for this is that there is a great quantity of shavings, sawdust and cuttings to be disposed of in some way and unless there is a ready market for them they might as well be used for fuel.

The building required would depend entirely on the amount of machinery to be installed, and could be frame construction, either covered with wood or corrugated iron or brick, depending on the amount of money available. I believe the best and most economical would be the corrugated iron. In regard to the size and layout I think it would pay any intending builder to take a trip around to see some mills, and then let him take his choice, making such changes as he may wish to suit his own ideas. By way of suggestion, however, I would say that a building about fifty feet square, two storeys high would be a good sized mill for a retail yard. It would be an advantage also to have a one storey lean-to on each side of this building to serve as a covered driveway or shed to unload or load the lumber buggies out of the rain if necessary.

These lean-tos would also give additional space at the front and at the rear of the machines if extra long stock was to be dressed, or ripped. There would be large doors, of course, in the mill proper, which would open up to allow the proper use to be made of these additions. While on this subject of buildings I would like to say that where sliding doors are used I have found that the most popular kind are the ones that slide upward. They allow one to make the whole side, and two sides for that matter, of the building in the form of doors and the entire building can be opened up in warm weather. It is often convenient for handling stock also to have the building open sided in this way. Where the doors slide sideways only about half of the building can be open.

The machinery such as matchers or moulders, power feed saws and resaws, and very often a planer as well, is usually located downstairs while the lighter framing and sash machinery is placed upstairs. The work benches, of course, are located upstairs also.

Many Requisitions for Sanded Trim

There is a big demand now-a-days for sanded trim. In fact it is difficult to sell unsanded trim. And if the retailer is up against a demand of this kind it would pay to look into the matter of a sander. This would apply particularly to the man who buys his trim ready run. If you can buy it already sanded so much the better, but I do not know any of the big mills shipping milled stock that have gone in for sanding their product. Even if they did there would be the possibility of it needing sanding again before it was finally sold by the retailer. If the material is sent to another shop to be sanded the cartage costs considerable money, in addition to the cost of the work. And if it has to wait while the owner of the shop does other jobs which he considers more important then it would be cheaper for the retailer to buy a sanding machine of his own.

One party commenting on this very subject recently suggested installing a two drum sander, but I am of the opinion that a belt sander would fill the bill better than a two drum roll feed machine. This sanding phase of the trim business is going to increase in place of decrease, and as I said before, even if the trim is sanded at the big mills where it is manufactured the grain will in all probability raise and necessitate resanding by the time the stock is sold. Therefore, I look for the day when every yard handling trim will either have to have a close connection with a mill in order to fill bills for sanded trim or else equip themselves to take care of this business.

I would like to say again before closing that it would be wise to consider the matter of operating a mill seriously from every angle before venturing to install a plant. In the course of my travels it seems to me the least worried individuals I meet in the lumber trade are the fellows who buy their material milled and consistently refuse to have anything to do with machinery except a rip saw, perhaps, and a planer. One could go on almost indefinitely citing examples of fellows who have mills and wish they hadn't and fellows who haven't mills and wish they had, but perhaps I have said enough to give the inquiring retailer something to work on.

Possibilities of Portable Bench Machines

I have one suggestion to make in conclusion and it is, that any retailer, who makes up his mind to keep his equipment down to the minimum, should look into the possibilities of some of the portable electric driven bench machines that are on the market. If you only want a machine for cutting off and dadoing frame stock a bench saw, operated from an electric light socket should answer as well as a bigger machine. I would suggest looking into the matter carefully at any rate. For a man not thoroughly acquainted with machines and what production should be obtained from them it would be wise to go easy, and the bench machine idea might work out to excellent advantage.

I have met retail lumbermen who took the stand that they were merchants and not manufacturers and that, therefore, they should not be called upon to have machinery in any shape or form. I always remind these fellows that the family butcher is a merchant too, but he would sell very little cooked ham and stuff of that sort to the ladies now-a-days if he did not have a meat slicer to cut it nicely. He does not get away with that one piece of machinery either, as you will see if you look around his shop. Then there is the barber. I do not know that he can be called a merchant, but he certainly has some equipment in the way of machinery.

If the retail lumberman can further his interests by putting in some machinery by all means let him go ahead and get it, but keep the plant as small as you can. If you can buy the class of work you want make sure you can make it as cheap as you can buy it before you think of putting in a plant because lots of men get their eyes opened about the cost on making an article after they spend a lot of money on machinery and do some experimenting.

The Sinous Grace of the Elm

While Canadian tradition has no doubt been justified in giving the maple first place among our trees, it is by no means the most outstanding arboreal feature in many sections of Old Ontario. Even the casual train window gazer, travelling through the southwestern counties, cannot help noticing the striking position that the elm holds in the landscape, both in numbers and in beauty of form.

Unlike many of the trees that grew to tall stateliness in the original forests, the elm reaches the fullness of perfection in the open. Here and there along the country roads one comes upon splendid old elms whose imposing height is combined with the most graceful balance of line. Such trees are typical of the cross-roads and corners of rural Ontario; unfortunately, many of them are defaced with signs parading the advantages of neighboring grocery, hardware and dry goods stores.

Although the finest specimens of the American elm all conform, with remarkably little variation, to the same plume-like type, among the "scrub elms" in the meadows and pasture fields there is a wide variety of design. Many of the smaller trees are quite fantastic in their arrangement of branches, although, strangely enough, even the most weird variations seem to preserve something of the balance and dignity of the species. The Corky, or Swamp elm, with its gnarled and drooping branches, is another common member of the same family, but the slippery elm, pioneer forerunner of chewing gum, seems scarcer than it was in the days when its bark was an accepted medium of exchange among country school children.

Lives of Trees and Men Compared

Human beings do not fare as well as trees do in point of longevity, but human beings are more fortunate than trees up to certain ages, according to mortality tables. A forest at maturity contains about five per cent. of all the trees that have started life there. The percentage of persons living from ten to fifty is much greater than in the case of trees. About 95 per cent. of our trees die before they are 80 years old, while only 87 per cent. of persons will die in reaching that age.

But when it comes to trees 100 years of age and over, we have to go back into Biblical history to find human beings who compare with them in length of years. Methuselah and Noah were far ahead of the majority of our common trees as centenarians, but when it comes to the Sequoia trees no man nor nation has lived as long as they have lived. The Sequoia is about 4,000 years of age.

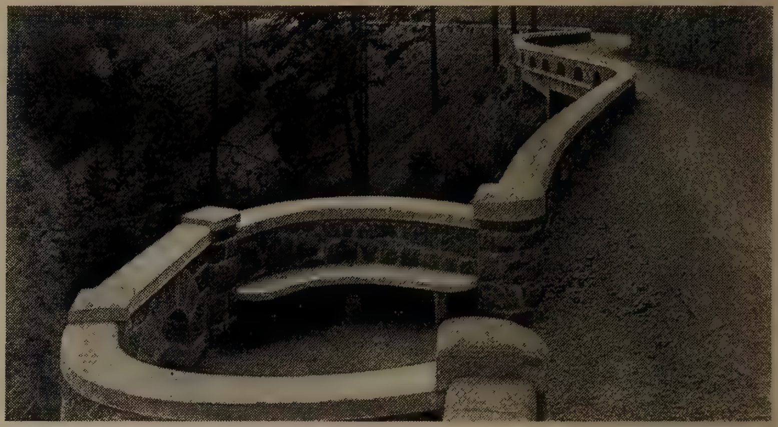
In some natural pine forests, where the trees grow very close together, statistics show that more than 4,000 trees per acre die between the ages of 10 and 80 and that only three hundred out of the remainder die between the ages of 80 and 100. With some this natural dying proceeds faster than with others. With pine, birch, aspen and all species which demand a great deal of light, the death rate is enormous.

The spruce, beech, fir and species which are satisfied with less light are not afflicted so seriously. A spruce tree in a forest at twenty years demands about four square feet of space, at 40 years thirty-four square feet of space, and at 60 years seventy, at 100 years 150. Pine trees demand at least 15 per cent. more light space than a spruce and nearly 40 per cent. more than a fir tree.

Lumberman Strongly Upholds Good Roads

George F. McCandless, president of the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., Toronto, who recently returned from an extended trip throughout the West, is an ardent advocate of good motor roads and says that such investment brings in handsome returns to any city, state or province.

While in Portland, Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. McCandless took a spin over the famous Columbia River highway which extends one hundred miles in either direction along this beautiful and winding stream. The highway, which cost $1,350,000., is about 24 feet wide and is built of concrete. At every point of danger there is ample protection in the shape of a stone fence or cement curb making driving perfectly safe. There are many beauty spots along this well-patronized route, over which 100,000 foreign automobiles travelled last year.



Eagle's nest on the Columbia River, resting places on the famous highway

It is estimated that each owner and his family would spend at least $15.00 or in all $1,500,000. in a season which more than covers the entire cost of the road. When spread over a term of years it will be seen that a highway is one of the finest advertising propositions and revenue-producing ventures in which any municipality can embark.

At certain points along the drive there are camping grounds for tourists, consisting of some acres, which are equipped with brick furnaces and other conveniences to make a stay of several days comfortable and inviting. The scenic attractions are interesting and every curve reveals some picturesque vista.

Fire Followed Long Hollow Root

How forest fire travels underground through long distances in dry weather has been revealed near the summer home of Magistrate H. O. Alexander at Gambier Island, B. C., where fire broke out 100 feet away from the edge of the burning area.

Digging up the ground and tracing the course of the fire it was shown that the fire had traveled through a long hollow root which made a natural flue for the flames to pass through.

Must Obtain Permit to Start Fires

A recent dispatch from Gifford, B. C., says:—The campaign of officials of the forestry department on persons alleged to have set out fires during the close season without first having obtained a permit, is still going on in the Fraser Valley.

In Matsqui police court, J. Belof, A. Nicholas and Oscar Cederfelt were found guilty of setting out fires without a permit, and were fined $10.00 and costs.

A. L. Little, late of the Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., has joined the staff of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, and will look after their shipping interests in Quebec and the East.

Giving the Public Facts About Small Homes

Convincing Facts on Small Home Building Told to the Public by a Retailer of Building Materials

To the average couple the financial problem involved in buying a home often overshadows their desire, and the dream of realization never comes true, because this problem is not understood.

While it is profitable to show a "prospect" the plan of a bright six-roomed bungalow, in three colors when he calls at the office to talk building, it is well to remember that, while he undoubtedly appreciates your service, there is the question of finance which forms the main issue of his thoughts.

An enthusiastic dealer supplying building helps will at once come forward with the remark that a man thinking of building should know what he can undertake: He will say: "I can give him hints on the construction; suggest the most appropriate materials for the size of dwelling desired; and even go so far as to entertain his wife, telling her and illustrating the benefits of owning a comfortable home, but—I don't know how much money the gentleman has until he consents to enter into a contract.

This is all true. But many a good building "prospect" gets cold feet when there is absolutely no encouragement in the way of being shown the actual figures it will cost him each year to own a home. There are not many small homes built or bought without the carrying of, at least, one mortgage. This is the dark cloud that has hung over many persons for years compelling them to hand over each month a big slice of their earnings for nothing in return but a roof over their head. A great army of the middle classes get so far in their dream of owning a home until somebody comes along who knows next to nothing about financing a home and informs them incorrectly about the matter and back they go to their rented apartment to grumble about the "profiteering landlord."

If these parties with steady positions and some money saved in the bank were afforded proper conception of figuring every expense attached to building a home, would they not feel more confident of undertaking the project? At any rate, that is how a far-seeing retail lumberman looks at it. The following is the method and logic he employs in placing the hard facts before a prospective builder.

"Owning a home is one of the most satisfactory forms of investment which could possibly be undertaken. As with an investment of any kind it should be entered into after due and sufficient thought and one must be careful not to undertake more than can be performed. Ordinarily, however, the objective to be gained is of sufficient importance to justify considerable effort and even to make comparatively easy, any sacrifices which may be necessary to its attainment.

The important items of recurring cost, which take the place of rent when a home is purchased are: (Each item explained in later paragraphs.)

Interest on $3,000 First Mortgage (7%) per annum	$210.00
Interest on $1,000 Second Mortgage (7½%) per annum	75.00
Taxes; City, County, Town or School	69.00
Water Rent or Tax	8.00
Maintenance; Repairs, etc.	50.00
Interest on Investment	50.00
Insurance	10.00
	$472.00

For example if a home costing $5,000 was decided upon to be built, the first step would be to ascertain how much cash the prospect was able to pay down. While this amount is only for the purpose of example we will say one-fifth of the cost of the home, viz. $1,000 (equity) is the cash investment. The amount of $4,000 is then obtained by mortgage. It is not always possible to secure the full amount of $4,000, so we will allot $3,000 for the first mortgage and $1,000 for the second. The interest then on the two mortgages for the first year will be $285.

Taxes—For the purpose of taxation the local tax office will appraise the proposed property, usually about one half its value, although this factor varies in different localities. This amount is called "assessed valuation" of the property and is usually, although not always less than its real value. Thus if a $5,000 home is assessed at $3,000 and the rate of taxation is say, 23 mills the tax would be $\frac{23}{1,000}$ by \$3,000=\$69 for the year. Usually these tax payments are payable in installments a few months apart.

Water Rent or Tax—It is an annual charge to cover expenses of water supply. It is customarily determined by the number of water outlets of various sizes in the house. In the cities it generally runs about $7.00 for the moderate sized home.

Maintenance—Is the cost of upkeep, including painting and all repairs. This is generally found to average annually approximately 1% of the cost of the home and is higher for frame construction than in masonry.

Interest on Investment—is limited to the amount of cash actually invested in the house (equity). While this is not a direct payment it should be figured at the present rate an equal amount of money would be earning for the owner, usually figured at 5% in Eastern Canada and 6% in Western Canada.

Insurance Cost—is the annual fire insurance premium which any insurance broker will approximate on request. For the purpose of figuring we will place the payment at $10 a year which is neither a high nor a low insurance rate.

We find after averaging a fair figure for each of the seven items of expense a total cost per annum of $472.00. This is the amount that would be required to meet all obligations except, of course, the reducing of the principal which is not included in the cost."

Retailers, who are endeavoring to give people advice in building homes must remember that, when a man comes and talks building, he does not necessarily know all the little turns of building finance. If the lumber merchant can find out through conversation the position of the prospect regarding finances he can briefly advise him with respect to the best method of obtaining the mortgage money and so render him a tangible service.

For example, if a man came to me about building a home and I found him reputable, industrious and thrifty I would first show him, by the foregoing method, how much a small house would cost him for a year. Then if that was satisfactory to him, I would explain how a mortgage, which allowed him to pay as much of the principal each year as he was able, with of course, a reasonable minimum, was the wisest contract. It is always a good practice to ascertain from a prospective owner how much knowledge he has of such matters and then get down to basic facts and help him to understand thoroughly and appreciate the genuine and profitable investment of "owning a home."

Veteran Woodsman Resumes His Duties

E. C. Fitzgerald, of Sudbury, Ont., has been thirty-four years in the lumber game and worked in all of its branches. He has just resumed his duties in charge of logging operations of the C. Beck Mfg. Co., of Penetanguishene, after being laid up with an attack ot typhoid fever which confined him to the hospital for several weeks.

Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Fenelon Falls, Victoria County, and at an early age removed with his parents to Parry sound. One of the first jobs that he ever held was with the Ontario Lumber Co., French River, with whom he remained for eleven and a half years, the last three of which he was general-manager of a sawmill business at French River. Previous to that he measured logs for them, etc., and was also woods superintendent for the firm.

E. C. Fitzgerald, Sudbury, Ont.

Mr. Fitzgerald was with J. &. B. Charlton for four years, as woods manager and in 1910 entered the services of the C. Beck Mfg. Co., with whom he has remained ever since. A brother, V. C. Fitzgerald, is manager of the Conger Lumber Co., at Parry Sound, and J. C. Fitzgerald, of the Great Lakes Dredging Co., Port Arthur, is another brother.

Keenan Bros. Buy Sawmill Property

Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., have purchased the property and equipment of the Rixon-Ainsley-Stoddart Company, Limited, on 3rd. Ave. East, Owen Sound, immediately adjoining their own sawmill site. This gives Keenan Bros. 1050 feet of the most valuable factory sites in that city. The purchasers take over the property, the large mill and milling machinery and equipment, horses, trucks and practically everything pertaining to the business. It also includes the extensive water lots.

It is the intention of the Keenan Company to scrap the mill and equipment. They will use the additional land for storage purposes at the present. Their present mill has all the capacity that is required at present but the Keenan people are not expecting to let the property remain idle for any length of time.

The property purchased from the Rixon-Ainsley-Stoddart Co. has been a mill site for a great many years and was formerly owned by Maitland and Rixon. For some time the mill has not done any extensive cutting and two years ago the firm sold their tug, "Ainslie," to a Port Arthur firm.

The Keenan holdings on the East side of the bay are now very extensive. They have large frontages where the Eureka Refrigerator Co. and the Keenan Woodenware Co. plants are located, as well as where their sawmill and the recently purchased land is.

Many Uses for Birch Set Forth

A writer states that in the long-ago, life without the yellow birch would have been unendurable in the back woods of Maine. From the cradle, which was often woven from yellow birch sprouts, to the coffin, which was at times equipped with yellow birch beckets for lowering into the graves,—and all the way between, birch was in use. Birch was used as withes for many purposes. It was used to bind pressed hay, and was found handy in supporting wagon stakes and for hay racks, harrows, baskets barrels, sleds, sleighs, ladders, lopsided doors and gates, tottering well-sweeps, and almost every stationary or movable article about the premises could utilize a birch withe. Withes were used to tie cattle in their stalls, to make huddles for sheep, crates for poultry, goads for oxen, and as washers to take up extra spaces on the bows of the yokes below the bow pins. When iron anchors were unavailable birch withes made a mesh to hold large stones. And whatever was needed in house building or in the making of snares or nets, was supplied by birch.

Nowadays birch is much used for cart hubs. One factory turns out 50,000 pairs of such hubs every year. In West Virginia the mounntaineers distill the twigs of the yellow birch for the extraction of its fragrant and volatile oil, which, under the name of oil of checkerberry, brings $4.00 or more a gallon, on the spot. Yellow birch wood makes very good fuel. It makes a serviceable hardwood floor, which takes a fine polish and is excellent for centre and extension tables, car bodies, sled frames, cradles and caskets. The terminal twigs of the yellow birch afford excellent food for partridges during the winter, and thereby contribute to maintain the game supply. However, the writer concludes humorously that the most valuable service rendered by the birch is through its disciplinary application in the country homes and school houses.

West Wants Freight Rates Equalization

British Columbia's appeal against the finding of the board of railway commissioners in regard to the application of that province for equalization of freight rates, will be pressed until B. C. is convinced that not one vestige of cause for complaint is left, said Mr. G. G. McGeer, K. C., chairman of the transportation bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade in explaining to the members of the bureau at luncheon recently the attitude not only of the bureau but also of the provincial government. Mr. McGeer's declaration was received with applause. He pointed out that the appeal had been delayed owing to the illness of Hon. Mr. Kennedy, minister of railways, and also to the delay in the appoint-"ment of the board of management of the National Railways. "We are now preparing our appeal case, in co-operation with the board's traffic bureau, and expect to have a strong plea to present when it is ready."

Mr. Wilson Sounds Clarion Call

Ellwood Wilson, chief forester of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., recently delivered an interesting address before the Rotary Club, Montreal. He attacked the theory that the forest wealth of the Dominion was inexhaustible, and pointed out that supplies for the future were decidedly limited and within a comparatively few years would be gone altogether unless effective steps were taken to conserve these great resources. The advice of Mr. Wilson was to cease mining the forests as though there was no end to them, to crop them regularly at 75-year intervals, so as to permit of new growth, to apply proper afforestation methods for this, and above all to guard the timber lands against fires.

Mr. Wilson said he had not come as a "woodman spare that tree" sentimentalist, but as a practical forester, to use the trees available to the best purpose, and see that other trees should be on hand when their turn came to be used. He compared our forests to a property leased, 85 per cent. owned by the people through the various Governments, and to be returned in good working conditions when our time came to an end. Therefore, with so much of the forests owned by the people, he urged the individual responsibility of every citizen to ensure that their parliamentary representatives took proper steps to safeguard the national forest domain for all time.

He pointed out that the forests supported many industries. Despite the increasing use of metals and other materials, the use of wood was increasing even faster. Many new uses for its cellulose were being discovered, even silk-stockings were now being made of it and he foresaw the time when clothing would also be made from our forest products.

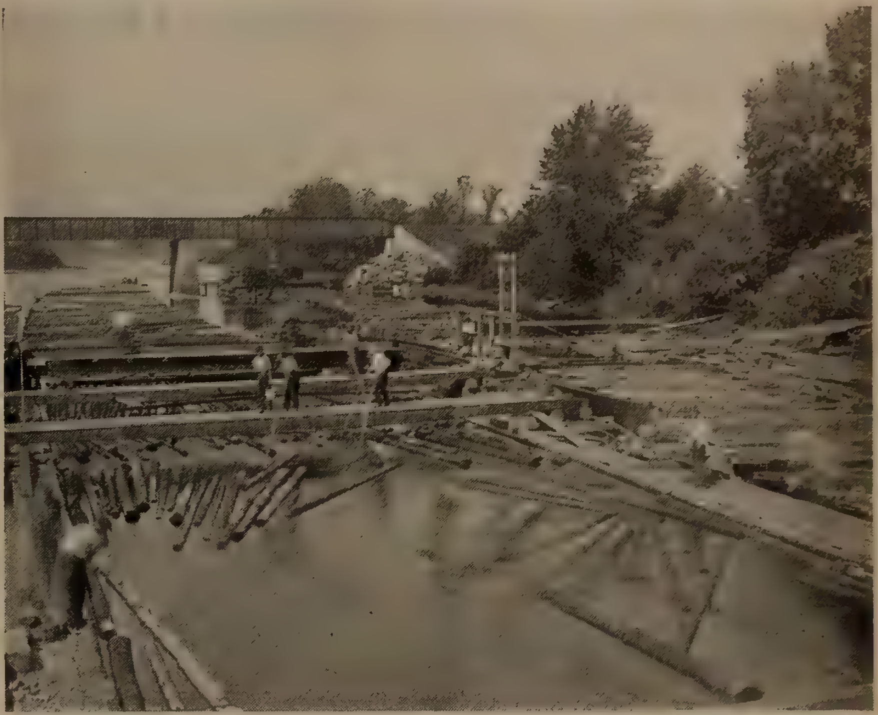
The main industry was the pulp and paper, which next year, between the consumption of the Canadian mills and that exported, would use over 5,000,000 cords of pulpwood, representing about $75,000,000 in its finished output.

With the increasing use of magazines and every kind of publication besides newspapers, the demand for pulp was vastly increasing every year, while the wood fibre was being utilized for milk bottles, boxes, and a host of other products, with the result that people were becoming more and more dependent upon wood.

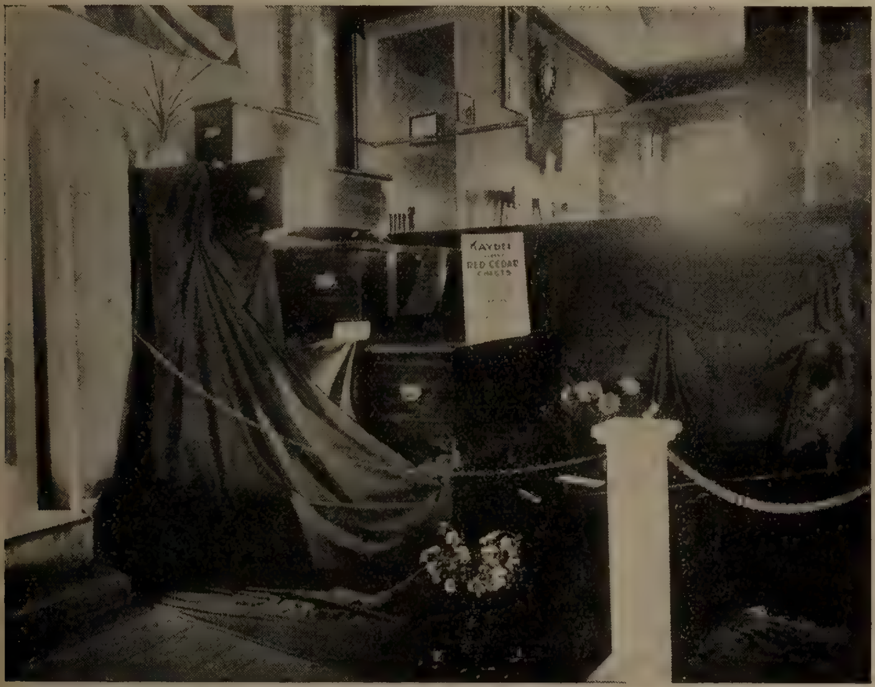
The use of aeroplanes in forestry, said Mr. Wilson, had increased knowledge of the forest resources vastly, and shown that they were much more restricted than had been formerly thought. The timber limit was far south of James Bay, further north in British Columbia, and further south toward Labrador, so the popular idea that all the vacant northern land was a vast forest was all wrong.

THE LUMBER YARD AND FOREST IN PICTURE

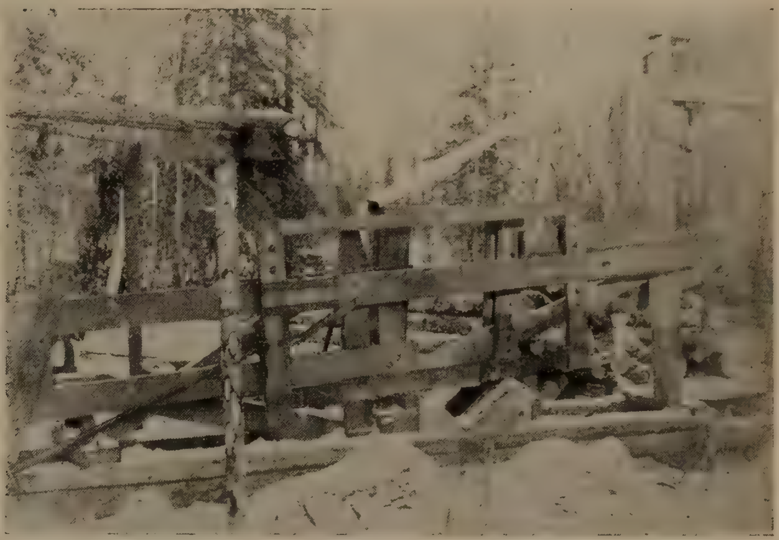
J. C. Scofield, Windsor, Ont., President of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, enjoying the beauties of Highland Park, Pittsburgh, on an autumn day



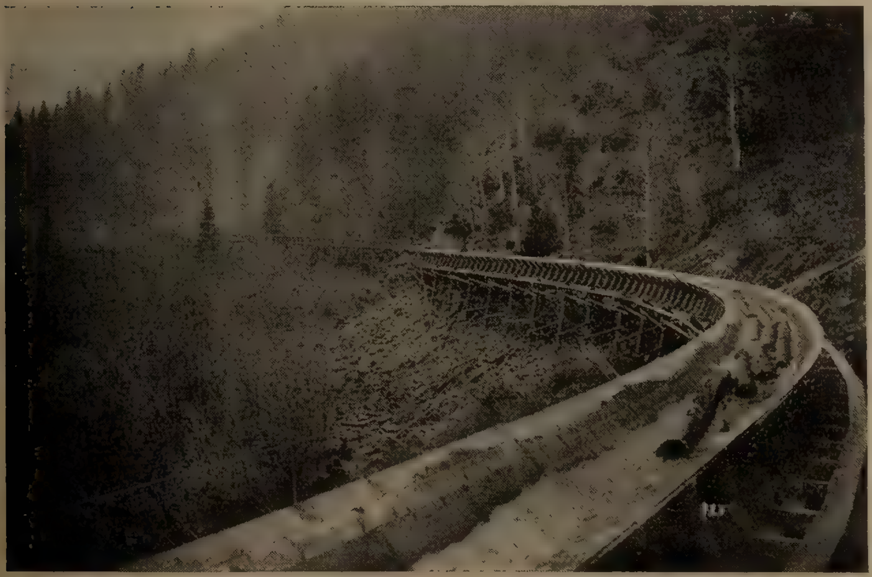
General view of the electric rafting arrangement of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, N.B., showing operations on the Nashwaak River



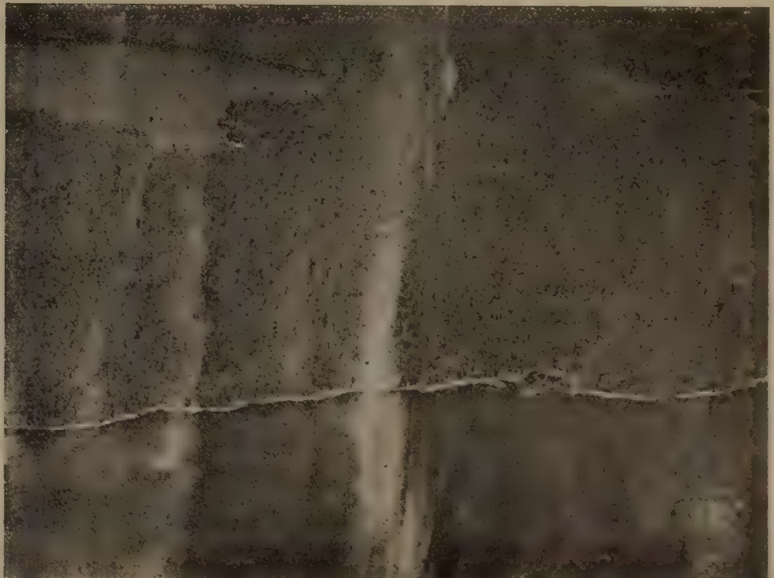
A pyramid of red cedar chests shown by the Keenan Woodenware Co., of Owen Sound, at a recent Made-in-Owen Sound Exhibit. The display aroused much interest



Home-made pole saw operated by a river steamer which was hauled out of the waters of Great Slave Lake, using pulley on the propeller shaft



Part of a 12-mile flume of a British Columbia lumber operation showing logs on their way to the mill



Aerial photograph of part of limits in Blair township owned by Schroeder Mills and Timber Co., Pakesley, Ont.

The Advance of Sanitary Science as Applied to Lumber Industry in Ontario

By A. R. White, North Bay, Ont.

Heretofore I have, wisely or unwisely, refrained from writing articles for publication respecting sanitary conditions in lumber cutting camps. I am now convinced, however, that the Provincial Board of Health together with its officials responsible for Public Health advancement in such camps, should use every means possible to place before those interested such information as will lead to the creation of better living conditions which in turn would make for greater efficiency in the employee and would also help to remove certain definite health hazards.

It would appear at the outset, to outline the progress made over a number of years, this article would be much too lengthy, more particularly as our subject may be considered by many as being dry, uninteresting matter. I have, therefore, decided to say something of conditions which existed prior to 1921. This should be interesting in view of the many debates by camp superintendents respecting the value of the reform introduced in May 1921, and which effected a standardization of all lumber and timber camps throughout the Province.

It is my purpose, therefore, in this article to show something of the conditions which existed previous to the introduction of this reform and to show, as is now generally admitted, that some changes were without doubt necessary. Should it seem desirable, we could at a later date deal with the question of our present reform and show even in the short space of two seasons how employers of labor have taken to the new conditions, the wonderful spirit of co-operation which exists, together with the ideal towards which we are striving Considerable thought should also be given to the question of Contract physicians (or camp doctors, as some call them), their duties and responsibilities and how they are being met.

Although I have been associated with Public Health work since 1912, my personal contact with camp life only began during 1917, so that much of my knowledge previous to this date comes to me as history. However, the late George E Young who preceded me as the Board's Inspector, together with Dr. R. W. Bell who is still Director of our Division, used to remind me on many occasions that lumbering was a tremendous institution and that the progress must be slow with one field officer to oversee the work. As the whole question was an educational one, it could only be expected that improvements would only be effective at such camps as were regularly visited.

Four Distinct Types of Operators

I do not mean by this that the lumberman objects to improving his camp, far from it. His primary business is cutting logs, however and should not be expected to see matters through the eyes of a health worker without such conditions being brought to his attention, if wrong.

We have in our woods four distinct types of operator. First, the large companies who log pine timber; Second, those contractors who are exclusive tie makers; Third, the pulp and paper companies who cut pulp wood and in the fourth place, although not nearly as extensive as the other three, the cord wood camps.

It has been argued by many that it would not be possible to treat with these as a whole, and that special provision and special consideration should be given each of the four classes. Indeed, for a time, my own views were of a similar nature. More mature deliberation, however, convinces me that there is very little to such an argument, but rather that the poorly constructed unsanitary camps existed for want of an ideal upon which to pattern. There is no desire upon the part of a lumberman to build poor camps, for he knows full well that unsanitary buildings are not conducive to efficiency in his employees, and that men living in dirty, vermin infected, badly ventilated sleep houses are not capable of performing as much work as men who live under good normal conditions. He does, however, insist if he is to spend increased sums of money in camp construction, that all of his competitors do likewise.

Pulpwood Camps Were Not Acceptable

Previous to 1921 then, my observations throughout Ontario convinced me that while pine camps were reasonable, tie camps and particularly pulpwood camps, were in the main in no wise acceptable, far from being sanitary, and when we add to this the fact that, in the latter class of camps, a great many women and hundreds of little children were residents, one could see at a glance that some urgent reform among at least, this small contractor was necessary, not only to prevent the pollution of lakes and streams but if I may use the expression, to protect them from themselves.

The little I was able to do to remove conditions in so huge an industry during the years mentioned, while very promising in isolated fields, was not rapid enough to cope with the situation where hundreds of camps each year were not visited by me even once.

I should probably state here that our great winter industry constitutes roughly nine hundred camps and when you add to this the fact that many are twenty or thirty miles removed from the railways, a great expenditure of time is oftentimes necessary if these are to be visited. The Board's contention, I might say, at the end of 1920 was that camp construction was suffering for lack of an ideal. I therefore propose at a future date to show how standardization was effected and that results therefrom have justified this contention.

W. M. Pryor is the New President

At a meeting of the Directors of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, held in Columbus, Ohio, recently, W. M. Pryor was elected President of the company succeeding W. M. Ritter, the founder of the Company, who has been its president since its organization more than twenty years ago. At the same meeting, Mr. Ritter was elected to the newly created office of chairman of the Board.

This change in the corporate organization of the company does not mean that Mr. Ritter will be less active in directing the policies of the company. The change has been made at his request to the end that he may be partially relieved of executive duties, which, by reason of the rapid growth and expansion of the company, and the multiplicity of his other interests, have become burdensome to him.

The new president of the company is 44 years of age and has been in the service of Ritter interests for more than twenty-five years, during which time he has served in almost every capacity connected with the business, and for the past five years has occupied the position of assistant to the president.

Newsy Happenings in Short Shape

The J. B. Snowball Co., of Chatham, N. B., have about cleaned out their stock of sawn lumber that they have on hand and have made room for new production. They say they are going in for a limited operation this winter in the bush and that men are scarce in that section as a large number have been taken to Quebec and Ontario points, but at the price of lumber there is nothing to warrant wages going beyond $35.00 per month and board. They are of the opinion that quite a few men are now in the bush at $30.00 or less. Hay and oats have both declined in price, the former costing about half what it did last year. There is also a slight decline in other supplies that enter into woods operation.

J. W. Corey, of Tobique, who was recently in Fredericton, stated that New Brunswick would again pay her debts with spruce logs. It was quite evident that the money would not come from the products of the soil. A larger number of small operators than usual were preparing to enter the woods during the present season and a large cut was anticipated on the Tobique River. Mr. Corey said that the increase in the number of small operators was due chiefly to necessity and a large number would cut logs on the rear of their farm lands. Labor was plentiful while the wages being generally offered for lumbermen in the vicinity was $35.00 a month and board.

The Leamington Lumber Co., Limited has been granted a charter to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill and pulp mill owners, etc. The capital stock is $60,000 and the head office of the organization is in Leamington, Ont. Among the incorporators are Chas. D. Smith and M. J. Farmer of Leamington, and James H. Clark and David A. Croll, of Windsor, Ont.

A recent despatch from Cobalt says that bushmen's wages in the camps in that district are nearly double what they were last winter, and hiring on a monthly basis, men are being offered from $40 to $50. The demand for both logging and pulpwood camps is brisk but the men have been rather scarce.

Lumberman Who Possesses Public Spirit

J. A. MacLean, Wingham, Ont.

"Twenty-eight cents is what I earned for the first day's work that I ever did. It was in the old Fisher sawmill in this town on May 24th, 1875. All the boys were over to Bluevale to a big holiday celebration and I wanted to go too, but I had to pack shingles. I got four cents a bunch and packed seven bunches. From that day to this I have been engaged in the lumber line, and any success with which I have met, I attribute to industry and perseverance."

So spoke J. A. MacLean, of Wingham, Ont., who conducts one of the most progressive retail lumber establishments in western Ontario. In the days before prohibition there was a large hotel right near the G. T. R. station on the main thoroughfare of the town. Now it is a woodworking establishment owned by Mr. MacLean who acquired it in the spring of 1921, and reports having had a busy season. His plant is well laid out and is run by electricity, a Westinghouse 30 h.p. motor furnishing the power.

Where midnight revellers used to sing songs and quaff their thirst with fiery potations, and say "Have this one on me, boys!" there is now a fine stock of a decidedly different character to that which was so popular half a dozen years ago, consisting of dressed lumber, flooring, mouldings, etc. The old dining room, instead of resounding to the clatter of dishes, now gives forth the music of the planer and resaw, the sticker and the turning lathe. The former ladies' sitting room is now the private office of Mr. MacLean, who has even gone so far with alterations as to pile lumber in a parlor. Upstairs where drowsy guests once reposed there are now a band saw, sander, shaper, rip and cut off saws, etc., which make more noise than the loudest snorer ever did, but the hum goes on and no one complains. The location of the MacLean plant is an ideal one for shipping purposes and economic handling of stock.

Mr. MacLean is a busy man, for he runs, in addition to his retail lumber and planing mill business, a large farm, and handles coal, ice and other lines. Born in the town of Goderich in 1861, the son of Lachlin MacLean, he came to Wingham with his parents in 1865. MacLean, Sr., who passed away in 1911, took a position in the Fisher mill as sawyer, with Alexander Calder. He rented the place in 1879 and in partnership with his son, J. A., bought it three years later, operating under the name of MacLean & Son. For a number of years Mr. MacLean labored all day in the yard and mill while he attended to the books and correspondence at night; but he liked the job and never had a grievance.

Messrs. MacLean & Son bought the Scott and Bell mill in Wingham in 1885 and the old Anderson mill in 1889. The latter was burned in 1913 and replaced by the present sawmill owned by Mr. MacLean, which is operated every spring, doing a large amount of custom sawing and turning out a quantity of hardwood lumber, consisting of rock and soft elm, maple, beech and basswood, as well as pine and hemlock. MacLean buys timber in the surrounding country, hauls it to the yard and converts it into lumber.

The logs are elevated to the mill by means of a friction pulley and car and cut on a circular saw, with rope feed carriage. There is a butting saw for converting the slabs into firewood, which is sold locally. Mr. MacLean does a wholesale business in the hardwood lumber line, his mill being located just across the railway tracks, a short distance from his retail premises

From his many activities, Mr. MacLean has found time to serve in a public capacity, being a member of the town council for seven years and a trustee on the High School board for the past ten. He is also a former director of the Canadian Retail Coal Association and a member of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and is vice-president of the Western Foundry Co., Wingham. At different times Mr. MacLean has taken an active part in promoting industries in the town of Wingham and has helped to revive some of them.

Associated with him in his various enterprises are four of his five sons, Gordon having charge of the office, Frank supervising the woodworking plant, Fred directing the ice business and Harry working in the foundry. Another son, Charlie, lives in Sarnia.

A believer in the use of printers' ink, Mr. MacLean carries an advertisement in the local papers which is supplemented at certain seasons by booklets and other literature. For seventeen years he had an office right in the heart of the main street which was moved up to his present stand on his embarking in the planing mill business. He has developed a large connection which is steadily expanding, for Mr. MacLean is always on the job, greeting customers with a smile and rendering efficient service.

Ontario Sells Several Timber Berths

Several timber berths, consisting of an area of 187 square miles, were disposed of recently in Toronto by the Ontario Government. The limits are located principally in the Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Algoma Districts. The Government has received initial payments of $78,600. and has guaranteed that the various contracts will be carried out. In connection with the sales the usual conditions govern and particularly the one in regard to the non export of spruce pulpwood.

It is said that the prices in all cases were satisfactory, and the concerns which were successful in securing limits were the Continental Wood Products Co., of Elsas; Mageau Lumber Co., Limited, of Field; Pigeon River Lumber Co., of Port Arthur, and the Hope Lumber Co., of Thessalon. The Continental Wood Products Co. secured the largest limit situated in Sherlock Township, Sudbury District. It is 81 square miles in area. The timber must be removed by April 30th, 1928 and a marked cheque for $25,000. accompany the tender.

The prices to be paid by the concerns are: White pine, $4.50 per thousand feet; red pine, $3.50; jack pine, $3.50; spruce, poplar or basswood, $3.00; other timber, $2.25; ties, 12 cents each; spruce pulp, 95 cents per cord; other pulp, 50 cents; fuel wood, 30 cents; cedar posts, 5 cents each; cedar poles, up to 30 feet, 40 cents; 31 to 40 feet, 70 cents; 41 to 50 feet, $1.00; over 50 feet, $1.50 each.

The Hope Lumber Company secured the second largest limit, consisting of two berths totalling 72 square miles in Mississauga township, Algoma District. Timber must be removed by April 30, 1928, and the company had to deposit two $25,000. checks. Prices are: Pine timber, $10.76 per thousand; spruce, poplar and basswood, $4.50; other timber, $3.50; ties, 35 cents each; spruce pulp, $1.55 per cord; balsam and other woods, $1.15; cedar posts, 12 cents each; up to 30 feet, 50 cents; 31 to 40 feet, $1.00; 41 to 50 feet, $1.50; over 51 feet, $2.00 each; on the second berth, red and white pine, $10.26 per thousand.

A 25-square mile limit south and west of Greenwater Lake, near Kashabowie, in Thunder Bay District, is the third largest. The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Port Arthur, which sent a $3,000. check, was the successful bidder, and agrees to remove timber by April 30, 1924. Prices are: Pine timber, $12.50 per thousand; spruce, $9.50; poplar, $7.50; spruce pulpwood, $2.02 per cord; ties, 22 cents each; other pulpwood, $1.30 per cord; fuel wood, 50 cents per cord; cedar posts, 4 cents each; up to 30 feet, 40 cents; 31 to 40 feet, $1.10; 41 to 50 feet, $1.44 each; over 51 feet, $1.90 each.

A nine square mile limit in Henry township, Nipissing District, was bought by the Mageau Company, the company agreeing to remove the timber by April 1, 1923. Prices are: Red and white pine, $11.50 per thousand; jack pine, $11.50; spruce, $4.50; ties, 15 cents each; spruce pulp, $1.01 per cord; other pulp, 50 cents; cedar posts, 4 cents each.

Considerable Improvement in Pulpwood Arena

Writing from Fredericton, N. B., a leading dealer in pulpwood says that he can quite agree with the general evidence that there has been considerable improvement in the pulp and paper business of late. As yet this has not reached New Brunswick so far as the pulpwood situation is concerned. "There can be no doubt, however," he adds, "that a favorable change will soon be seen in a strong demand for pulpwood, which will result in the strengthening of prices. Our prices in this vicinity have not advanced as yet but the number of inquiries for wood are, certainly, increasing. We find that the American mills, which in normal times take most of New Brunswick's wood, are still pretty well loaded up with surplus wood, but, of course, the constant and increasing consumption means that it will not be long before these customers are in the market again. We do not look for any great improvement this fall and winter but we feel satisfied that by next spring we shall find all our customers back in the market once more and anxious for wood. In view of this, you can understand that not much change has taken place in the surplus wood on hand. The car shortage has interfered with us very little on account of the fact that the mills are not ready for the wood.

"We may tell you that in New Brunswick only a small quantity of pulpwood is cut during the winter and practically all of it is made during the peeling season commencing in the spring. There is good reason to believe that a change for the better will be ushered in at the beginning of the next peeling season."

Southwestern Dealers Meet at Chatham

A meeting of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held recently at Chatham. There was a good attendance. E. C. Russell, of Walkerton, chairman of the district presided. Among those present were J. C. Scofield, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Horace Boultbee, of Toronto, secretary of that organization.

The Southwestern Retail Association will be the hosts at the annual Convention of the O.R.L.D.A. in Windsor on January 24th, 25th and 26th. Special entertainment will be provided for the ladies and the other social features will also be looked after by the Southwestern men who are determined that everybody will have a splendid time. Details of arrangements for the forthcoming convention were discussed and also general trade conditions. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Southwestern Association on January 11th at Chatham. The afternoon was spent talking over other features in connection with the 1923 convention of the O.R.L.D.A.

An interesting address was delivered by G. T. Meinzer, service manager of the O.R.L.D.A., in reference to the building and merchandising plans which are being carried out under the auspices of the Association. Several plan books were submitted as well as others containing estimates of costs, bills of materials, etc. The cost of the service will range from $50 up, and Mr. Meinzer is now interviewing various members of the O.R.L.D.A. in regard to the proposition and explaining its merits in detail.

Some of the plans are very handsome, being in four colors. The books are neatly bound and all the other details in connection with the system are right up to the minute. There is also an extensive merchandising system whereby illustrated literature, calenders, blotters, post cards, road signs, display features and other attractive devices are available.

The architectural and merchandising plan was endorsed by the members present and, it is expected, that the proposition will be well received by the retailers generally.

Will Conduct Test of Roofing Materials

An important conference on roofing material tests was held recently in Montreal under the auspices of the Investigating Committee, of which Prof. H. M. McKay is chairman. It will be remembered some months ago a Government Investigating Committee was appointed in reference to the testing of comparative fire resistance of roofing materials. At the conference held in the Engineering Building, McGill University, there were representatives from fire insurance companies, the ready roofing men and others. Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and A. E. Roberts, of Toronto, Assistant B. C. Lumber Commissioner, represented the shingle interests.

After some discussion as to the manner and place where the tests should be made, it was decided that they should be carried out in Canada, preferably in Montreal. The suggestion was offered that the test should be made at the laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in Chicago, but this did not meet with the endorsation of those present, and accordingly arrangements will be made to have everything conducted in Montreal at as early a date as possible.

It will be necessary to lease or purchase a suitable site for the test and to construct a building of the proper type in order that sections of the various materials, which are to be tested, both by means of the application of a lighted torch and also by embers and wind velocity, may be carried out. It will require some time to get the preliminaries ready and it may not be until the beginning of 1923 or a little later that the programme is complete.

In the meantime it is a satisfaction to know that the test will be made in Canada, of Canadian materials and under the auspices of a Canadian Government Investigating Committee. Various tests have been held in the past but none in Eastern Canada, and the forthcoming event is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

Placing Forest Land on Reproduction Basis

Following the announcement that owners of redwood timber representing 37 per cent of the entire redwood lumber production of California, have decided to administer their lands on the principle of continuous cutting and regrowing of timber, comes the news that an extensive tract of pine land in Louisiana is to be commercially conserved for pulp and paper making but not lumber purposes, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The Great Southern Land Company (Great Southern Lumber Company) of Bogalusa, La., it is officially announced, has placed 53,000 acres of forest land on a reproduction basis. This is the second large tract Louisiana timber owners have put under the state law designed to encourage reforestation through taxation adjustment. The law provides that if owners of cut-over land will put it under the supervisory forestry control of the state for a period of fifteen to twenty years and undertake systematic reforestation there shall be no increase in the rate of tax assessment during the regrowing period.

The Urania Company was the first to take advantage of the law, and it has made notable progress already; but the Bogalusa company has been experimenting for some time outside the provisions of the law, with 15,000 acres of cut-over land; and has come to the conclusion that it will be entirely feasible for it to conduct its timber cutting operations and replacements so that the forest products industries at Bogalusa, which now sustain a model city, will flourish indefinitely. The provisions of this law are considered mutually beneficial to the state and to lumber companies—although less attractive to the latter than the statute it superseded. On the part of the state is the assurance that in the future it will have tax-paying lands instead of barrens, that lands not suitable for agriculture will be cropped with trees and that forest industries requiring only small trees will be continuous. On the side of the land-owner there is the certainty that increasing taxes will not offset the value of the new growth of timber from year to year, and the prospect of being able to continue industry indefinitely.

Should Pay on the Sawn Product

J. F. Lillicrap, of Lakefield, who is now conducting a wholesale lumber business on his own behalf, has some interesting observations to make upon the proper way to measure sawlogs. In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there was a statement to the effect that as a means of arriving at the quantity of lumber in any lot of sawlogs, from six to eight inches in diameter, for log measure, there was really no reliable measurement made by the cullers or the scalers when compared with the actual number of board feet of lumber as piled from the sawmills. If what is declared is the correct measurement on which to base the dues, the only way is to take the measurement as piled from the sawlogs. Mr. Lillicrap declared that a log scaler may be very correct in his measurements but when they are figured out by the Government rule, there will only be an estimate of the actual quantity sawn. In future sales of timber limits he thought the dues payable should be for the actual mill measurements which were the only correct ones.

In a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" Mr. Lillicrap says,—"I was for over twenty years cutting, measuring, driving and sawing standing timber and I have never found it possible to make log measurement and mill measurement coincide. Within the past few years I have found, after sawing logs measured by government cullers, 100% out from the actual quantities of lumber sawn owing to the great difference in the quality of timber cut and in the way it is taken out. The Doyle rule or any other rule that can be made will hardly give anything like a satisfactory return. I contend, therefore, that the only way is to measure the lumber sawn at the mills. Dr. Judson Clark has worked out a rule for cubic measurement which I recently examined, but it will not give any better result than the Doyle rule. Limit holders who purchased from the government under the Doyle rule, if there is a change to actual lumber measurements, would have to be compensated for the difference. Any future sales could be made and dues collected from the actual measurements of lumber as sawn at the mills. In this way a large saving could be made and I think such a proposition should have every consideration."

Looking for Good Season in Bush

The McCraney Lumber Co., of which Guy H. Long, of Hamilton, is president, is operating at Mileage 328, just east of Scotia Junction, Ont. This year they are getting out 2,000,000 feet of hardwood which is the same quantity as the firm took out last season, this wood now being in good shipping condition. The McCraney Lumber Co. are looking for a most successful season in the bush.

Mr. Long left Hamilton recently on a two weeks' deer-hunting expedition and expects to return laden down with the spoils of the chase. He will go to the people again this year as a candidate for the Hydro-Commission of Hamilton. He has served two years as a commissioner and it is predicted by his friends in the Ambitious City that he will again be successful at the polls.

Mr. Long reports that the wholesale and retail lumber business of his organizations in Hamilton is satisfactory at the present time.

British Columbia's payroll for the lumber industry in 1922 will run over $20,000,000, according to officials of the Provincial Government who have based their calculations on returns from 532 firms, whose statistics show that in 1921 the payroll amounted to $18,180,962, with an average number of wage earners of 14,500.

Retailers' Convention Will Strike High Note

Many New Features Will be Presented at Ontario Gathering in Windsor on January 24-26th—Open Discussion on Live Topics—Social Festivities

J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, President, and Horace Boultbee, of Toronto, secretary, of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, attended the sixth annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Assciation, recently at the Hotel Winton in Cleveland. Chester H. Belton, of Sarnia, was also another Canadian who was present. The gathering was a large and representative one, the discussions were profitable and a number of pointers were picked up by President Scofield and Secretary Boultbee, which will be incorporated in the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the Ontario organization to be held in the Prince Edward Hotel Windsor, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 24th, 25th and 26th.

Among the subjects dealt with at Cleveland was the importance of the retailer in a community, he being a fixture, owning property and paying taxes thereon. This point was strongly brought out by John E. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, president of the N.R.L.D.A.

Other matters taken up were: greater need for planing mill apprentices; the advisability of forming building and loan associations and providing money for the financing of homes in the different communities; the adoption of a universal cost accounting system; the betterment of the situation in the car shortage and the necessity of members ordering full carloads, thus utilizing the entire carrying capacity of cars, whereas many now were being loaded only to two-thirds or three-quarters capacity.

Shippers' rating bureau was also considered as well as the movement in favor of standardization of grades and sizes on which point President Lloyd said, "As a member of the committee having this matter under consideration it is my desire to represent not any particular section or sections of the country but the retail business as a whole. It is necessary, however, that the retailers should get together and agree on whatever represents the lumber industry. I believe that there should be standardization, but we must consider what the consumer needs rather than what he wants, as he often does not know what particular wood, grade and thickness is best for his particular purpose.

New Features for Ontario Convention

At the convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held at Ottawa last year, one of the outstanding characteristics was a series of ten-minute practical addresses on different subjects by representative members of the Association. At the gathering in Windsor in January next, matters will be broadened out somewhat and instead of papers being read and formal speeches delivered, more time will be given up to general discussions. There will, of course, be the president's report and the secretary's report and those of committees, but after that the open forum will hold the boards.

Secretary Boultbee intends inviting suggestions from different members relating to the subjects they would like to see discussed, and expects to receive a number of valuable suggestions. Each person who makes a suggestion, will be invited to come to the platform and take a seat beside the president and lead off in the talk on his favorite topic. He will thus be able to present his views and then the meeting will be thrown open for everybody to "have a say" on the particular theme under review. The community spirit is thus developed. Each man feels that he is a part of the organization and shows he is vitally concerned in its progress by the personal interest he evinces in the proceedings. Many a man will get up on his feet and give his views informally whereas he would never consent to take the platform. The open forum should set a new high-water mark of achievement.

Universal Cost System for Members

Another matter to be taken up in the Ontario convention will be a committee to adopt, if possible, a universal cost system that will be suitable for all retail lumber businesses. The secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., will recommend that a committee be appointed to work on this proposition. The Ohio and the North eastern (composed of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and part of New Jersey) Retail Lumber Associations have some time had a cost system. These are being combined by the members of the National Association in different parts of the country who favor a single uniform system rather than have some members use one and some another.

It has been felt for some time that every retailer in Ontario should have a cost accounting system that will tell him accurately what it costs to handle his business from the time the material is unloaded from the cars till it is delivered to the customer. If such a system is adopted it is believed that it will stop many leaks and place the operation of any yard and plant on a sound, firm basis.

Another matter which may be taken up by the Ontario Association is a shippers' rating bureau. The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' have a credit bureau whereby it is known how each retailer is making his payments, meeting his obligations, etc. It has been felt for some time by representative retailers that they should have some sort of a record in regard to the service rendered on shipments by wholesalers. This plan was organized some time ago by the Ohio Association and is working out well.

It is likely that a proposition of a similar character will come forward at the convention in Windsor and a committee be appointed to report on its feasibility. If the plan is inaugurated, retailers will send in reports to the secretary of the Association regarding the manner in which shippers of lumber adhere to their agreement, whether shipments are made promptly, whether the quantity ordered is delivered, the stock up to grade, etc., and other conditions of the order. All reports, both of a satisfactory and unsatisfactory character, will likely be made.

The plan is one that is likely to develop interest. One representative of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, however, points out that there is a tendency sometimes for retailers to exaggerate complaints, and he expressed apprehension that, while consignees of lumber would promptly report all cases where there was any grievance, yet they might hang back and neglect sending in reports covering satisfactory shipments. If this danger would be guarded against, the gentleman in question said there was no reason why a shippers' rating bureau should not work out in the interests of all.

The Standardization of Lumber Grades

One of the big questions of the day is the standardization movement which has been referred to from time to time in the "Canada Lumberman." The United States is rapidly heading in the direction of standardization and simplification of lumber grades and size movements; the standardization of lumber sizes; adequate and practical guarantees to consumers of the proper delivery of both quality and quantity; improvement and extension of lumber inspection service as an aid to the maintenance of published grading standards.

The Central Committee on lumber standards, which has been appointed in the United States, will meet in the near future with Secretary of Commerce Hoover to consider the points outlined. John E, Lloyd, president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, has recently issued to the members of that body a letter, asking them to reserve an open mind regarding all phases of this movement, and predicting that the Central Committee can be depended upon to introduce without delay a solution problem which will be of practical value.

Trade Mark for Ontario Body

At the forthcoming convention Secretary Boultbee will recommend that the organization issue a trade mark to be used in connection with the printed matter of the members and also to be worn during the convention. A number of members have felt for some time that a trade-mark will be quite in order.

The subject of uniform grading rules and standardization of sizes is coming more and more to the front and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northeastern Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held some time ago in Utica, N. Y., one of the topics considered was the advisability of grading Canadian lumber. "The Lumber Co-Operator," of Rochester, N. Y., which is published by the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association (comprising New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and part of New Jersey) has the following in regard to the grading of Canadian and Eastern woods:—

Grading of Canadian and Eastern Woods

Inquiries received from members as to grading rules for Eastern Spruce and other woods produced in Maine and the Maritime provinces, revealed the fact that there are no universally recognized grading rules for these woods at the present time. Coupled with this situation was also the fact that in the State of Massachusetts the Director of Standards has the authority to formulate and publish grading rules which have the authority of the State behind them. Such rules as are authorized by the Director of Standards are used by the licensed surveyors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in passing upon disputes in regard to shipments or cargoes of lumber which may be raised either by the seller or the buyer. At the present time in the case of Eastern woods, these licensed inspectors depend mainly upon their good judgment and what they conceive to be recognized practice in the trade.

This situation inspired co-operation with the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and with the manufacturers of the Northeastern States to the end that grading rules might be formulated which would be fair and just to every branch of the industry, and which would also be acceptable to the Bureau of Standards of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Accordingly, a joint committee representative of the three branches of the industry was appointed to formulate tentative recommendations. The Committee authorized by the Northeastern Association as representing the retailers consists of James H. Miskell, of the firm of Greene and Wood, New Bedford, Massachusetts, and E. D. Sawyer of the Sawyer Lumber Company representing the Lumber Trade Club of Boston. The Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association is represented by Mr. Wells Blanchard of the Blanchard Lumber Company, and the manufacturers by Mr. Walter Parker of the St. John Lumber Company. This committee is studying the whole situation in a preliminary way and is endeavoring to arrive at certain general standards which will be satisfactory to both buyer and seller and which will adequately meet the situation in a practical way. One meeting of the committee has already been held and it is to be hoped that in the near future we shall have something definite to present to our members in Massachusetts for suggestion and criticism.

This movement is primarily to establish recognized grading rules for Eastern woods in the State of Massachusetts where such rules may be established by order of the Director of Standards. They will also be of interest, however, to lumbermen in other states adjacent to Massachusetts who are more or less influenced by standards prevailing throughout the Commonwealth.

Grading of Canadian Lumber Advocated

As in the case of Eastern woods, so there are no recognized grading rules covering the manufacture of Canadian woods. In each province the manufacture and grading of lumber differs and in many instances in the words of one leading authority, "each mill grades its lumber according to its own sweet will." This condition has naturally limited to a greater or less extent the market for Canadian woods and also has left open the door for disputes and misunderstandings between buyer and seller. For these reasons lumber buyers in the United States are asking the question, "why cannot Canadian manufacturers get together and establish grading rules on their products such as have been established by the associations of lumber manufacturers in the United States?"

Naturally there are difficulties in the way, but no problem of any importance has ever been tackled which did not have its difficulties. What is needed is a careful study of the entire situation by the lumber manufacturers of Canada and then concerted co-operation to carry out a definite program of lumber grading and inspection.

Resolution on Subject Carried

The views of buyers of the Northeastern parts of the United States at least are summoned up by the following resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Northeastern Association:

> WHEREAS, there appears to be no uniformity of grading of Canadian Spruce and other lumber as between the several provinces of Canada and even to some extent as between the manufacturing mills in the same province, and,
>
> WHEREAS, the lack of uniform rules governing the manufacture of Canadian woods is confusing to the American buyer of lumber and is apt to cause mis-understandings and limit the American market for Canadian woods.
>
> Therefore Be It RESOLVED, That we suggest to the manufacturers of Canadian lumber the desirability of establishing uniform grading rules and a thorough system of lumber inspection similar to that offered by the American associations of lumber manufacturers, and,
>
> Be It Further RESOLVED, That we extend our co-operation to the Canadian Lumbermens' Association, or, to any other representative body of Canadian lumber manufacturers in carrying out a program of lumber grading and inspection along the lines above outlined.

Training of Woodworking Apprentices

Another matter which may be taken up and has already received some consideration at past gatherings, is the training of apprentices in planing mills. It is stated that very few apprentices are now finding their way into these establishments, and various reasons are given. One is that, owing to labor union restrictions upon apprentices and others, parents encourage their sons to follow "white collar" occupations instead of learning a trade. One man at the retailers' gathering in Cleveland stated that he had had occasion to visit a planing mill in Pittsburgh recently and found that the fellow, who had been employed the shortest term there, had been twenty-eight years in the service while the oldest employee in point of continuity had been there forty years. The "youngest" mechanic in the plant was fifty-five years old.

One delegate stated that the chief reason for the shortage of young men in the woodworking trades was that they could secure better wages in the automobile and other industries. In his opinion the only way to make the woodworking trade attractive to young men was to pay higher wages, putting the added cost of production on to the selling price of the goods.

Agenda for the Big Gathering of Lumber Merchants

Arrangements have been practically completed for the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 24th, 25th and 26th. Ladies are cordially invited to attend this gathering which, it is expected will be the most representative and successful in the history of the organization. The social features will be attractive and the discussions will be general and instructive. Several dealers will be asked to lead the talks on various topics and the meeting will be more of a members' one than any that have been held in the past.

An outline of the proceedings is as follows:—

Wednesday January 24

10 A.M.—Registration of Delegates

2 P.M.—Open session. Welcome by the Mayor; Minutes of previous meeting; annual address of president; reports of secretary and treasurer.

Discussion: "Trade ethics among retailers."

Explanation of new house plan service by the president.

Discussion on "financing new dwellings" and how building can best be encouraged by loan associations or otherwise.

There will be no evening session as most of the members will, brobably, want to visit Detroit or other points of interest.

Thursday January 25

10 A.M.—Discussion "Stopping big leaks in the business or proper cost accounting system," led by M. R. Bogart, of Chatham.

Discussion "Apprentices for planing mills," the best systems and how to secure them.

"Shippers' rating bureau," how conducted, service rendered, etc.

2 P.M.—Discussion on "standard sizes and grades."

Discussion on "Relation between wholesaler, retailer and consumer.

"Accident prevention," discussion led by George H. Arnott, of the Windsor Lumber Co.

"Fire prevention in plants," discussion led by Clarence DeFields Chief of the Fire Department, Windsor, Ont., who will outline the way of organizing the staffs of plants into effective fire-fighting units.

Evening:—Annual banquet and dinner dance. This will be quite informal and two or three entertainment features will be provided. Douglas Malloch, of Chicago the lumberman poet, will be in attendance and pull off one of his favorite speeches.

Friday January 26

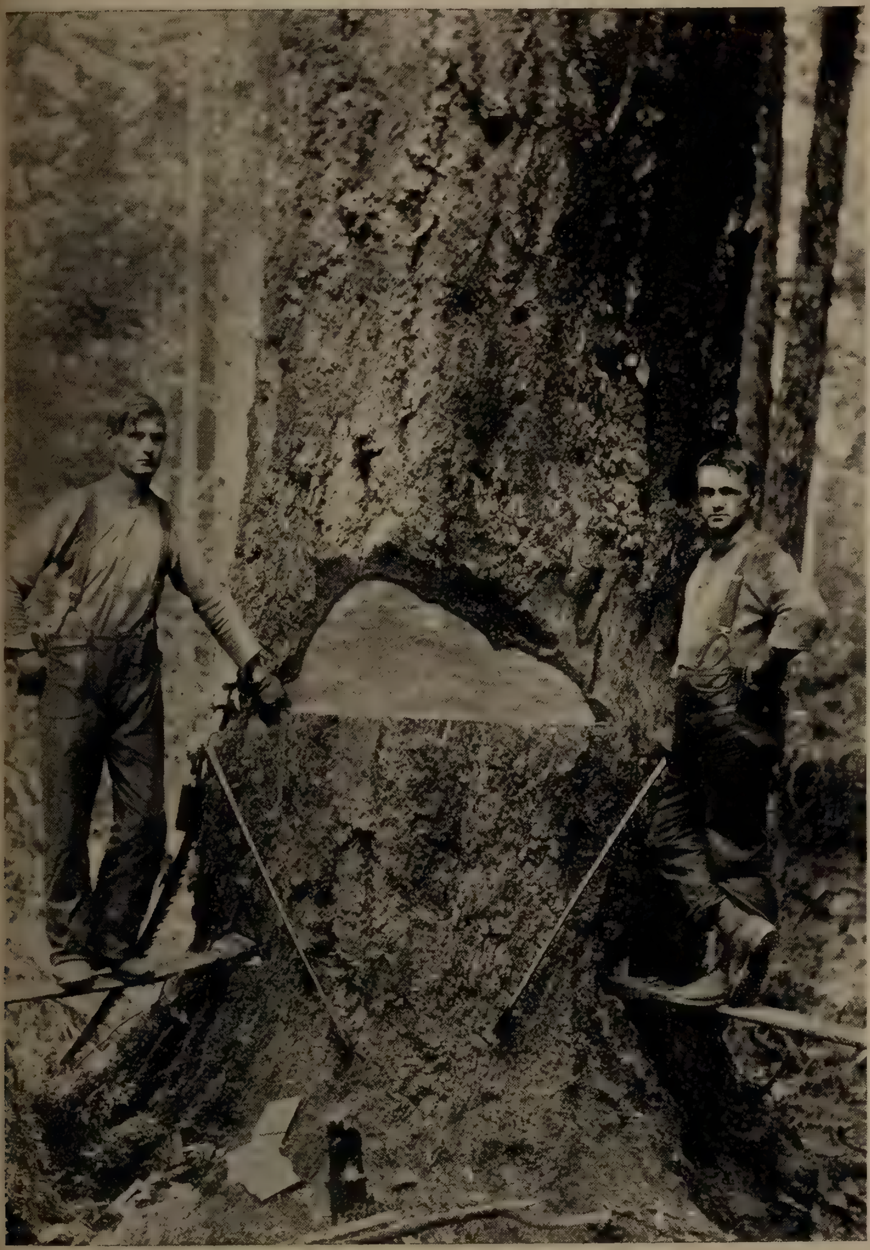
10 A.M.—Election of officers, passing of resolutions, selection of next place of meeting and any other business that may arise.

It is likely that arrangements will be effected for firms who desire to make exhibits at the hotel during the progress of the convention. Further details in regard to this and those who will lead in the discussion of the various topics named on the programme, will be given in a later edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

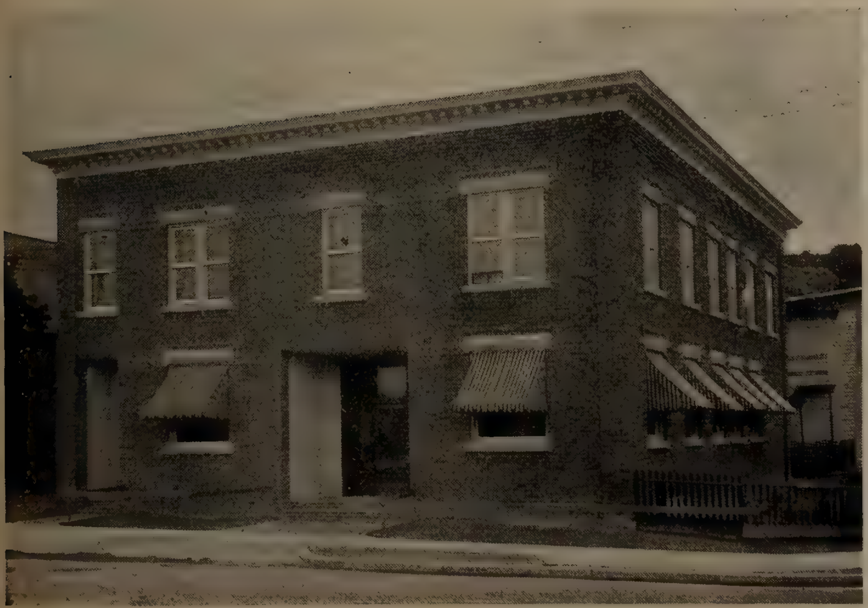
Wholesalers Will Hear Talk on Citizenship

The regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, will be held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday November 17th at 6 o'clock. The speaker will be Rev. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, of Toronto, and his subject, will be "Canadian Citizenship—Some of its Obligations and Privileges." It is expected that this will be a real treat and that there will be a large attendance. The meeting of the year will be held on Friday Decmber 15th, when there will be a round table discussion.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY

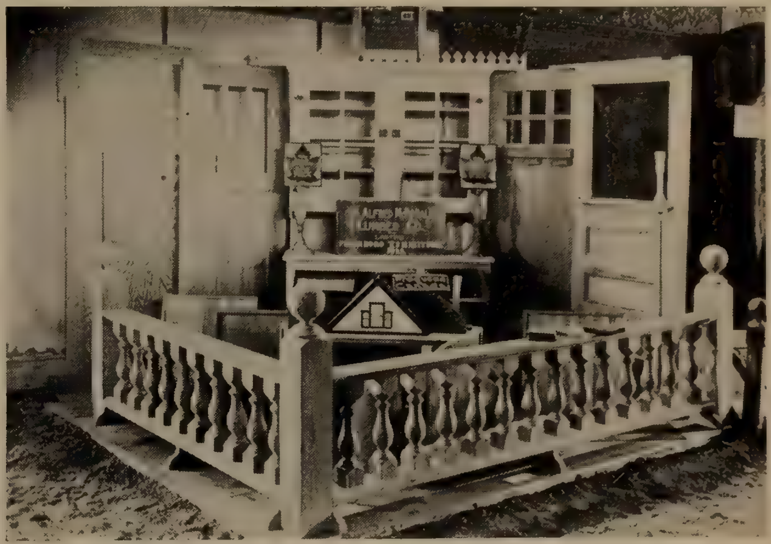


How a giant British Columbia fir tree is felled by expert axemen

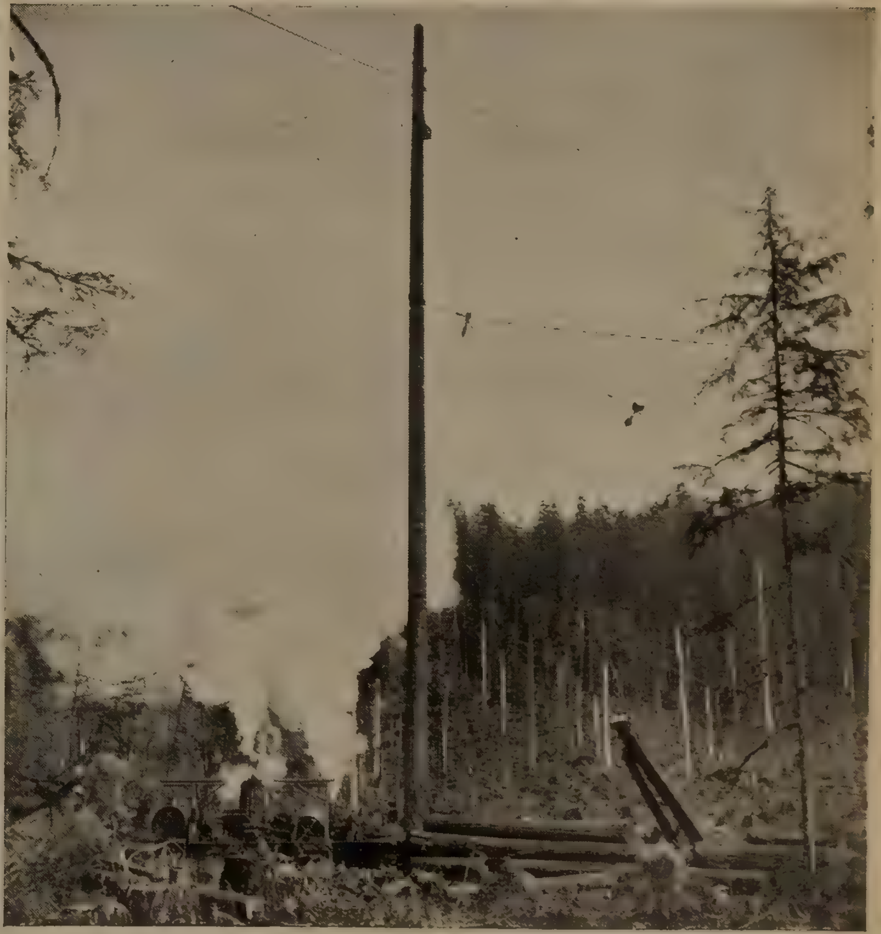


The inviting and attractive office of the Laberge Lumber Co., of Sudbury, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Ontario.

The planing mill and lumber yard of Frank A. Bowden & Sons, at Lansing, North Toronto, after the first snowstorm of the season



Attractive and instructive display made by the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., at the recent Exhibition in Peterboro, Ont.



High-rigging logging in British Columbia showing combined roader and yarder at work

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Let Chips Fall Where They Will

Some sensational and rather contradictory evidence is being brought out by the inquiry which is being conducted by Fire Marshall Heaton in the recent disaster in the Temiskaming area. The testimonies of several witnesses have created quite a stir and it would now look as if it might be necessary to investigate some of the witnesses. Ostensibly, in certain districts considerable friction had existed between settlers and the fire rangers, and there have in all likelihood been faults on either side. However, the inquiry may have one good result, in that it will bring to the surface latent grievances and enable some of the parties in the afflicted section to get rid of any grouch which they may be carrying around.

There is nothing like the open, free speech. It is the safety valve in every emergency and seldom do candid words result in harm. On the contrary the present inquiry may eventuate in a better understanding concerning the duties and responsibilities of fire ranging and show wherein the administration in the northern part of the country has failed. Some may declare that it is too late now to lock the stable door as the horse has been stolen, but any work that will result in closer co-operation in safeguarding the resources, lives and properties in the hinterland of Ontario is well worth while.

One postmaster, in his evidence recently, scored the record of fire rangers. He stated that he has seen these men speeding about the country in automobiles and only with difficulty could they be stopped to secure permits to burn clearings. For this reason the witness said he and other members of the U.F.O. had advocated their removal from the vicinity of Heaslip Township, which had been acted upon by the Department of Forests and Lands. The witness added that at one time he criticized the the fire ranging system, and although he had not asked for it, a permit to burn had subsequently been found stuck in his stable door. He advocated the appointment of one man in every township with authority to grant permits and this man to be held responsible.

Another witness stated that he had started a fire two years ago which became dangerous. He had seen the rangers approaching when the fire was at its height, but instead of being prosecuted, the witness had been presented with a permit which the ranger said would protect him if the fire got out of control.

On the other hand, certain residents have expressed satisfaction at the removal of the rangers. They claim that the municipalities, being organized, are capable of handling the situation themselves, and advocate the appointment in each township of an officer whose duties will be similar to those formerly undertaken by the rangers.

The trend of the whole evidence shows that the menace in many places comes from burning clearings. Another witness contended that settlers should not be permitted to set out fires at any time without permission and that neighbors in adjoining farms should be notified of their intention to clear land by burning.

Valuable and pertinent suggestions have been offered which will, no doubt, be taken up and given due consideration by those in authority. One resident of the north who has had much to do with that country for a number of years, contended that no man should be allowed to take his family on a bush farm and erect a house until the land had been cleared for, at least, 150 feet around the site of the dwelling. He admitted that it might be a difficult thing to arrange but asserted there was a want of appreciation on the part of the settler of the dangers liable to arise during one of his frequent absences from the farm.

According to the evidence presented so far, settlers are somewhat divided on the question of slash burning and its merits. One man, who took the stand, declared that there should be a general supervision of slash burning operations although there were difficulties in covering the entire country. He would not, however, commit himself as to the best method of dealing with this job. Even the settlers themselves were not agreed on the details of this important and perplexing problem which means so much to the progress, solidity and expansion of the hinterland of Ontario.

The Picturesque Life of the Woodsman

The daily press has been devoting considerable attention to the increased movement of men to the woods during the fall season and the fact that camps generally are larger than they have been for some time.

Much has been said of the picturesque life of the woodsman, his care-free, light-hearted career and how he represents a spirit that has wooed and won the forest in many parts of the country. Of the lumberjack, his dress, his calling, his speech and his characteristics, much has been said. He is after all a man with a great heart of human tendencies, and in many instances is a devoted and loyal servant of the firm. Of course, as in every undertaking in life, there are good and bad exponents, but the former largely outweigh the latter.

While there have been vast changes in camp life, and also in the personnel of those who labor in the bush, yet the past four or five decades have not after all altered the traits of sympathy and joviality which mark the lumberjack, although his dress may have been changed to a certain extent; nevertheless it is quite appropriate at this period of the year to reproduce from "Picturesque Canada," which was written by the late Principal Grant of Queen's University forty years ago, the following characteristics sketch:—

"During the fall months," he wrote, "the lumbermen are sent into the woods with horses, sleighs, lumber-boats and everything necessary for the season's operations. All is bustle on the lines of railway and on the roads leading to the lumber district. Swart and sunburned gangs of young Frenchmen, not a few of them with a slight tinge of Indian blood, derived from days when a grandfather or great-grandfather married an Algonquin or Huron bride, congregate at every well-known rendezvous. The noisy fun and universal chaffing would exorcise the melancholy of a Grimaldi. These fine fellows have the strength and graceful bearing of the Indian and the garrulous good humor of the Frenchman; their rough dress is appropriate and quaint, and is generally lit up coquettishly with some bit of bright color in necktie, vest or scarf. In the English-speaking settlements within reach of the lumber limits equally gay is the exodus. Most of the young farmers in these regions take their teams to the shanties. Summer is the working time for farmers in Canada, and they are glad to earn money in winter with teams that would otherwise be idle. They go forth gaily, shouting to one another, though none will see the face of wife, child or sweetheart until the spring brings them home rejoicing with their earnings to add to the family purse."

One of these happy young Canadians described by a later writer of magnetism, Dr. Drummond, was "Johnnie Corteau," the bold adventurer of the woods who settled down to such a humdrum life under the thumb of his wife:

Who was de man can walk de log
W'en w'ole of de reever she's black wit' fog,
An' carry de breeges' load on hees back?
Johnnie Corteau.
But w'en he's gettin' hees winter pay
De bes' t'ing sure is kip out de way
For he's goin' right off on de Big Horraw!
Johnnie Corteau.

A report from various points in the Province of New Brunswick says that the outlook for logging is considered excellent. A substantial cut is looked for and the prices for lumber are expected to be much better. It is said that the cut of bud-worm damaged timber will be very heavy. This is largely due to the low rate of stumpage.

The Poorest Man in the World

I would mention the language atmosphere. Man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of his mouth. "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please and it shall prosper the thing whereunto I send it." How much of your personality is your tongue! Language is to the man what bloom is to bread—the complete and perfect flowering of all his effort. The poorest man is the language pauper. There is no more revealing symbol of one's character than one's style of speech. It will be recognized by discerning men more quickly than a Roman nose or a cauliflower ear. I would rather undergo a major operation on my body than to suffer an operation on my language; I would prefer to give up my appendix than to part with the adjectives and adverbs that are necessary to the clarity of my expression; I'll take a lame body in preference to a lame language; weak eyes rather than weak words, and I wouldn't mind having a tin ear if I might have a silver tongue.

Now, the remedy for this universal weakness in the personality lies in reading. You are today the same person you were the hour you were born plus the people you have met and the books you have read. Some of the people whom we would like to meet in the flesh are no longer here. Shakespeare is gone, Macaulay is gone. Goldsmith is gone, Poe is gone, Riley is gone, Roosevelt is gone; but they are all still here in the written page. So I ask who and what and how do you read? The Apostile Paul and King Solomon were wonderful salesmen as well as writers. How long must we live before somebody will write a saner philosophy or a sounder salesmanship than the King of the Jews, and I think the Apostle Paul was one of the greatest men of all time. I am not thinking of him now as a great preacher; I am thinking of him as a tent maker and a business man, who went down into Athens when that city had twenty-eight kinds of religion and sold them Christianity. He was the first great letter-writer the world ever knew. He had a follow-up system working on the Corinthians, the Hebrews, the Romans, the Galatians. I sometimes wonder if the Apostle Paul lived today if he might get wrought up over the flapper question and write an epistle to the Goloshians. The Bible is the paragon book of all books for vitalizing your language. Any man can afford to spend much time in studying a book that represented 50 per cent of the education of Abraham Lincoln.

May I say a word of the co-operative atmosphere. For after all a man's culture is his philosophy of life which finds expression in his contact with people. Our actions are either centripetal or centrifugal—every man wears a "come hither" or a "go yonder" expression in his face. The final question is are you your brother's keeper or your competitor's enemy. Fifty years ago a merchant only had to be slick or clever to get on. All the responsibility was on the buyer. Today the man who sells as well as the man who buys must beware. The tradesman who speculates with his good will is doing business on the margin, which means a large tornover of customers and an infrequent turnover of capital.

Why Do You Neglect Answering?

You are, perhaps, one of the few who do not answer letters. You like to receive and read them and occasionally consult them. As for acknowledging a social or business communication, why you simply and persistently neglect it and offer all kinds of trivial excuses on meeting the writer.

The late President Theodore Roosevelt said that he never made any excuses. He naively remarked that his friends would think he was lying while his enemies would not believe him, yet excuses or apologies of the flimsiest character can be presented for breaches of epistolary etiquette.

It is more than passing strange how busy some people are that they cannot attend to their correspondence. The late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, when Prime Minister of Great Britain and the first and foremost figure in the Empire, found time to acknowledge all personal communications and most of the responses were in his own handwriting.

Perhaps you are, one who imagines that not replying to a communication is a sign of individuality, independence or strength of character. Such an act on your part as neglecting to attend promptly to correspondence evidences nothing but wilful neglect, open discourtesy, mental indolence or sheer selfishness. No other interpretation can be put upon it if you are in the possession of your normal faculties.

As for time, you have as much as any person else. There is no favoritism in this respect. Many people complain of the brevity of a day and yet there are occasions when they do not know what to do with themselves in order to pass the fleeting hours.

Unless a written communication means something in the way of business prestige or social advantage, there is a great and growing army who never pay any attention to congratulations, greetings or ordinary inquiries. One wonders what their personal or business habits are; how much method, order or arrangement characterize their regular routine?

On the other hand, there are many leaders in every line of industry—well-known firms,—who promptly acknowledge all mail that reaches them even to the extent of sending a courteous note of receipt of a calendar, a catalogue or a pamphlet. This is, perhaps, reverting to the other extreme, but far better to err on the side of kindliness, promptness and co-operation than to show the callous disposition and self-centred interests of one who accepts everything and does nothing except from an ulterior motive.

Many leading figures in the great Christian world are, asking since the war why more people do not go to church? An equally pertinent query in the business and commercial life of the day is why do not persons answer correspondence?

The original sawmill of Muir Bros., at Sooke, B.C., where in 1855 spar timber was taken out and exported to England by the Hudson's Bay Co.

Newsy Happenings from Busy East

The entire plant of the Jordan mill, owned by Stetson, Cutler & Company, was destroyed by fire on November 1 in addition to over two million feet of manufactured lumber. A rough estimate of the loss was placed at $125,000, which was covered by insurance. In addition to the large mill eight buildings were burned, including the planing plant, long storehouse, blacksmith shop, clapboard shed, shingle shed, and hose house. The fire, which originated from the furnace room, was one of the most spectacular seen in these parts in years and attracted thousands of spectators. It spread quickly to all parts of the mill, which was soon enveloped in flames, and made it impossible for employees to recover clothing, tools, etc. It broke out a few minutes after the mill had been shut down at noon and within an hour spread to the large piles of lumber stored in the yard. The mill is situated at Pleasant Point, which is across the river from Indiantown, St. John, and is in an unprotected fire area. City apparatus, however, was rushed to the scene and water was pumped from a pond situated a short distance from the mill site. This resulted in saving many piles of lumber as well as residences nearby.

The mill was erected by Luther Jordan in 1890 and about fifteen years ago was taken over by Stetson, Cutler & Company. Eighty-eight men were employed in the mill and about the yard.

This is the third fire that Stetson, Cutler & Company have had during the last few days. The first started in their lumber yard at Indiantown and for some time threatened to assume serious proportions. This blaze was first discovered burning in a deal run in the centre of the lumber yard and fanned by a high wind it spread to lumber piles. The turntable for sorting the cut was destroyed and it was found necessary to shut down the mill until a new one could be erected. The damage to the lumber piles was comparatively light and was fully covered by insurance.

The company's mill at Pokiok, situated about half a mile from their big mill at Indiantown caught fire on the morning of the day their mill at Pleasant Point was destroyed, but the blaze was extinguished by employees before much damage was done. It started on the roof near the chimney, but was detected before it had made any headway. The big mill resumed operations on Saturday November 4 with 150 men.

A protest filed by Charles Anderson of McAdam, against the sale of timber berth No. 17 in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte County, N. B., to Luther B. Smith of St. John, has been referred to the executive council for decision. The berth was knocked down to Mr. Anderson for $25 a mile, but upon representations of Mr. Smith that he had not understood the sale was going on, was again put up and was bid in for $505 a mile.

Word was received in St. John recently telling of the death of Edward C. Sutton, which occurred in Vancouver. Mr. Sutton was a former resident of this city and was prominent in lumbering and shipbuilding for many years. Together with his father they founded the Sutton mills and shipyard near Ketepec on the St. John river. They also carried on extensive lumbering operations in South and Grand Bay. His father, the late Ebben Sutton, was at one time a partner of the Jewetts, who were also prominent lumber people of these parts.

Three prominent lumbermen from England were in St. John recently on a combined business and pleasure trip. They were: J. Forrest, managing director of Brownlee & Company Ltd. of Glasgow, Scotland; J. Robinson, of Harrison, Robinson & Co. Ltd. of Liverpool; and R. L. Roberts of Lumley, Lloyd & Co. Ltd. of Liverpool. Mr. Forrest is reputed to be one of the biggest timber merchants in Great Britain. They explained that business in the lumber trade is slowly improving.

Lumber and lumber products exported to the United States from St. John for the quarter ending September 30 shows a decided increase over the corresponding period in 1921. A statement follows:—

Laths	$223,796.93
Lumber	376,930.11
Pine Lumber	23,942.93
Pulp wood	49,631.26
Shingles	7,622.58
Spruce Piling	3,908.55
Elm staves	863.28
Wood pulp	277,811.89
Hemlock	5,740.91
	$970,248.54

The exports for the corresponding period in 1921 amounted to $753,492.16.

Late Jottings in Lumber Industry

The Huntting-Merritt Lumber Co., of Point Grey, B. C., intend increasing the capacity of their plant to 5,000,000 feet of cedar per month and are also considering the erection of a shingle stain plant. The company has asked the council of Port Grey to sell or lease for twenty years the western part of the waterfront between the Eburn sawmills and the Huntting-Merritt plant which is owned by the municipality. The water front rights are required for booming ground.

The following representatives of British lumber firms are now on a visit to Canada: Messrs. John Forest, Brownlie and Company, Glasgow; R. L. Roberts, Lumley, Lloyd and Company, Liverpool, Joseph Robinson, Harrison, Robinson and Company, Liverpool. The party was met in Montreal by Mr. Yorke-Long, of Cox, Long and Company, Limited, London and Montreal, who is paying his second visit to Canada this year. The object of the party is to inquire into Canadian conditions, and for this purpose they will inspect many of the principal mills in the Dominion and get in touch with prominent lumbermen.

A provincial charter has been granted to Arrow River and Tributaries Slide & Boom Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $32,400 and head office in Port Arthur. The incorporators of the company are Wm. Scott, Wm. J. Corcoran and Alex. Grant, Port Arthur; D. J. McDonald of Winnipeg, and Daniel J. Arpen of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. The company is empowered to acquire, construct and maintain any dams, slides, piers, booms or other work necessary to facilitate the transmission of timber down the Arrow River and its tributaries in that part of the Pigeon River which is within the province of Ontario.

Carrying one and a quarter million feet of lumber, the first shipment of an order of five million feet for the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Monteagle arrived recently from Vancouver via the Panama Canal. The lumber will be used by the commissioners for the extensions to Alexandra, King Edward and Jacques Cartier piers, work on which is now in progress, and which when completed will add three hundred feet to their present length of one thousand feet each. The additions were made necessary by the larger types of vessels visiting the port of Montreal.

Charles Johnson, who has long been manager of the Rochester yard of Mowbray & Robinson Lumber Co., of Cincinnati, and is well-known in Canada having paid frequent visits to Toronto, has purchased the Rochester yard. He will continue the business under the name of Charles Johnson. Mr. Johnson was born in Picton, Ont., where his father was engaged in the lumber business for several years. There he was reared and learned the lumber industry, going to the United States in 1885. Since 1911 he has been manager of the yard and warehouse of Mowbray & Robinson Lumber Co., at Rochester. Mr. Johnson who specializes in hardwoods, is a brother of J. P. Johnson, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto.

Major E. A. Belcher, head of the Empire Exhibition Mission who returned recently to Ottawa, said there is not the slightest foundation for the allegations now cabled from London, England, that the Management Committee of the British Empire Exhibition either individually or collectively criticized the quality of Canadian timber or Canadian flour. The contractors have received instructions to make use of Canadian timber and will carry out these instructions wherever Canadian timber of the required length is available.

David Darling has leased a property, 300 x 600 feet on Eglinton Ave., west of Bathurst St., Toronto, and is starting a lumber and builders' supply yard, under the name of the Darling Lumber Co. He was a former member of the firm of Thomas Darling & Sons who operated at Callendar some years ago and later sold out to A. B. Gordon & Co. Since then Mr. Darling was with Sam Lambert, Welland, looking after his northern operations with headquarters at Sudbury and now he has embarked in the retail business in Toronto with good prospects of success.

According to C. D. McNab, of Elko, 600 men are employed in the work of constructing the big pulp mill at Elk River, near Elko. The project will be a larger one than was at first announced. Recently changes in the plan for the proposed construction of the dam which will be utilized to generate power, call for this structure to be considerably strengthened and raised about 150 feet to 180 feet. The alterations will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars and will bring the outlay for the completed plant up to about four million dollars. Already one and a half billion feet of building timber has been cruised in the immediate vicinity of the new mill.

closed down for the season with the exception of the plant of the Shives Lumber Co., at Campbellton, which was recently acquired by the Stetson, Cutler Co. This mill will cut well on into the winter or until all the log supply has been exhausted. Hauling from reserves of logs stored during the winter was commenced some weeks ago. The scarcity of men has been felt in the Campbellton district and $30 to $40 per month, with board is being paid.

Timber Conservation is Call

(Continued from page 35)

ahead with clearing and, when ready to burn, notify the chief ranger. The chief ranger should be allowed to take sufficient men at the government expense to burn this acreage, and take all necessary precautions; otherwise it will be necessary for the government to lessen the restrictions with regard to land clearing and settlement duties.

Some pictures I took recently, show some of the finest timber in the north country, and I did not go to any particular spot to get "show pictures." The photo of one tree by itself with dense underbrush reveals a white spruce whose diameter at the ground is 50 inches. This tree is something extra for this country; other spruce trees average 30-32 inches and poplar 28 inches on the stump. There is quite a large quantity of various classes of timber running to this size throughout the north, and it is absolutely imperative that it be conserved.

In my opinion there should be a limit placed on the outsize of pulpwood as quite a quantity of this large spruce, (the finest of saw logs,) is being cut into pulpwood each year. When it becomes necessary to use a gin-pole to load these large 4-foot blocks on to a car, it seems almost a crime. I am sure that any government, whatever its politics, who is in favor of "timber conservation" at whatever cost, will have the hearty endorsation of the people.

Getting After Undercharge Freight Bills

Many instances occur where railroads render undercharge freight bills months, and even years, after shipments have been delivered and consignees have settled with their shippers. The courts have held consignees liable for such undercharges, and the only restrictions on the railroads under the Interstate Commerce Act is that "all actions at law by carriers subject to this Act for recovery of their charge, or any part thereof, shall be begun within three years from the time the cause of action accrues and not after."

Some years ago the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association of New York attempted to secure remedial legislation on this subject, and further complaints from members indicate the desirability of now endeavoring to secure the enactment of legislation which will compel railroads to demand of the party legally liable therefor, payment of all charges for any transportation service within a specified time, say three or six months, from date of delivery of a shipment.

This question has again had the consideration of the Railroad and Transportation Committee and Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, who instructed that a survey be made among the members with a view to obtaining an expression and other information which will assist in a comprehensive plan of action.

Construction Activity Strongly Maintained

During October, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $24,270,300, compared with $29,313,500 in September. Residential building accounted for 36.2% of the October total and amounted to $8,794,600. Business building amounted to $6,065,000, or 25%; industrial building $3,221,500, or 13.3%; public works and utilities $6,189,200, or 25.5%. The value of contemplated new work reported during October was $15,938,300.

During September, the Wholesale Price Index of 48 building material declined a point, being 82% above 1913, compared with a peak of 183.8% reached in May, 1920. Prices are 35.8% from the high.

During the season now drawing to a close, the heavy demand for materials and labor and the greater volume of business in all industries, has tended to create a firming of prices. In regard to types of new construction, there seems to be a trend away from the speculative and residential, with an increase in the volume of public and institutional work. It appears strongly that we are now at the beginning of the predicted second wave of building activity, to be composed of large and higher class units, such as public and institutional buildings. This autumn finds architects generally busier than for many years, and this gives ground for optimism. The outlook for industrial and commercial building is good. Excepting for some artificial or incidental restriction, it would seem that building activity should continue strongly. For many years there have not been available such large sums of mortgage money, and the confidence of the investing public seems to have been strongly asserted.

What finer memorial to those who served in the Great War than a County Forest, offered, planted, guarded and maintained in honor of those who fell by those who survived?

May Be Re-Inspection in the East

Will there be re-inspection at destination is a question that is now arousing much interest among western wholesalers and manufacturers of lumber and shingles. The Pacific Coast Shippers' Association lately issued a bulletin advocating the establishment of a Re-inspection Service in the eastern market. It is felt that such a department would be of advantage to both consignor and consignee and would eliminate numerous disputes and misunderstandings. The cost of maintaining an inspection service would not be heavy when borne by a whole organization. At present, in the case of a customer registering a complaint, the facilities for making adjustments are limited.

There have been unjust claims in the past on the ground of off grade, stain, sap, shake, color, short, etc., and if one applicant for a rebate gets away with his claim, others quickly follow. On the other hand, it has been found that when any lumber involved in a claim, after its arrival at destination, is properly re-inspected, it soon follows that the number of claims is reduced appreciably.

The consensus of opinion among wholesalers and manufacturing interests on the Coast is that there should be an inspection service at central points, of which Toronto will be one. It would obviate many claims and satisfactorily settle troubles that might arise.

It is expected that a decision in regard to an inspection service will be arrived at in a few days. A well-known Toronto lumberman, who has had extensive experience in the mills and yards at the Coast, is spoken of as the one that is likely to secure the appointment. The East is not yet thoroughly acquainted with B. C. grading rules and many purchasers do not know what they have been buying. The new move is expected to clear away doubts and smooth the pathway for pleasant intercourse in the matter of all lumber sales between the west and the east.

Lumber Case Before Arbitration Board

The case of the Fletcher Pulp and Lumber Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., vs. the Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co., of Bathurst, N. B., which was heard at Fredericton, N. B., before an arbitration board, composed of J. J. F. Winslow, K. C.; Chelsey Eddy, of Bathurst, and James Hethrington, of Sherbrooke, Que., was settled, the settlement involving payment to the plaintiff of a sum known to be in excess of $10,000. W. K. Harrison, K. C. of St. John, appeared in the interests of the Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Co., while F. S. Rugg, K. C., of Sherbrooke, legal adviser to that company, was also present in the capacity of a witness. H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. John, and Hon. J. P. Byrne, K. C., of Bathurst, represented the defendant company. In answer to inquiries made of the representatives of the two companies regarding the actual basis of settlement, no definite statements were made regarding the amount involved.

This action was brought by the Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Co. to secure some $18,680 paid on an alleged contract for 500,000 feet of narrow-width lumber, delivery of which, it was asserted had not been made. The contract claimed by the plaintiffs and disputed by the defendants that it had not been approved by their banker as required, was made in order to settle some differences existing in the claim of the two companies.

Shingles Now Stained at the Mill

An interesting announcement is made that red cedar shingles, stained in various colors, can now be obtained at the mills. Among the shades are tile red, bungalow brown, moss green and dark moss green. Thus the shingle becomes beautiful and the colors are guaranteed not to wash off or fade.

The Starks Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., who are turning out the "Shingle Beautiful," say that the extra cost is approximately $2.50 per M. for the stained shingles in any color. This avoids the necessity of having the shingles stained in transit and assures dealers of receiving the finished product of the exact character they ordered.

The Starks Mfg. Co., have installed a machine with a capacity of 100,000 shingles daily which stains them satisfactorily. The operation of the machine is simple and it requires only one man to manipulate it. It takes about two gallons of stain to do 1,000 shingles. The latter are immersed in a vat of whatever color is desired and then the surplus stain is thrown off and by centrifugal force are the shingles dried.

It is understood that the Starks Mfg. Co., are contemplating installing these machines in different plants, without any cost to the manufacturer other than that he must obtain the stains through the owners of the machine. The highest grade creosote oil with mineral coloring matter are used in the stains.

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

L. G. Gravel, manager of the Montreal office of the Gravel Lumber Co., Limited, spent a few days recently in New York.

L. T. B. DeGrosbois, representing Lausophe Nault, Reg., Daveluyville, Que., was in Toronto recently calling upon the lumber trade.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Scott Lumber Co., Limited, of Port Arthur, with a capital stock of $50,000., to carry on a general business in the logging, lumber and pulpwood lines.

Hugh Rose, of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Toronto, returned recently from spending a few days in a hunting and fishing expedition in the Ottawa district.

Frank L. Nash, former secretary of the B. C. Shingle Association, died suddenly in Vancouver recently. The passing of a firm friend of the industry is regretted by all.

D. McLeod, Manager of the Keewatin Lumber Co., Kenora, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling on members of the trade.

The Council of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association have passed a resolution regretting the death of Alex. MacLaurin, of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, Montreal.

F. D. Adolph, of the Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake, B. C., who has been spending several months in Toronto, recently returned to the West.

J. P. Johnson, of Toronto, and Thomas Patterson, of Hamilton, former president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are enjoying a few days' deer-hunting at Mount Irwin in the Haliburton district.

The many friends of Edward Clark, of Toronto, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. Comfort, in St. Catharines, Ont. His condition at the last report was not favorable.

Official advice is that the Ontario Government has ordered that a strip of country one mile in width must be cleared around the towns of Swastika and Kirkland Lake, the work to be done this winter, so as to prevent danger from bush fires next year.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Canada's lumber king, who is now in his 95th year, is enjoying his annual holiday. He left Ottawa in his private car to Madawaska where he combines business with pleasure in roaming over his extensive timber limits. Mr. Booth is in splendid health and is thoroughly enjoying his vacation in the woods.

The Duncan Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C., has opened an office at 222 Craig St. West, Montreal. The company is represented by J. F. Forman, formerly with the Canada Car & Foundry Co. Mr. Forman also represents the Hugh Maclean Lumber Co., Buffalo.

R. B. Tennant, of North Bay, Ont., recently started a retail lumber yard in that town. He has a central location and has completed the office buildings and the necessary sheds and will shortly construct suitable storage sheds. Mr. Tennant is well known in the lumber line.

The Northwest Lumber Company's big mill has closed down after completing a cut of about 15,000,000 board feet, and the D. R. Fraser plant, which is still running, will add 5,000,000 feet to the Edmonton output. Some of the smaller mills in the Lesser Slave Lake district have also had a good season. There is a good demand for Alberta spruce this year, particularly from the United States.

Word received from the north is to the effect that it was only through the unfailing efforts of G. A. McMeekin, of he firm of Pellow & McMeekin, of Hearst, Ont., that the sawmills of that firm and of Carriere & Lennaville were saved. In the yard of the latter the fire came within 12 inches of the lumber piles before it was finally quenched.

One of the greatest drives in the history of the Eau Claire Lumber Company of Calgary has just been brought to a successful conclusion by the driving of 5,000,000 feet of spruce logs 65 miles down the Bow River from Ghost River, where the logging operations of the company are at the present time conducted. The sawmills of the company are turning out finished lumber at the rate of 50,000 feet a day.

A charter has recently been granted to B. W. Lockhart, Limited, which firm has taken over the plant operated for a number of years by the Paul Lea Co. The B. W. Lockhart, Limited, will specialize in sash and doors and are dealers in spruce, pine and B. C. fir lumber. The firm also operate a planing mill and turn out flooring, lath and shingles. Their mill is well situated in the heart of Moncton N. B., with private railway siding and excellent yard for lumber storage. The firm say that their policy is service and prompt attention to all orders small and large.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 7, known as the Stratford District of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, will be held on January 8th at Stratford. The morning session will begin at 11 o'clock and will be followed by lunch. Business will be resumed at 2 o'clock. Officers for the coming year will be elected and other important matters taken up. J. J. Cluff is the chairman of the district.

The sawmill and factory of E. T. Nesbitt, Registered, Quebec, Que., was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of $100,000. Since the death of E. T. Nesbitt a few years ago Louis Hamel, formerly manager and associate of the former, has owned and operated the mill which is considered one of the best in Quebec. Due to the efficient work of the firemen, a large quantity of lumber was successfully shunted away in some C. N. R. freight cars. In addition to the material lost, a number of men employed will be out of work for some time. It is learned, however, that Mr. Hamel, the owner, intends rebuilding in the near future. Some wood in the yard, the sawdust building, the carpenter shop and the office were saved.

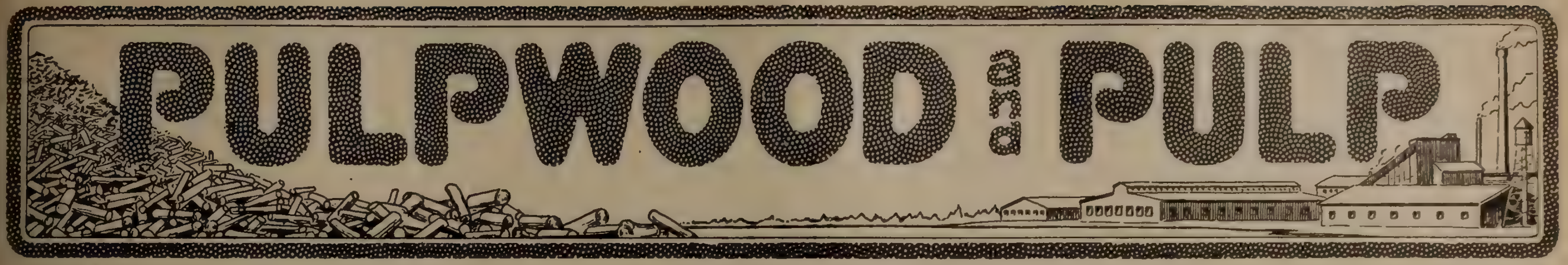
A. E. Clark, of Toronto, and D. McLachlin, of Arnprior, who are trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, lately attended the fall meeting of the trustees held in New York. There was a large attendance and it was decided that the annual convention of the Association will be held in Pittsburg on March 21st and 22nd. Mr. Clark, who is president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, invited all the directors to attend the annual gathering of the C.L.A. at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th. He received a number of assurances that there would be a large representation from the United States.

A four-page circular letter, announcing the publication of their new general catalog, No. 400, has been received from Canadian Link-Belt Company. This circular carries a letter on the first page, suggesting that engineers, superintendents and purchasing agents send for a copy, and provision is made on the last page for eight separate requests. The two inside pages are devoted to an illustration of the catalog, and as this illustration is in colors, the effect is novel and striking. The idea of men walking out of a catalog carrying the actual articles illustrated in the book, is something out of the ordinary. If you did not receive one of these circulars, address the company, either in Toronto or Montreal.

The work of the Canadian Forestry Association is to be greatly extended through the activity of the younger generation, who are being banded together in a junior branch of the association recently organized, and known as the Young Canadians' Forest League. The objective of this new venture is a co-operative effort by the youth of Canada to stimulate greater interest in forest conservation in the adult population of the country. The junior branch has sought, and is gradually securing the co-operation of Boy Scout troops and Y. M.C.A. units throughout the country, and it is expected later to interest many other juvenile associations. The League is under the commissionership of D. Algar-Bailey.

All the remaining assets of the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Company, in liquidation, have been sold to the Prince Rupert Holding Company, a recently incorporated firm formed to rescue all that is possible of the valuable assets of the pulp and paper concern and endeavor to set it upon its feet again. The property of the defunct pulp and paper concern, which includes a large mill and extensive timber limits on the Skeena and considerable pulp timber leases, as well as a hydro-electric franchise from the city of Prince Rupert, was bought in for $300,000.

The forest exhibits car of the Canadian Forestry Association, which has been described as a forestry protection school on wheels, was recently in St. John, Fredericton and other cities in that part of New Brunswick. The forest exhibits car was rebuilt last spring and now represents one of the most unique and interesting travelling displays that has ever been seen in this province. The interior is broken up into a series of rooms each devoted to a particular subject. New and elaborate working models, one of which shows a graphic transformation of a forest community into a forest fire-swept waste, have attracted the keenest public attention and undoubtedly has been a valuable educational factor. Most visitors are surprised to see how much varied material has been assembled in such a comparatively limited space, but the daily attendance of from one to three thousand, most obtained in very small communities, is the best evidence of the car's popularity.



PULPWOOD and PULP

Car Shortage Stops Pulpwood Shipments

Advices from dealers in the East in regard to the pulpwood situation are to the effect that the price of wood is likely to increase considerably within the next few months. This is partly due to the fact that stocks are beginning to be depleted and that the production of sap-peeled pulpwood during the past season was not over 25 or 30% of normal.

It is the opinion of one dealer that, owing to the large demand for sawn lumber, there will be much pulpwood made during the winter months. The car shortage at the present moment is a serious matter and he thinks that there will be a scarcity of rolling stock for several months. The reason for this is that the greater part of Canada's exports to the United States is raw material, which is bulky and of necessity takes a great many cars, while, on the other hand, the imports to Canada from the United States, with the exception of coal, is manufactured and takes many less cars. It is, therefore, a good proposition for the American roads to keep Canadian cars on a per diam of 90 cents. This is barely enough to pay the interest on these cars which cost from $35,000 to $40,000 each. The Canadian roads are, therefore, building equipment at the cost of millions of dollars for the benefit of Americans.

"We have,' concluded the speaker, "suggested one remedy which so far has not yet received serious consideration, and that is to raise the per diem to $15 or $20 when a car made empty in the United states is not home routed."

G. W. Lankin, of Utterson, Ont., who deals extensively in pulpwood, says that he is inclined to think that there should be a stronger demand for pulpwood in the near future. The conditions and call for wood during the last two years have caused what he thinks is an over-production and this state of affairs has to be completely righted before anyone can say the market is in a healthy condition. Mr. Lankin adds, while he has no valid reason for saying that the market and prices are strengthening, he is optimistic enough to feel that the future is bound to see more lively requisitions than the recent past.

While passing along in the train recently between Winnipeg and Cochrane, Mr. Lankin says that he saw several piles of old pulpwood which had been left. He presumes this was because of the lack of demand for it, and conditions in New Ontario have not been very healthy for the pulpwood business. The price of paper is strengthening and this, in the opinion of Mr. Lankin, should stimulate pulpwood demand.

Pulpwood Stocks Low at Grand Falls

J. L. White, of Grand Falls, N. B., who is an extensive dealer in pulpwood, says that there appears to be a better demand for pulpwood than there has been for the last year and a half. The stocks in the section around Grand Falls are light compared with a normal supply. The car shortage has been delaying shipments. Mr. White says it may be a question as to whether the advanced price is due to the lack of cars or the shortage of stocks. He expects to use all supplies of peeled wood shipped out from that section this winter.

Suggests Means to Check Fire Hazards

In connection with the extensive forest fire of Northern Ontario, into which an investigation has been held, E. J. Zavitz, chief provincial forester for Ontario, stated recently that in withdrawing fire rangers from the devastated zone, the provincial government acted in accordance with the resolutions from a number of municipalities of the district. Mr. Zavitz stated that portions of the area devastated by the recent fire had not been ranged for a number of years, and in this connection he mentioned an area south of Latchford and in the vicinity of New Liskeard and Haileybury.

Mr. Zavitz, during the course of his evidence, put forth several suggestions in connection with the north country fire hazards. These were:—A conference between Crown officers and municipal officers in regard to the method of controlling fire hazards around towns and settlements; additional legislation and administrative changes to require municipalities to control fire hazards in their territories; stronger penalties for setting fires without permits, and the creation of much larger fire zones about towns.

In explaining the departmental system of fire detection, Mr. Zavitz said the department felt it would be absolutely necessary to have aircraft detection. He said that in normal years fire hazard was far less in October than in preceding months. "In normal years," he said, "we have no fires to record in October."

Former Tax Collector J. A. McCarthy of the town of Haileybury, whose home was one of the first to go in the Haileybury fire, said that municipal authorities in the fire section took no precaution to prevent the spread of the fires which eventually caused widespread havoc. The only efforts, he said, within his knowledge were those of settlers using spades and earth.

Annual Meeting of Canadian Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will be held on Friday January 26th at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal. The meetings of the Woodlands and other sections will be held on January 24th and 25th at the same place.

The question of the establishment of a paper school proposed by the Quebec Government has been considered by the Council of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. For the opinion of the Council the best interests of the pulp and paper industry in the province will be better served by strengthening and improving the general education facilities other than by the establishment of a school of instruction in paper-making, which it is feared, will prove of extremely doubtful utility.

Will Erect Bleached Soda Plant

The Howard Smith Paper Co., has announced that it will shortly proceed with the erection of a plant for the manufacture of bleached soda pulp. The requirements of this product in Canada are so far being met by importation. The new plant will be located at Cornwall and will have a capacity of about 15,000 tons a year. The soda pulp will be used for mixing with sulphite pulp to go into the manufacture of certain grades of paper, the varities turned out by the company having increased greatly during the last year or two. Poplar wood is the principal ingredient in soda pulp, and there is a large supply of this kind of wood in Northern Ontario.

Limit Owners, Foresters and Entomologists

The treatise on control of the spruce bud worm, bark beetle and borer, written by Mr. O. Schierbeck, Forest Engineer of Price Brothers, Ltd., Quebec, winner of the Barnjum $5,000 prize, open to the world is now in the hands of the printer and will come off the press about the last of November.

In the interest of the conservation of our small remaining wood supply Mr. Barnjum will mail copies of this work, free of charge, to bona fide timberland owners, foresters or entomologists, upon request by addressing Frank J. D. Barnjum, 707 New Birks Building, Montreal, stating whether owner, forester or entomologist.

May Extend Powell River Plant

Dr. Dwight Brooks and M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, Minn., who are directors of the Powell River Lumber Co., were in Vancouver recently and paid a visit to the plant at Powell River, B. C. For some time past the directors have been considering the advisability of enlarging the present plant and it is possible that a decision in this respect will be reached in the near future. The company is only operating four machines out of six that its charter calls for. It is said that two new units added to the plant, in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the company, would entail an expenditure of $4,000,000.

Harry Davidson, who lives near Tilsonburg, had a narrow escape from death recently. On taking the belt off the pulley, in a portable sawmill, his left hand got caught and his arm was wound around the machinery. Only the prompt stopping of the engine saved his life. The arm was badly lacerated and broken.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	75.00	80.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	85.00	90.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	95.00	100.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	36.00
2 x 5, 2 x 6	35.00	36.00
2 x 8	39.00	40.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
1 x 4 and wider	34.00	36.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	28.00	30.00
2 x 4 and wider	29.00	31.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$35.00	$36.00
1 x 6	36.00	37.00
1 x 8	38.00	39.00
1 x 10	41.00	42.00
1 x 12	46.00	47.00
2 x 4	34.00	35.00
2 x 6	36.00	37.00
2 x 8	38.00	39.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
2 x 12	46.00	47.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$28.00	$29.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	37.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	36.00	37.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$72.00	$75.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	53.00	55.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2" per M.		5.10
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.10

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 70.00	$ 45.00
1¼ and 1½"	120.00	75.00	50.00
2½ and 3"	155.00	110.00	60.00
4"	170.00	125.00	65.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$105.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	105.00	65.00	42.50
2"	100.00	60.00	45.00
2½ and 3"	110.00	75.00	45.00
4"	120.00	85.00	50.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$75.00	$50.00	$28.00
5/4	120.00	80.00	52.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	85.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	80.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$50.00	$25.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	25.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$145.00	$ 90.00	$ 36.00
1¼ to 1½"	$155.00	100.00	40.00
2"	$165.00	110.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	90.00	65.00	45.00	30.00
5/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	30.00
6/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	105.00	75.00	55.00	37.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	115.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$78.00	$135.00	$77.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
2"	143.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$45.00
1¼ and 1½"	65.00	48.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	155.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	130.00	75.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	80.00
8/4	150.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	95.00
12/4	165.00	100.00
16/4	175.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	90.00
8/4	190.00	95.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		23.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	30.00	32.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		38.00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		35.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	38.00	42.00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		42.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		55.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	45.00	50.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals
(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak
(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm
(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks
(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$22.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge..	23.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	31.00	
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough ..	23.00	$24.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6, ...	32.00	33.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7, ...	32.00	33.00
2x10, 3x9, ...	34.00	
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	40.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	26.00	
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	35.00	
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs. ..	18.00	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.
Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.
For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.		$115.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00
Cuts and Better		
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		130.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		152.00
No. 1 Cuts		
1 in. 8 in. and up wide		110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00
No. 1 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00
No. 2 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00
No. 3 Barn		
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00
Box		
1 in. 1¼ and 1½ in. 10/16 ft. ...	32.00	35.00
Mill Culls		
Mill Run Culls—		
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...		26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	170.00
Fine Common, 6/4	170.00
Fine Common, 8/4	170.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	120.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	140.00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	150.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	110.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	115.00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	63.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	70.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	160.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	93.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	79.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	83.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	66.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	78.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	47.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	49.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	52.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	43.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	44.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	45.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
Sap Birch			
1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00
Maple			
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
White Ash			
1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	105.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		96.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		95.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		80.00
Barn Boards No. 2 1 x 8		72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		73.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		56.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		50.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"		85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.....		85.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		47.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up		43.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths		43.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	$33.00	35.00
2 x 8, 2 x 9	$40.00	42.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	$34.00	36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	32.00	33.00
1 x 2	34.00	35.00
1 x 3	31.00	33.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath		10.00
1½ in. Spruce Lath		8.75

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6.00
Clears	5.00
Second Clears	4.00
Clear Whites	3.25

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Hard Maple Wanted

In the market for 2" Common and Better Hard Maple. Advise amounts you can furnish. Box 38, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Spruce Lath Wanted

Five cars ⅜ x 1½—4′ No. 1 Spruce Lath, delivered Detroit, Mich. rate of freight. Brewster Loud Lumber Company, 333 State Street, Detroit, Mich. 19-22

Wanted

Canadian Birch Veneer, 26" x 21" wide, .10 of an inch thick (12G). Must be good clean stock. Please state quantity and price and time of delivery. Frank Rosser, Timber Merchant & Importer, 53 Chorlton Street, Manchester, Eng. 22-23

Basswood Logs

We need several cars of Basswood logs for prompt or later shipment. 9" and up at the small end, not over 15% under 12", 3 ft. long and multiples. Plunkett Webster Lumber Co., Inc., 33 West 42nd St., New York City. 19-T.f.

Wanted for Shipment at Once:

6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Canadian Basswood—delivered New York City.

1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common & Better Canadian Brown Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

1 car 2" 1s and 2s White Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

Address reply Box 27, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and Birch.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc.
1¼" x 3¼" same lengths.
1¼" x 2½" x 49")
(one half each size.
1 " x 3½" x 49")
All to be free from defects.
Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Lumber Wanted

For prompt shipment—10 cars each 4/4 and 5/4 No. 3 Common Basswood 3" and wider. For shipment during 1923—10 cars 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 Mill Culls, No. 4 White Pine, Jack Pine, Spruce or Balsam. Lumber must be dry, good grade and fair lengths. Quote prices F.O.B. cars, stating shipping point.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER CO.,
333 State Street,
22-23 Detroit, Mich.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Cheese Box Veneer Sets—choice stock—carload lots only. Box No. 40, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

250 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 250 M—4/4 Soft Elm, 30 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 20 M—6/4 Hard Maple. Also cedar posts. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario. 24

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding rejlies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

- 2 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 8/4 Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
- 1 car each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Sap Gum.
- 2 cars each 4/4 F.A.S. Red Gum, Plain and Qtd.
- 2 cars each 4/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
- 2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 Sound Wormy.
- 2 cars each 8/4 F.A.S. Whitewood.

We have for quick shipment also, complete stocks of other Southern hardwoods. Send us your inquiries for Ash, Basswood, Cherry, Chestnut, Gum, Hickory, Poplar or Oak. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Thursday the 30th day of November, 1922,** for the right to cut the timber on the township of Hawkins, in the district of Algoma, having an area of 81 sq. miles.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, November 2nd., 1922.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 22

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

Live rolls wanted for sawmill 50 rolls approximate diameter 6" x 32".

THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO.,
Huntsville, Ontario. 22

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

A large 15" McGregor Gourlay Planer and Matcher, also a shingle machine (flat) both in first class order. Ask for prices to P.O. Box 81, Mont Joli, Que. 22-23

Linn Logging Tractor for Sale

Comparatively new Heavy duty Linn Tractor for sale. Capacity up to 25 tons for lumbering, mining or any heavy haulage on bad road conditions. Ice and mud creepers and front sleighs complete. Apply Box No. 37, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

Large portable sawmill A1 condition. W. N. Lusty, Jarlsberg, Ontario. 22

For Sale or Exchange for Lumber

29 lumber trucks and 2 leads.
1 Combination machine MacGregor Gourlay.
A quantity of shafting, couplings, hangers and pulleys.
If interested list will be furnished.

BARRETT BROS.,
260 Catherine St.,
21-22 Ottawa.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Situations Wanted

Position wanted as lumber yard foreman, thoroughly experienced, including twelve years buying. Best of reference. Apply Box 18, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Lumber Salesman open for engagement January first, would like position with reliable firm. Correspondence solicited. Box 47, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Bookkeeper-Stenographer, lady, 5 years' experience wholesale lumber business, is open for position. Small office preferred. Box 39, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Position Wanted as buyer of hardwoods, familiar with all lines of the business, including national rules. First class reference. Apply Box 19, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Young man, 28, wishes position with lumber camp, preferably outdoor work, scaling etc., in Canada. Several years' experience in office work. Apply Box 998, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Wanted—Position as Superintendent, or Manager of local planing mill, or lumber yard. Am thoroughly experienced in all lines of the business and can give best results. Have always been able to increase the output of mills where I have been in charge. Apply Box 15, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN—Married, abstainer, wishes permanent position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man. Have had following experience: Six years' banking, two years' assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, London, England; eight years' lumber office experience; have also general store bookkeeping experience. Salary $100-$125. Apply Box 41, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Business Chances

Limits for Sale

I have good timber limits for sale—big or small— freehold or license within the Province of Quebec. Apply to Honore Grenier, 319 St. Paul St., Quebec, P.Q. 22-23

For Sale

Mill and Timber Limits for sale. Timber large proportion Hardwood. Mill twenty thousand capacity. Large cattle and breeding ranch. Will sell with or without ranch. Located in Eastern Ontario. Address Box No. 50, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22T-f.

Business Chance

Advertisers open to contract for several million feet of Maple, Birch and Beech, to be taken out by responsible hardwood operators during the coming winter. Address Box No. 48, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

About 5000 acres of fee simple in Western Ontario, fully equipped stave, hoop and lumber mill, two large dry kilns, all necessary tools, teams, etc., 300,000 cords of stave and heading bolts, also 30,000 cords of balsam and poplar pulpwood. Price and terms on application. Box 52, Canada Lumberman Toronto. 22

For Quick Sale

Standing Timbers—Black Cherry, Oak, White Ash, and Maple. One mile from Pickering Station on the G.T.R. A beautiful lot of timber; none finer in the Province. 150 Oak best quality, 16 to 30 inches on the stump; 40 to 50 feet clear of branches; several fine Black Cherry; one dozen White Ash and some Maple. To be sold by tender, the highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders received until **Dec. 1, 1922.** For further information apply to W. V. Richardson, Pickering, Ontario, to whom tenders should be submitted, who will supply conveyance for parties wishing to view timber. Box 53, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Topping Tall Trees

In the big tree countries of California, Washington and Oregon one of the most perilous tasks of the loggers is to "top" a tall tree. In felling very high trees it is necessary for the loggers to remove the limbed top so that the linmbless trunk below may have a better chance of being felled without breaking. Some of the big fir and redwood trees have a diameter of 2 or 3 feet at the topping point, which may be as much as 160 feet or more above the ground, with the tree rising fifty or a hundred feet high. The topping is done by one man who climbs to the dizzy height and it often takes him three or four hours to sever the trunk. Usually, the topper says on the job high in the air while he drops the towering top to the ground. Sometimes, however he contents himself with cutting partially through the tree and finishing the job with a charge of blasting powder detonated electrically from the safety of the ground.

Lumbermen Oppose Change in Doyle Rule

Operating lumbermen and limit holders from various parts of Ontario waited upon Premier Drury, Hon. Beniah Bowman and the other members of the Ontario Cabinet in Toronto on November 9th in regard to the retention of the Doyle Rule as the scale of measurement in the industry. The deputation was introduced by Z. Mageau, M. L. A., of Sturgeon Falls, and the representations of the forest products men were ably set forth by A. C. Manhert. Others who took part in presenting the lumbermen's side of the question were George Nicholson, Chapleau, Hon. George Gordon, North Bay, Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa, John Black, Ottawa and A. E. Clark of Toronto, President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

It was pointed out that the Doyle Rule had always returned to the Government fair receipts for the timber cut and had been in use for many years and the substitution of any other unit of measurement would only result in confusion and misunderstanding without any additional return to the province.

If the Doyle rule had permitted in the past, computations of timber measurement favorable to the licensee, the purchaser of the limit had estimated such a situation in his valuation cruise, and had bid accordingly. To alter the rule to one which would swing the pendulum to the Government side, it was pointed out, would merely necessitate a revision of process of estimation on the part of the lumbermen, and, while it would not bring an additional dollar to the Treasury, if care were not exercised, it might result in confusion.

Statistics were presented by the deputation showing that lumber was a highly hazardous enterprise and that during a period of years out of 77 original firms, 56 had become bankrupt, 7 had never paid any dividends and 14 had shown very moderate returns on the capital invested.

When the memorial protested vigorously against violation of contracts entered into between the Government and timber operators, Premier Drury assured the deputation that no change would be made in computation basis on existing contracts, except by mutual consent. He also assured them, that any forestry supervisor, such as was recommended by Dr. Clarke, would certainly not constitute himself the head of another department, but would come under the present Ministry of Lands and Forests.

Premier Drury said that while he did not see eye to eye with all the arguments presented on the measurement question, he approached the problem "with an open mind" and was ready to give full consideration to the points raised by the deputation. He said the offer of a consulting committee in connection with pending changes in administration was accepted. Mr. Drury added that he was anxious that the Government and the lumbermen should co-operate in the matter of the conservation of the natural resources of Ontario, the greater safeguarding of its wooded wealth from fire and the work of reforestation.

The conference lasted over two hours and many important points were brought out in the discussion. The lumbermen came away feeling that they had received a good hearing and are confident that the administration in Queen's Park will give their representations just consideration.

Among the members of the deputation were:—J. F. Booth, and John Black (J. R. Booth,) Ottawa; Fred. N. Waldie, (Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.) Toronto; J. S. Gillies (Gillies Bros.,) Braeside; Hon. George Gordon, (George Gordon & Co.,) Cache Bay; W. J. Bell, (Spanish River Lumber Co.,) Sudbury; W. W. Carter, (Fesserton Timber Co.,) Toronto; H. Shanacy, (Pratt & Shanacy) Midland; W. F. Beck, (C. Beck Mfg. Co.,) Penetang; James Ludgate (Schroeder Mills & Timber Co.,) Pakesley; E. H. Walker, (H. H. Hettler Lumber Co.,) Midland; J. J. McFadden (McFadden & Malloy,) Spragge; W. J. and J. B. Smith (J. B. Smith & Sons,) Toronto; W. E. Bigwood and A. C. Manbert (Graves, Bigwood & Co.,) Byng Inlet; G. C. Hurdman (Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls; C. J. Mickle (Mickle, Dyment & Son,) Gravenhurst; D. McLachlin (McLachlin Bros.,) Arnprior; P. Williamson (Beaver Wood Fibre Co.,) Thorold; J. A. Mathieu, M.P.P. (Shevlin, Clarke Co.,) Fort Frances; A. E. Clark (Edward Clark & Sons,) Toronto; R. B. Herron (R. B. Herron Co.,) Tionaga; C. Carney (Hope Lumber Co.,) Thessalon; Sir Henry Egan (Hawkesbury Lumber Co.,) Ottawa; J. W. Slater (Hocken Lumber Co.,) Toronto; W. B. Maclean (Conger Lumber Co.,) Parry Sound; Z. Mageau, M. P. P. (Mageau Lumber Co.,) Sturgeon Falls; A. B. Gordon (Canadian Timber Co.,) North Bay; Wm. Milne (Wm. Milne & Sons,) North Bay; George B. Nicholson (Austin & Nicholson), Chapleau; Frank Hawkins (Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association,) Ottawa, and others.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wycliffe, B. C.

Western White Pine
Larch and Fir

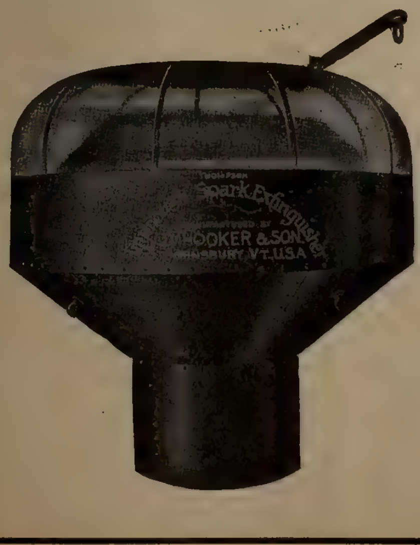
Pine Shop—Clears and Commons

Larch and Fir Dimension, Boards and Shiplap

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:
1311 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO

Phones: Main 4708
Hill. 7167 W.

A. G. Wilmot,
Manager



Flying Sparks
are the biggest danger to mills

This menace can easily be eliminated by erecting a

Thompson's Spark Extinguisher

on your smoke stack. The THOMPSON is designed so that it will not check the draft. Tell us the height and diameter of your stack and we will quote you on a suitably sized THOMPSON.

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited - Montreal

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Montreal Lumber Interests Continue Active

The recent activity in the Montreal market is still in evidence. The orders for local and outside accounts are on a satisfactory scale, with prices firm. General commerce is on the upward turn and the lumber interest is securing its share of the improved trade. Business would be even more brisk if the mills could ship in prompter fashion, for while the car situation is better, there is considerable leeway to be made up.

Dry spruce is getting very scarce. A dealer who visited a large section of territory on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, reports that very little dry stock is obtainable at the mills there. He states that representatives of American firms have made extensive purchases and that prices have strengthened for the stock which is available.

Lath is slightly weaker, although there is no surplus as yet.

B. C. forest products are rather dull with an easing off in some of the upper stocks.

The building position is still good. The permits taken out last month totalled $1,529,515. compared with $2,084,650. in September. For the year the total was $17,445,276., an increase of nearly $3,000,000. as against the corresponding period in 1921. Most of the permits were for houses. It is stated that there is a scarcity in some building materials.

A Montreal wholesaler has tried the experiment of dealing direct with consumers, particularly farmers. He advertises mixed parcels, as is usual just before the end of the season.

The Canadian Pacific steamer "Monteagle" has arrived in port with a million and a quarter feet of timber, first part of the order for five million feet of B. C. timbers given by the Harbor Commissioners to the Interprovincial Lumber Co., Vancouver. The steamer came via the Panama Canal. The timber is part of the contract concerning which there was so much discussion in B. C., it being alleged that American timber was to be used in preference to the B. C. product.

Reports from the province indicate that the pulp and paper companies are cutting large quantities of pulpwood this season and are paying high wages to attract camp help. Exports of pulpwood for September were 94,351 cords, valued at $974,568. For the six months of the fiscal year they were 506,012 cords, valued at $5,229,901. compared with 421,388 cords valued at $5,546,785. in 1921.

Lumber Market in Ontario is Steady

General market conditions continue satisfactory so far as demand is concerned. It is much more easier to sell a stock at the present time than it is to buy it, and it is a less difficult proposition to buy than it is to make deliveries.

Many complaints are heard regarding car shortage and embargoes; in fact it is impossible to get through Canadian lumber shipments to many points in the Eastern part of the United States without special permits and over-coming a lot of regulations that are both embarrassing and irritating. Even then there is no guarantee that deliveries will be made within a definite period. Some lumbermen report that the transportation situation is clearing up a little while others aver that congestion and delays are as acute as ever.

Practically all the sawmills have ceased operations for the season and a number of men, who were employed in the yards and plants, have gone to the bush. The labor supply at various centres, now that the harvest season is over and outside construction work stopped, has appreciably increased. Wages run from $30 to $35 a month while in a few districts it is reported that $40 has been paid. There is not the tendency that there was a few weeks ago to augment the pay of lumberjacks.

The general opinion is that present industrial and commercial conditions do not justify any larger outlay in bush activities, and if costs ascend, it means that operators will have to get a considerably higher figure for the finished product. At the present time stabilization of values is the desideratum.

Some mills are busy shipping out lumber and are far behind in deliveries. Building activities continue in the larger centres to a gratifying degree and thus demand for material from the retail yards keeps up well.

There is a scarcity in certain lengths of hemlock, especially 10, 12 and 16-foot. Jack pine has been freely used as a substitute for studding, joists, etc., and has been commanding a steady price of late with stocks moving quite abundantly. Ontario spruce, while it has firmed up somewhat, is not yet selling, so producers say, at what it should, but the outlook is more hopeful.

All dressing-in-transit mills are rushed to the limit at the present juncture and embargoes prevail at such points, making it difficult for various firms to get stock dressed.

It is reported that the cut of spruce during this winter in the neighboring province of Quebec will be very large and that a large number of portable and other mills will each take out stock varying from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet.

Prices on spruce have strengthened in the east during the last few days and the general tone of the market is brighter. The demand for B. C. forest products is fair. Prices remain firm on rough kiln dried clears, timbers and long joists, but in other lines there has been an easing up in demand. Shingles are still weak and the number of requisitions limited.

Some rural retailers are not purchasing much stock just at the present time and are content to mark time until after taking inventories. In the opinion of certain wholesalers and manufacturers this is a mistake as they contend that fall buying is always good buying and that the tendency of prices is to increase rather than to diminish. Lath are still in good demand and prices hold steady.

In hardwoods the number of inquiries is keeping up. Some firms are buying in order to meet their wants until March next. There is very little call for inch maple but for 8/4 and 10/4 the demand is brisk but the supply limited. In birch, business is steady with a slant to higher prices in grades. In 5/4 and thicker in No. 1 and 2 common, prices are stronger. Basswood and ash are fairly firm, especially in thin stock. There is a livelier market in the latter for the lower grades in 6/4 and 8/4 than there is in first and seconds.

St. John Feels Upward Trend of Values

The lumber market at St. John is certainly at the moment feeling a slight stiffening in prices and from all reports this condition prevails all over New Brunswick and the east. American buyers are slowly waking up to the fact that sales with them are as good, if not better, than for some time past, and in looking around to replace stocks, they find that very little remains to be bought.

Old stocks of Government lumber have about been cleaned up and mill cuts of 1922 and any older stocks have been bought and a great deal of it shipped. What lumber of 1922 cuts that has been bought in many cases is being held by the buyers who are as a rule financially strong and are looking for a better market in 1923. This lumber was largely sold by the manufacturers during the last month, prices for scantling ranging for 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 4, 2 x 5 $23.00; 2 x 8, 2 x 9, $28.00, 2 x 10 and up $30. to $32 on cars at eastern mills.

The cuts of English deals of Randolph & Baker, Limited, and Murray & Gregory, Limited at St. John have been sold to brokers and no deals are left at St. John unsold except what few are in the hands of Stetson, Cutler & Co. During the last week this quantity was further shortened by fire in which about 2, 000,000 feet of good 3-inch deals were burned in addition to the loss of their Jordon mill (so-called). In all probability this mill will not be rebuilt as there is nothing to warrant the erection of a mill at St. John. Prices of English deals run from $22 to $26 per M. for scantling sizes, with deals $28 to $34 per M. on the mill wharves, deal ends and fourth quality being about the same prices as scantling.

Stocks of spruce board and 2-inch are all about cleaned up at St. John. A limited amount of pine is on hand, also a quantity of cull lumber; no laths, and shingles are well cleaned up.

The lath market has every appearance of keeping well up until after the turn of the year when the small rotary and portable mills will have been able to accumulate some stocks and snow will make it possible to haul them to the railways.

Long lumber, portable milling, will be very limited this winter. First of all stumpage is scarce and held by people who refuse to part with it at prices low enough to make it possible to make a profit. In the second place money is scarce and very few advances are being made for these operations, so that many who went on before, cannot find the cash to proceed this winter.

Logging has begun for the stationary mills but for the mills at St. John only about 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet will be taken out. Randolph & Baker and Murray & Gregory, Limited, and J. A. Gregory, will take out about 6,000,000 feet each, while Stetson, Cutler & Co. will not get any logs for St. John this winter as they will carry over 15,000,000 feet more for next season. The cost of logging will be a little higher than a year ago, caused by higher wages and to some extent by men who are good woodsmen leaving the provinces for Ontario concerns who have enticed them away by higher wages.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Edmund Hind, Joins Silent Majority

Edmund Hind, manager of the Edmund Hind Lumber Co., Limited, who passed away recently in Toronto after several months, illness, enjoyed the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends not only in the lumber industry but in other walks of life. He was forty-seven years of age and was born in Hagersville, but removed with his family to York early in life. He spent some time with lumber firms in North Tonawanda, N. Y., and then was manager for Smith, Fassett & Co.,at their mill at Charlton, Ont., until the timber was cut out. He next became associated with A. S. Nicholson, of Burlington, with whom he remained for a long period. In 1919 the Edmund Hind Lumber Co., was formed and business commenced at the corner of Main St. & Danforth Ave, Toronto.

Mr. Hind built up a large trade in the forests products line as he was attentive and obliging. He leaves a widow and one son, Arthur. The executor of the will has been appointed president of the company and A. A. Stretfield, who has been associated with the organization for some years, has been made manager of the business which will be continued on the same location.

Official Planting Record for Norfolk County

Approximately 4,000,000 pine and spruce seedlings have been planted, during the current season, on the Norfolk Forest Station of St. Williams, Ontario.

F. S. Newman, Forester in charge of this station, states, that a similar quantity will be set out during the spring of 1923.

The actual planting entails careful supervision and represents an interesting spectacle. The best record made at St. Williams, was 44,000 trees in one day, operating eight in the gang; at variance with an estimate in a previous article which stated, that the best record made with four men in a gang was 16,000 trees.

Of the 4,000,000 seedlings planted ninety-eight per cent are thriving, well rooted and budded and in excellent condition to withstand the rigours of the coming winter. Careful planting is the first consideration toward the successful development of the young tree. Speedy planting minimizes the cost of operation. Care, therefore, congruent with speed, typifies the goal of attainment in tree planting.

Will Erect New Plant in the West

The Brunette Sawmills Co. intend erecting a new plant at New Westminster, B. C., at a total cost of $300,000. The size of the mill will be 90 x 400 feet, and it will contain a 10-foot band head saw, a large edger, one of the most modern types of gang saws, 2 roller band saws, live rolls, air trimmers, etc.. It will be electrically driven throughout. Modern air-drying kilns will be built and possibly a modern Mono rail system of handling the lumber from the mill, including cranes, derricks, and rail system. The mill will have a capacity of 150,000 feet a day. The location will be above the buildings formerly used by the Iowa Lumber Co. The mill will be built on that side in order that the company may take advantage of these buildings and other equipment on the property. The Iowa buildings have been thoroughly overhauled and are suitable for planing mill and box factory work. The payroll of the new mill will run from $15,000. to $25,000. per month and the logs consumed will represent a value of $65,000. to $75,000. per month.

Busy Concern Which Makes Specialties

The Goderich Planing Mills, Limited, is one of the oldest established businesses in the Lake Huron portion of Ontario. Its founder was the late James Buchanan who came out from Scotland to America in 1856. After spending some years in United States, he journeyed north to Chicago in 1863 intending to locate in that place. This was some time before the great Chicago fire. When he arrived he was told that Goderich, a lakeport town on Lake Huron, was the spot in which to settle as there was a big boom on there in the salt wells. Accordingly Mr. Buchanan came on to the capital of Huron County, which was incorporated about the same period as Chicago. In later years he used to tell, with considerable mirth, the story of how the growth of Goderich petered out in comparison with the remarkable expansion of Chicago, now the second largest city of the new continent. Mr. Buchanan, senior, did not sit down and bemoan fate. He took the situation philosophically and went to work as a carpenter, later branching out in the contracting and building line. The firm was known as Buchanan and Lawson and subsequently became Buchanan, Robinson and Lawson.

In 1903 the Goderich Planing Mills, Limited, was formed with James Buchanan, son of the founder as president and treasurer. D. Harrison is the vice-president and superintendent of the plant and W. J. Buchanan, grandson of the founder, secretary. The latter served several years overseas during the great war, enlisting with the 71st Battalion of Infantry and later being transferred to the 18th Battalion. He took part in many engagements at the front. The firm purchased the planing mill and lumber yard at the corner of Cambria Road and Nelson Street from the late Francis Smeeth. The company today manufactures doors, frames, sash, mouldings, interior finish, etc., and handles cement, lime, shingles, lath and builders' hardware. Contracts are also carried out and plans and estimates furnished on application.

A large business was done during the past season in supplying material for summer cottages at Bayfield, 12 miles south of Goderich. A number of specialties are turned out by the firm such as fish boxes, 10 inches by 30 inches which are made of crating lumber and waste, for shipping white fish, lake trout and perch from the waters of Lake Huron. In the fall and winter many of the large freighters are supplied with 1 inch and 2 inch fir and white pine and 2 inch hardwood for bilgers and bulkheads.

The plant of the company is located in a three-storey brick building, 48 feet by 96 feet. The equipment is driven with a 40 horse power motor, hydro-electric power being used. Down stairs there are installed a matcher, surfacer, band saw, resaw, swing saw, rip saw, jointer and other machines, while on the second flat where the benchwork is carried out, there are two shapers, a jointer, a cut off and rip saw, panel raiser, mortiser, a 36 inch three drum sander and a turning lathe. The third floor is used for storing dressed stock.

The mill is equipped with a modern fan and blower system and most of the refuse is being used for heating purposes. Steam power is available but never required as the firm find it more economical to use electricity for motive purposes, the cost being about $100. per month.

The Goderich Planing Mills, Limited, has a well laid out yard on high, dry land and possess good storage facilities for dressed lumber. Mr. Buchanan reports that business has been very good during the past season although not a great deal of building has been going on except in the summer cottage line. Many of the latter structures are built of Quebec spruce for which there has been a large call.

Will Improve Waterways of the North

A charter has been granted to Kapuskasing Rivers Improvement Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $100,000 and head office at Elsas, in the district of Algoma. The company is empowered to tow, drive, and otherwise convey timber and products of lands and forests along the Kapuskasing River and its tributaries, and to impose tolls or charges on all firms transmitting products of lands, forests and mines other than timber over the said rivers. Subject to the provisions of the Timber Slide Company's Act. the company enjoys special powers to acquire, construct and maintain dams, slides, piers, booms, etc., and to facilitate the transmission of timber on the Kapuskasing River and its tributaries and to remove shoals or other impediments to navigation. The company is also authorized to take over any or all of the improvements made by the Continental Wood Products Co., Limited, on any of the said streams or lakes, and to impose tolls from all persons transmitting timber over certain rivers.

Taking Out Rock Elm and Walnut

Hall Bros., Limited, of Toronto, are cutting their usual quantity of hardwood near Marlbank, Ont., this season and they are taking out considerable quantities of rock elm around the southern part of Simcoe, Glengary and Prescott Counties. This timber, round and square, will be shipped to the Old Country where it is used for decking on ships.

Hall Bros. are also taking out several thousand feet of second growth walnut which is found in scattered lots in the vicinity of Alvinston in the east portion of Lambton County. The diameter of the trees are from 15 to 30 inches, and the trunks from 4 to 12 feet in length.

Sixth Shingle Congress Meets in Seattle

The Sixth Shingle Congress, the annual meeting of shingle manufacturers of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia will be held at the Washington Hotel Seattle, Washington, under the auspices of the Shingle Branch, West Coast Lumbermen's Associaton, on December 7 and 8.

A general invitation is extended to all shingle manufacturers, wholesalers, loggers, mill equipment men and others who may desire to take part in or attend the deliberations of the Congress.

The Entertainment Committee is arranging to provide employment for every idle moment during the period of the Congress for not only those attending the business sessions but for the ladies as well.

ATKINS

STERLING QUALITY **SAWS**

Send us Your Specifications

E. C. ATKINS & CO.
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
E. C. ATKINS & CO. HAMILTON ONT.
SILVER STEEL
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. HAMILTON ONT.

For mill or lumber camp—we can save you time and money.

Whether you need Solid Tooth Circular Saws, Inserted Tooth Circular Saws, Band Saws, Machine Knives or Cross Cut Saws—there is an Atkins Saw or machine knife made of Sterling Quality Steel that will increase the efficiency of your men, mill, and camp, as they will cut faster and stay sharp longer.

A trial will convince you that they are

"The Finest on earth"

Leading manufacturers of Saws, Saw Tools and Machine Knives, also Atkins-Coleman Feed Rollers. Use Acrolite and Ferrolite Wheels for your saw gumming and knife grinding. Increase your belt efficiency by using Cantol Belt Wax.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Established 1857 **The Sterling Quality Saw People**
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Indiana

Canadian Factory, HAMILTON, Ontario
Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.

MADE IN CANADA

How to Keep Records of Credit Customers

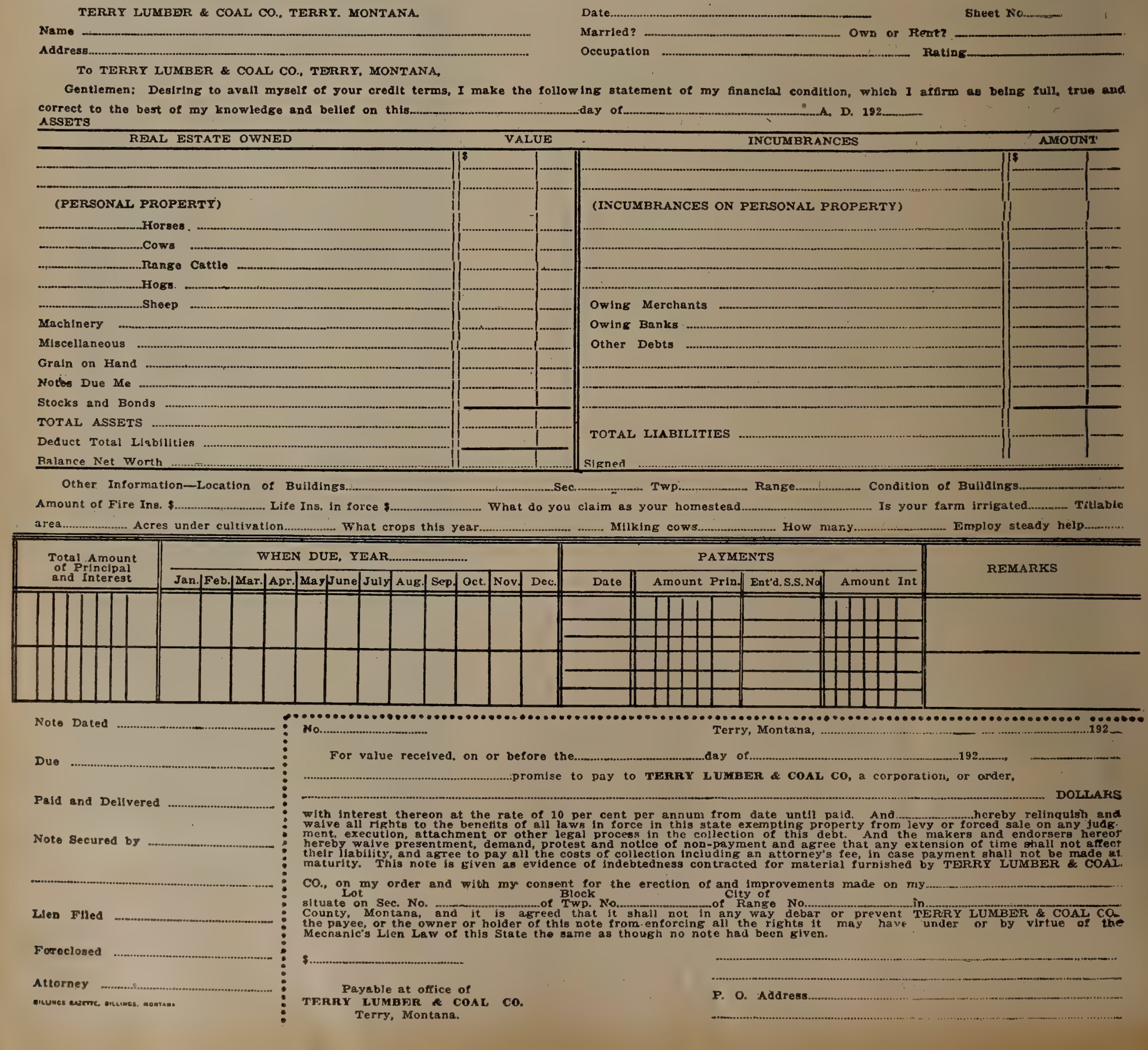
In the management of any business, it is most important that the credit department should be strictly on the job. Sales may be made in large quantities and the turnover may show a great increase in volume, but unless collections are kept up to the mark, any enterprise is sailing very close to the danger point.

Of necessity there must, in connection with the ordinary lumber business, be a certain amount of credit given. Whether the losses are meagre or mighty in this branch, depends upon the shrewdness of the retailer, his accountant or his credit man in knowing just who can be trusted and what is the financial ability of respective customers. Too close a scrutiny cannot be given in the matter of keeping records of credit customers. There must be system, order and arrangement in this respect, and everything should be so handy and convenient that all data is at all times immediately available.

Many a large business has suffered a great deal through heavy losses caused by indiscriminate credits. The result is that the structure is undermined and in a few years topples over. The casual observer is, perhaps, not able to account for the frequent liquidation of old-established and apparently prosperous firms. Unwise credits, which is an evidence of loose, unbusiness-like management, and lack of promptness in collecting accounts are the causes of the downfall of not a few concerns after they have weathered the financial storms perhaps for many years.

Most retail lumbermen find that one of their hardest problems is to keep in touch with customers and maintain a proper record of the financial condition of those owing says the "American Lumberman." Furthermore, lumbermen are coming to realize more and more that an agreement as to the method and time of payment is an essential part of every sale, and consequently there has arisen a demand for a device which will make easy keeping of credit records.

A. O. Hewitt, president and general manager of the Terry Lumber & Coal Co., Terry, Mont., has provided such a form which works very nicely. These forms are enclosed in a loose leaf ledger and, as will be noted from the accompanying reproduction, there is a note which is part of the form. When a customer wants to make a credit purchase it is easy to obtain the necessary information, jot it down upon the form and if everything is found to be satisfactory, the customer is then in a position to sign the note. Regarding this form Mr. Hewitt says: ."We find that it saves a lot of time."



TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO., TERRY. MONTANA. Date........................ Sheet No........

Name .... Married? .... Own or Rent? ....

Address........................ Occupation .... Rating........................

To TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO., TERRY, MONTANA,

Gentlemen: Desiring to avail myself of your credit terms, I make the following statement of my financial condition, which I affirm as being full, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief on this........................day of........................A. D. 192........

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE OWNED	VALUE		INCUMBRANCES	AMOUNT	
	$			$	
(PERSONAL PROPERTY)			(INCUMBRANCES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY)		
........Horses					
........Cows					
........Range Cattle					
........Hogs					
........Sheep			Owing Merchants		
Machinery			Owing Banks		
Miscellaneous			Other Debts		
Grain on Hand					
Notes Due Me					
Stocks and Bonds					
TOTAL ASSETS					
Deduct Total Liabilities			TOTAL LIABILITIES		
Balance Net Worth			Signed		

Other Information—Location of Buildings........................Sec........ Twp........ Range........ Condition of Buildings........................

Amount of Fire Ins. $........ Life Ins. in force $........ What do you claim as your homestead........................ Is your farm irrigated........ Titlable area........ Acres under cultivation........ What crops this year........................ Milking cows........ How many........ Employ steady help........

Total Amount of Principal and Interest	WHEN DUE, YEAR........												PAYMENTS				REMARKS
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date	Amount Prin.	Ent'd. S.S. No	Amount Int	

Note Dated ....

Due ....

Paid and Delivered ....

Note Secured by ....

....

Lien Filed ....

Foreclosed ....

Attorney ....

BILLINGS GAZETTE, BILLINGS, MONTANA

No........................ Terry, Montana, ...192....

For value received, on or before the........................day of........................192........,

........................promise to pay to **TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO**, a corporation, or order,

.... **DOLLARS**

with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date until paid. And........................hereby relinquish and waive all rights to the benefits of all laws in force in this state exempting property from levy or forced sale on any judgment, execution, attachment or other legal process in the collection of this debt. And the makers and endorsers hereof hereby waive presentment, demand, protest and notice of non-payment and agree that any extension of time shall not affect their liability, and agree to pay all the costs of collection including an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity. This note is given as evidence of indebtedness contracted for material furnished by TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO., on my order and with my consent for the erection of and improvements made on my........................

Lot situate on Sec. No. ....of Block Twp. No........................of City of Range No........................in........................ County, Montana, and it is agreed that it shall not in any way debar or prevent TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO. the payee, or the owner or holder of this note from enforcing all the rights it may have under or by virtue of the Mechanic's Lien Law of this State the same as though no note had been given.

$........................

....

....

Payable at office of
TERRY LUMBER & COAL CO.
Terry, Montana.

P. O. Address........................

....

Let Him Be the Judge

and Swift's Products will be his choice

Old-timers in the lumber camps are keen critics of the food served and many a time have slipped away to another camp because the grub was better. Their preference for Swift's products is thus high tribute to the quality.

But the camp operator must consider other things. Supplies ordered must reach him promptly, in good condition, and without substitution. To ensure him this service, branches have been established from coast to coast, each carrying a very large stock ready for immediate shipment.

Why not take advantage of the perfect facilities offered you by the most up-to-date Packing House in Canada? One order will convince you of the superiority of Swift products and service.

SILVER LEAF BRAND PURE LARD
JEWEL BRAND SHORTENING
BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK
FRESH AND FROZEN MEATS
COOKED AND SMOKED MEATS
SAUSAGE, SOAP, CANNED GOODS

Swift Canadian Co. Limited

PLANTS:— *Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, New Westminster*

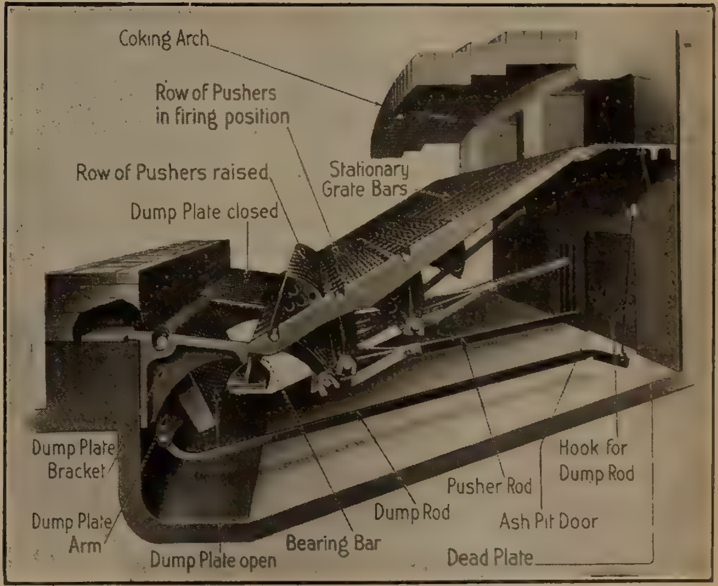
BRANCHES:— *Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Fort William*

The National Hand Fired Stoker effects large economies and gives greater Boiler capacity

Its efficiency comes in the perfect stoking and firing results obtainable from low grade or waste fuels with common labor for firing only. In units up to 500 h.p. it gives at very small cost, the results ordinarily obtainable only with a big crew of expert firemen or with costly fully automatic stoker systems.

A system of easily understood Pusher Rods, worked from the outside of the oven, permits the fuel to be pushed on a down slope over successive grate bars—ensuring perfect combustion with a maximum of heat and a minimum of smoke and ash. Sounds simple—but the **results** are remarkable.

We have a fully illustrated Booklet we'd like to send you. National Hand Fired Stokers are made in Canada, cost little, and can be installed under your present Boilers.



Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Eastern Sales Offices:
Hall Machinery Co., Sherbrooke, Que., and Birk's Bldg., Montreal

The EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL - Canada

BIRCH

30M' 4/4" FAS.
75M' 4/4" No. 1 Com. & Sel.
75M' 4/4" No. 2 Com.
5M' 5/4" FAS.
5M' 5/4" No. 1 Com,
15M' 5/4" No. 2 Com.
45M' 6/4" FAS.
60M' 6/4" No. 1 Com.
20M' 6/4" No. 2 Com.
50M' 8/4" FAS.
80M' 8/4" No. 1 Com. & Sel.
60M' 8/4" No. 2 Com.
30M' 12/4" FAS.
40M' 12/4" No. 1 Com. & Sel.
20M' 12/4" No. 2 Com.
22M' 16/4" FAS.
50M' 16/4" No. 1 Com & Sel.

BASSWOOD 300M' 4/4", 5/4" & 6/4" No. 2 Com. & Better

The Eagle Lumber Co., Limited 90 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTIESBURG, MISS

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating **Cedar Shingles**

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING
SIDING
ROUGH DIMENSION
LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
Building

TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

complete stock of—

BIRCH

All Thicknesses — All Grades

Good Stocks — Prompt Shipments — Satisfaction

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
205 St. James St. - - MONTREAL

EDGINGS

H. E. Ratz Co., Millbank, Ont., whose sawmill was burned some time ago has decided to rebuild.

The saw and chopping mill of E. Oswald, Hillsburg, Ont., was sold recently to David Douglas.

H. Plumb is starting a retail yard on the mountain top at Hamilton, Ont., and expects to work up a large business in that vicinity.

A. L. McLaurin, of McLaurin Brothers, Lachine, P. Q., has returned from a visit to Toronto and the Georgian Bay district.

J. Levie, of W & J Sharples, Limited, Quebec, spent a few days in Montreal recently.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. have completed their No. 3 slasher and are now installing the necessary equipment.

La Cie de Material de Construction, Limited, Riviere du-Loup, Que is a new company organized to conduct a wholesale and retail lumber business with a capital of $10,000.

J. H. McDonald and R. H. Cliff, of the B. C. Manufacturing Co., New Westminster, B. C., left recently on a trip to Australia and expect to be away three months.

The factory and sawmill of E. T. Nesbitt situated at Quebec City was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of $100,000. The owner expects to rebuild in the near future.

Four employees of the firm of R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que., were injured recently when a logging chain broke and hit the men on the knees, causing rather severe abrasions.

Walter C. Laidlaw, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, has returned from an enjoyable hunting trip which he spent with a party at Dollar's Dam on the Pickerel River.

Muskoka Wood Mfg. Company, Huntsville, Ont., have started excavation for a new dry kiln. The plans call for a one storey 151 x60 foot construction.

W. R. Elliot, of Elliot & Elliot, Windsor, Ont., left recently on a combined business and pleasure trip to Vancouver and other western points. He was accompanied by Mrs. Elliot.

Madeleine River Pulp Co., Limited, Monteral, have been incorporated to manufacture and market lumber and pulpwood. Capital $100,000. Two of the incorporators are: R. C. Holden and Wil liam Shearer, both of Montreal.

H. Boultbee, secretary of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, Toronto, will speak in Montreal on November 22nd before the Dominion Credit Exchange, giving an outline of the work which is being carried on in Toronto.

The Sault Ste Marie Board of Trade have taken up with the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., the location of a branch factory in that city, which, it is claimed, will be an ideal site for such an industry. The Soo has strong hopes of inducing the company to build there.

Ernest E. Williams, superintendent of logging operations at the Abernethy & Lougheed Co. at Stave Falls, B. C., died recently in the General Hospital, Vancouver. He was 28 years of age and was a popular member of the Port Haney Baseball Team.

H. W. George, C. F. Schmidt and J. E. Littleton, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, have returned from a successful deer-hunting expedition along the Wolf River which is a tributary of the Pickerel in the Parry Sound district. Other members of the party were J. E. Fraser and James Carter of the Pine Lake Lumber Co., Pickerel.

The past year has been the most extensive in the building line in the city of Toronto, surpassing all previous records. Up till the end of October over $30,000,200 in building permits has been issued. This is much higher than the previous total of $27,500,000, which covered he whole year.

Alfred C. Weight, of Hearst, Ont., who for several years was land agent and home inspector to the Algoma Central Railway and is a practical lumberman, left recently for Lumberton, B.C., where he has joined the staff of the B. C. Spruce Mills. The many friends of Mr. Weight will wish him every success in his new position.

The B. C. Manufacturing Co., of New Westminster, B. C., of which J. H. McDonald is the manager, intend making extensive additions to their plant owing to increased business. The work of rebuilding the Brunette sawmills, at Sapperton, B. C., is also progressing satisfactorily.

A reciprocity agreement has just been ratified between Australia and New Zealand, whereby New Zealand white pine, largely used for manufacturing butter boxes and flooring, will be shipped to Australia, the southern Dominion taking Australian hardwoods in return.

A interesting instructive address was recently delivered before the Fort William-Port Arthur Kiwanis Club by G. M. Dickson, of the Fort Willian Pulp & Paper Co., on "The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper.' The remarks of Mr. Dickson were illustrated by diagrams and photographs which he distributed among the members as well as samples.

A provincial charter has been granted to B. W. Lockhart Limited, with a capital stock of $99,000 and head office in Moncton, N. B. The company is empowered to carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, including pulp, pulpwood and paper. The head of the company is B. W. Lockhart, lumberman, of Moncton.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Georgetown Lumber Co., with an authorized capital stock of $100,000 and headquarters in Georgetown. The incorporators of the company are Morris Saxe, W. H. Kenter and Albert D. Tost. The company is authorized to carry on a general lumber and woodworking business also sawmills, planing mills, etc.

The Marathon Lumber Co., was recenly granted a charter with head office in Bigwood, Ont. W. E. Hutchinson is president of the company, H. M. Baker, manager and Asa M. Baker, secretary-treasurer. The company are manufacturers of rough and dressed pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber. Asa M. Baker, the secretary-treasurer has had a wide experience in the lumber game in Ontario and in all the provinces of Western Canada.

The ratepayers of Huntsville recently endorsed a by-law granting the Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., a ten-year fixed assessment on their new flooring plant and sawmill industries. It will be remembered that the entire plant of the company was burned to the ground last summer. A new sawmill was erected and has been in operation for some time and now a large flooring plant is being put into commission.

The Wabigoon Soapstone Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Toronto and a capital stock of $500,000, has been organized. The company owns one of the largest soapstone deposits, known as the only deposit in Canada which can be worked commercially, it is claimed. The development of this industry will be of interest to the pulp and paper companies who use this stone for lining krafts, mill furnaces and pulp digesters.

Lewis Hill, of Huntsville, Ont., a well-known lumberman, has suffered two severe losses by fire. In November of last year his entire stock of finished lumber, valued at $4,000, was wiped out, and early this spring all the stock in his yard, including his sawmill, fell a prey to the flames. The damage was $15,000 and no insurance. Mr. Hill is, however, undaunted and is now making another bid for business, but, of course, in a small way.

Reports from the Three Rivers district in Quebec states that there will be a fair amount of logs cut there this year by the operators. Big and small they are going into the woods on a large scale with the exception of those who are unable to finance their operations. The lumber business in general has been fairly good in that district during the past summer and its exponents believe that next year will be even better although they do not anticipate any great boom.

The Hunter Lumber Co., of New Britain, Conn., has been incorporated under the laws of that state with a capital stock of $100,000 to deal in lumber at wholesale. Herbert F. Hunter, of Boston, Mass., who has had twenty-five years' experience in the wholesale lumber business in the East, is vice-president and general manager of the company which will increase its line not only by handling southern and western hardwoods and western pine but will also handle a complete line of Canadian and eastern States spruce, pine and hardwoods, together with the Pacific Coast Spruce and fir products. The company is now installing its new offices.

An estate of $227,884 has been left by the late Mrs. Louise Rathburn Powell, widow of the late Frederick W. Powell, formerly president of the Rideau Lumber Co., who died on September 18th 1922 and whose will has been filed at the court for probate. Under the terms of the will, four friends or faithful employees are remembered with cash bequests. They are Charles B. Dougherty, $1,000; Robert E. Harry, $5,000; G. A. Stratton, two shares in the Rideau Lumber Company, valued at $700, and Lawrence E. Ferguson, one share in the Rideau Lumber Company, valued at $350.

A large timber limit in British Columbia has been acquired by Fred. L. Baker of Los Angeles. Shipments of logs are being taken to Los Angeles, where a large plant is laid out to manufacture lumber. The enterprise is backed by a capital of $10,000,000. The Baker interests are doing their own transportation. It is proposed to utilize a large fleet of lumber schooners to carry the rough-hewn logs from British Columbia, and the Los Angeles plant will start operations within a few weeks. It is understood that the Buckley limit on Qneen Charlotte Island is the area being operated.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
Manufacturers & Dealers of
WHITE PINE—RED PINE
HEMLOCK—LATH
Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will Save You Freight
TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET
F. H. Horning M 2170

Cutting of North American Fir for Prompt Shipment

We have a cutting of sawn timber of three milion feet, wood sawn during winter 1921-22 and ready to ship. This wood is sawn 1-⅞" and 1-¾", different widths, but assorted lengths in each width, giving 90% of 13 ft. The price will be very reasonable for prompt sale. This timber is all North American Fir.

Lemay & Frere
Landrienne County, Pontiac, Que.

SPECIAL
NORWAY PINE
DRY—MERCHANTABLE—STOCK
4 cars 1 x 3 8/18'........................Dressed as Desired.
1 " 1 x 4 " .... " " "
1 " 1 x 5 " .... " " "
2 " 1 x 6 " .... " " "
6 " 1 x 7 " .... " " "
Write or wire for prices.
WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited
263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems
for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

LEVIATHAN AND ANACONDA
ELEVATING
TRANSMITTING
CONVEYING
BELTING

How Belting Affects Output and Earning Power

Suppose you have a good machine—a perfectly sharp tool. The best there is. Neither is worth anything without power. And you can't get power without the belt.

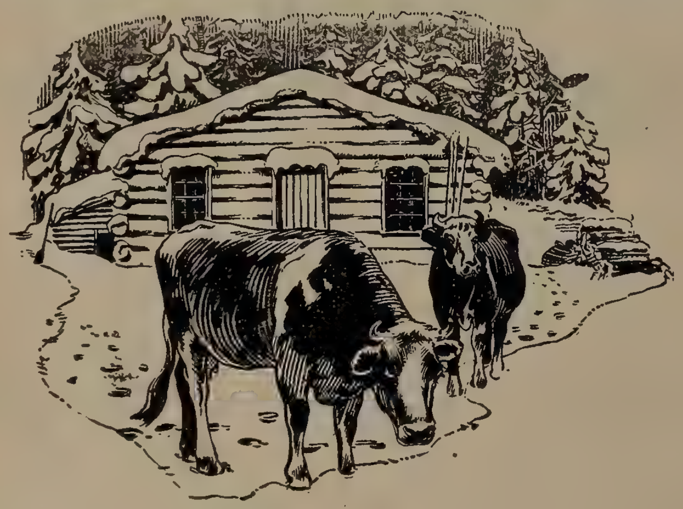
TRY

Leviathan--Anaconda Belting

Made in Canada

Write for samples. They sell—not on their looks, which are common enough—but on their acts, which are guaranteed.

Main Belting Co. of Canada, Ltd.
422 St. James St., Montreal
Branches: Toronto - Winnipeg
Gorman's Limited, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver



Better than cows in camp

CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS POWDERED MILK offers you greater cleanliness, convenience and economy than a herd of cows in camp. It saves you hauling troubles—weighs but one-eighth as much as liquid milk—is easy to store and ready for instant use. There is no residue or soured milk to throw out—you mix what you want each time. It keeps for months without deteriorating.

Canadian Milk Products Powdered Milk has, when restored, the fresh flavor and nutritive value of the original milk.

TRUMILK	KLIM	MILKSTOCK
Powdered whole milk. Packed in 45 and 90 lb. drums. Order direct from us.	(Hotel size) Powdered skimmed milk. Packed in 10 lb. cans. From your jobber.	Powdered skimmed milk. Packed in 50 and 100 lb. drums. From your jobber or direct from us.

Samples and information gladly sent on request

CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED
10-12 St. Patrick Street, Toronto, Ont.
319 Craig Street, W. Montreal, Que.
428 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.
British Columbia Distributors: Kirkland & Rose, 130 Water Street, Vancouver

MILKSTOCK—*Order from your jobber or direct from us.*
TRUMILK—*Order direct from us.*

Give your Horses a Treat

Try these superior quality

OATS

(CRUSHED, WHOLE CHOPPED)

CORN

BRAN

SHORTS

Lowest prices and quick delivery in either straight or mixed carloads.

We also make a specialty of the finest grade flour. Quotations promptly forwarded.

Phone or wire your orders

VANNATTER & HAM
LIMITED
718 DOMINION BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

TELEPHONES

DAYS	NIGHTS
Adelaide 6840	Hillcrest 7362w
Adelaide 6841	Junction 4828j

We are in a position to quote you exceptionally fine prices on all grades of

MOLASSES

(GUARANTEED PURE)

delivered to any station in Canada, and we solicit your enquiries for this year's supplies

You can buy most profitably by dealing direct with the IMPORTERS

Write us for a sample

The Dominion Molasses Co. Ltd.
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

GREENING'S

The name Greening has stood for sixty years as a producer of products of highest quality.

So, if your requirements include any of the products we manufacture, we ask you to test their superlative quality.

Wire Rope

Wire Cloth

Wire Screens

Perforated Metals

Our illustrated catalog showing actual photographs of all products will be of considerable assistance to you. Mailed upon request and without obligation.

THE **B. GREENING WIRE CO.**, LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
MONTREAL, QUE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Complete stocks carried at these points

GREENING

To Purchasing Agents of

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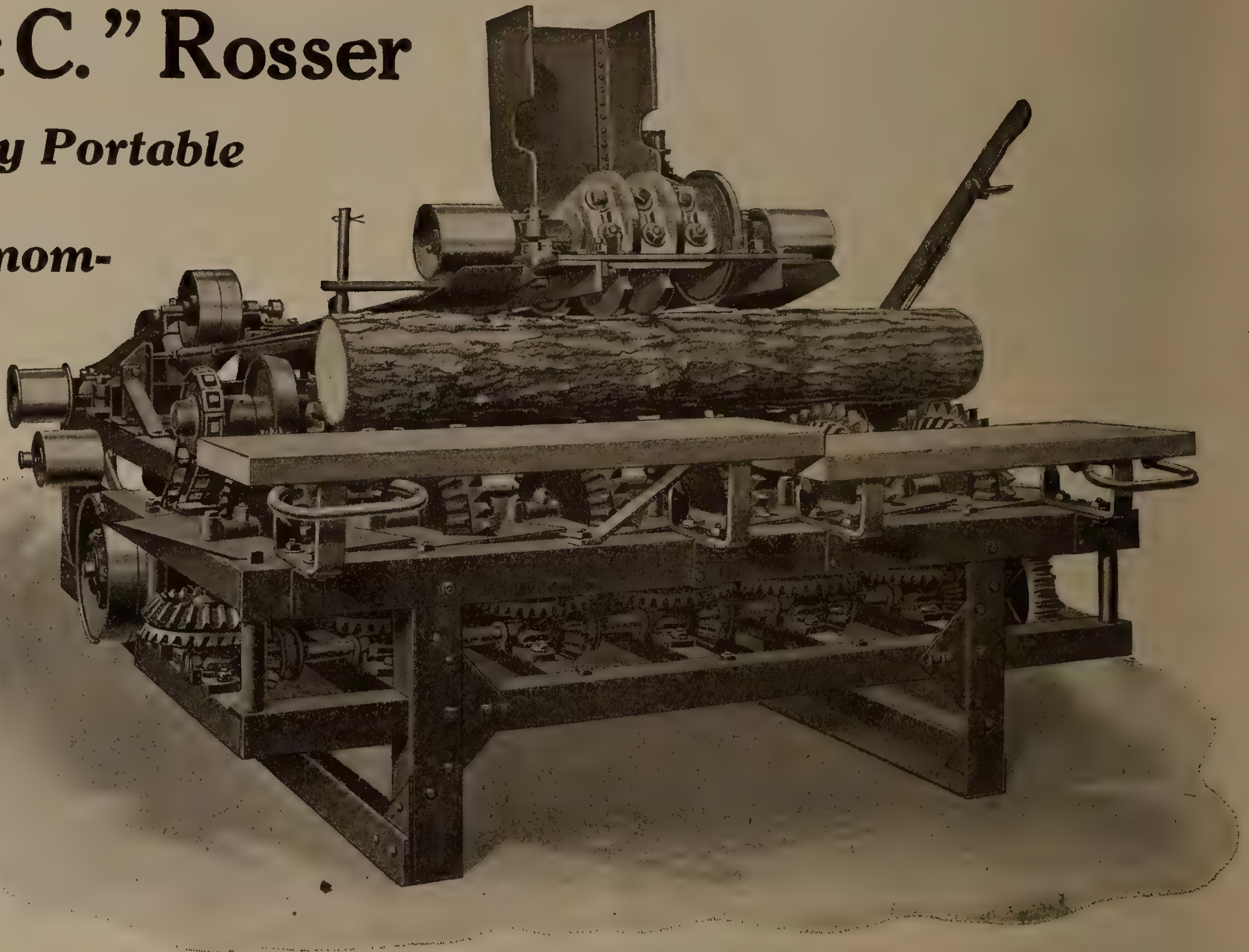

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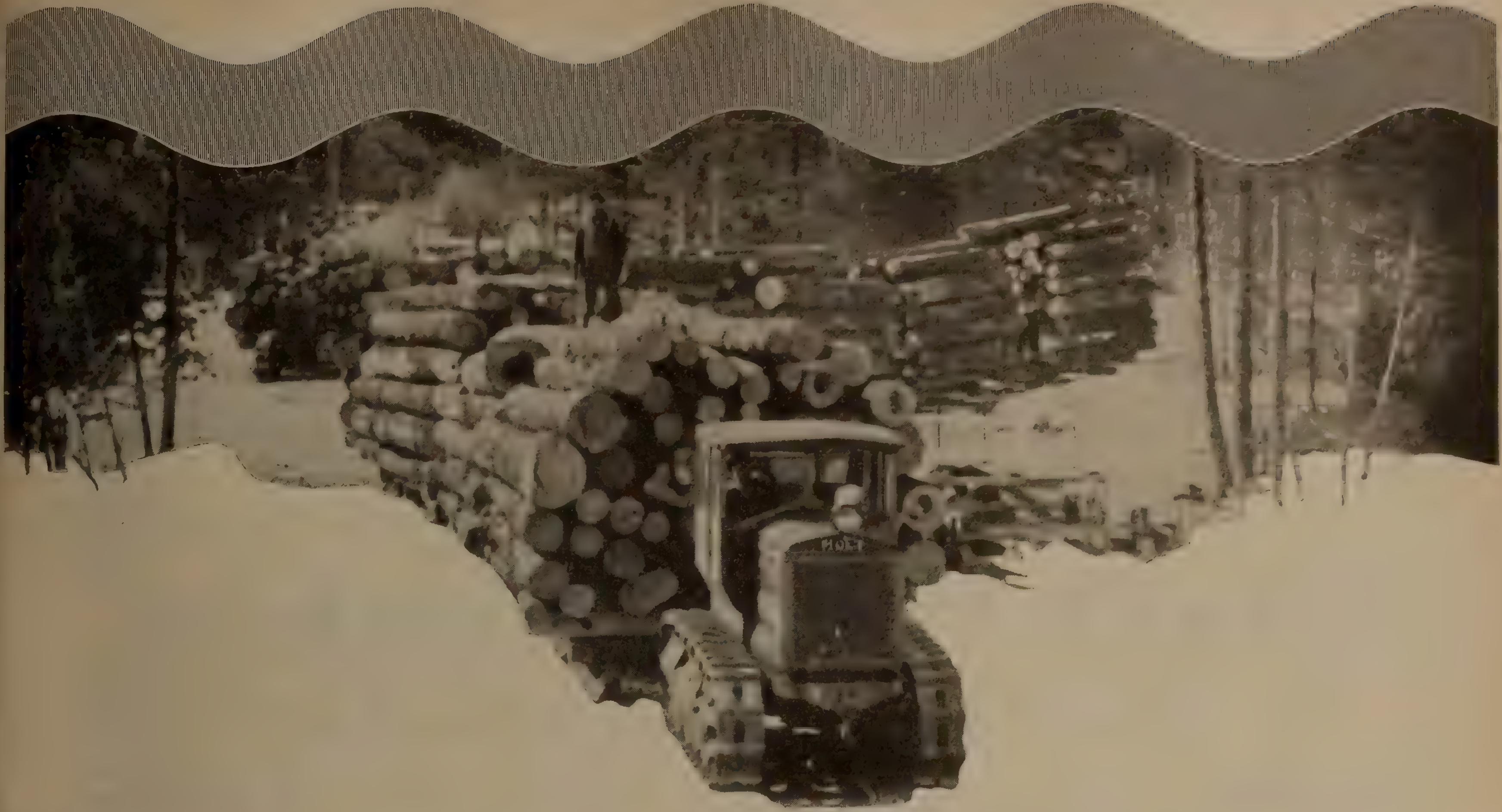

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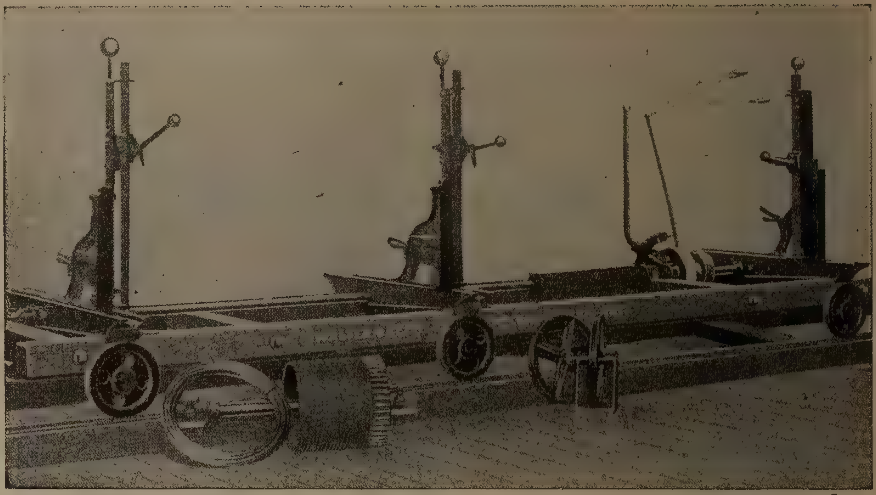

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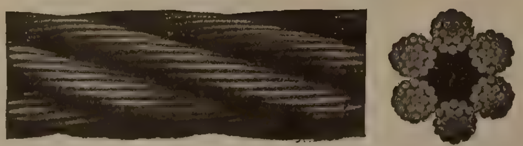

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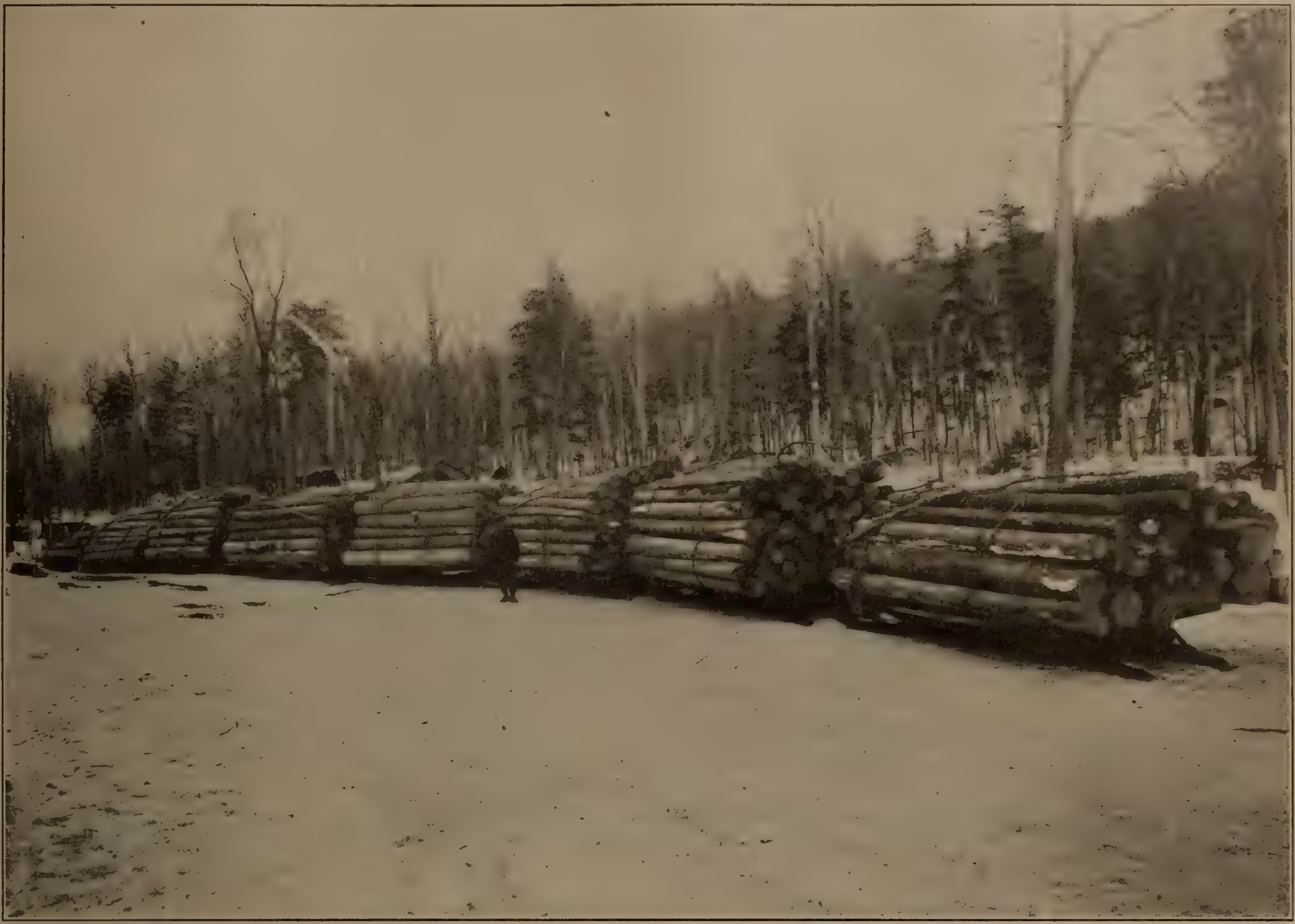

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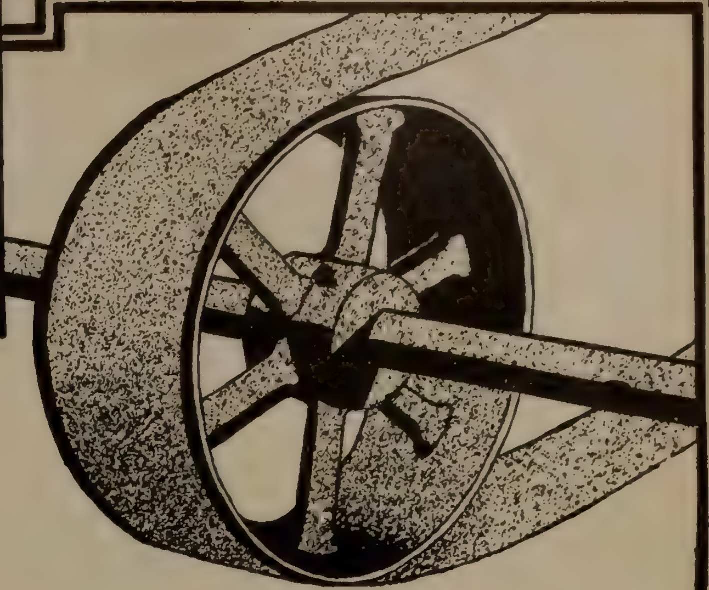

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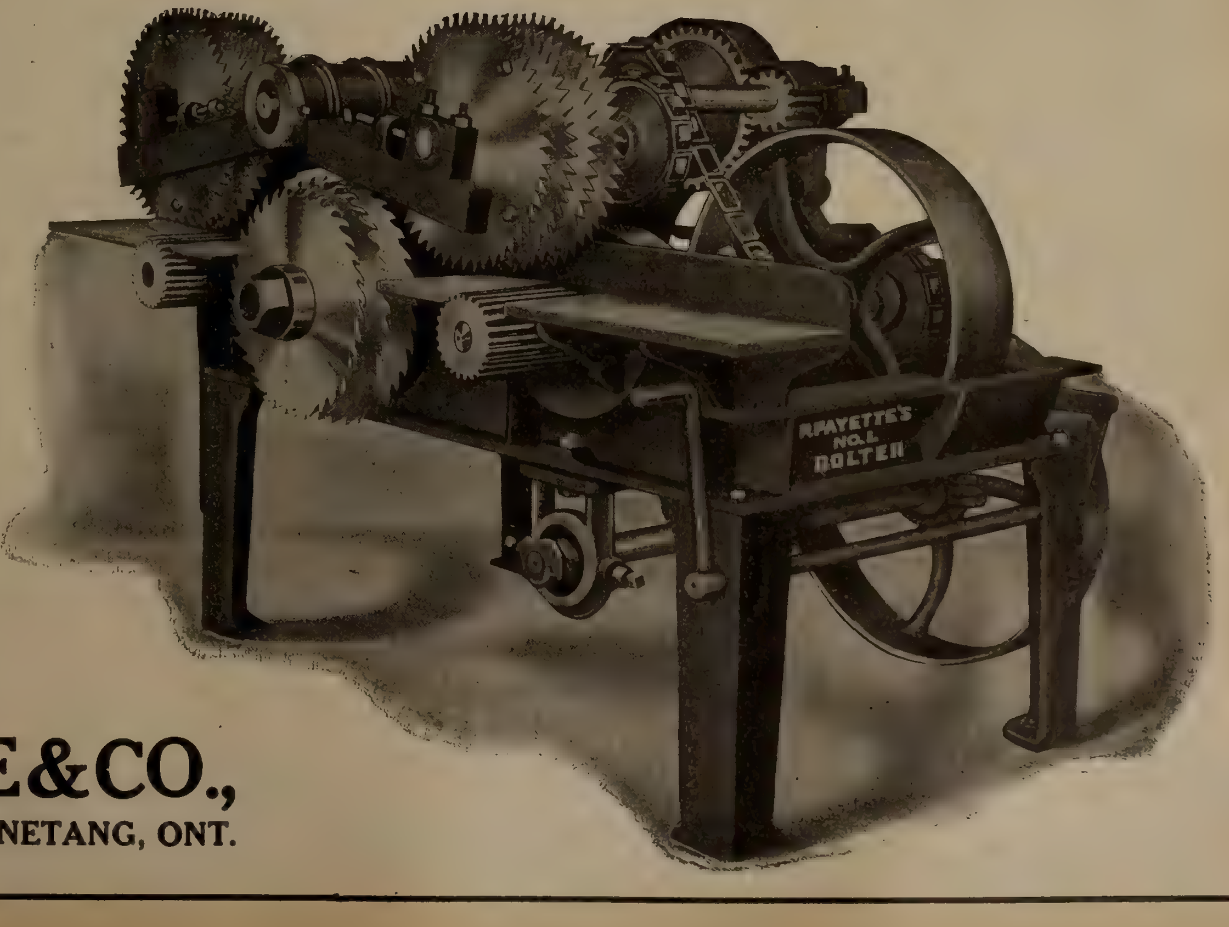

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Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Pink & Company, Thomas
Waterous Engine Works Company

CLOTHING
Grant-Holden-Graham
Woods Mfg. Company

CONVEYOR MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

CORDWOOD
McClung, McLellan & Berry

COUPLING (Shaft)
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada

CRANES
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International Land & Lumber Co.
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

CUTTER HEADS
Shimer Cutter Head Company
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

CYPRESS
Maus Lumber Co., Chas. O.
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon

DERRICKS AND DERRICK FITTINGS
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

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Mason, Gordon & Co.
Terry & Gordon

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Gerlach Company, Peter
Hamilton Company, William

DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company

DUST COLLECTORS
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
Toronto Blower Company

EDGERS
Hamilton Company, Ltd., William
Green Company, G. Walter
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Payette Company, P.
Sylvester Manufacturing Co.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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Elmira Machinery & Transmission Company

EXHAUST FANS
Toronto Blower Company

EXHAUST SYSTEMS
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Toronto Blower Company

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Manley Chew

FILES
Disston & Sons, Henry
Simonds Canada Saw Company

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Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Bainbridge Lumber Company
Cameron Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber CO.
Canfield, P. L.
Chesbro, R. G.
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Heeney. Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Terry & Gordon
Timberland Lumber Company
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Underhill Lumber Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Company

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Elk Fire Brick Company of Canada
Shell-Bar, Boico Supply Co., Ltd.

FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS
Waterous Engine Works Company

FITTINGS
Crane Limited

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Chesbro, R. G.
Long-Bell Lumber Company

GEARS (Cut)
Smart-Turner Machine Company

GUARDS (Machinery and Window)
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

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Anderson Lumber Company, C. G
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Atlantic Lumber Company
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron & Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
Fesserton Timber Co.
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Kinnon Lumber Co.
Mason & Company, Geo.
Maus Lumber Co., Chas. O.
McDonagh Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
McLung, McLellan & Berry
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
W. & J. Sharples
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Summers, James R.

HARDWOOD FLOORING
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.

HARNESS
Beal Leather Company, R. M.

HEMLOCK
Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Bartram & Ball
Beck Lumber Company
Big Bear Lumber Co.
Bourgouin, H.
Canadian General Lumber Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hocken Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Company
McCormack Lumber Company
McDonagh Lumber Company
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Robertson & Hacket Sawmills
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

HOISTING AND HAULING ENGINES
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.

Finished Steel Roller Chains, "RC" Class

THESE chains are intended for general power transmission purposes, and are designed to operate on accurately cut wheels. They combine the best features of both the "HS" and "TT" class chains which we have made heretofore.

They are constructed to possess all the elements of durability which can be obtained by the proper selection and treatment of the stock, and by the accuracy and finish secured from the most skillful workmanship.

The practical result is that while these finished chains and cut wheels are more expensive in first cost, they have strikingly demonstrated their ultimate economy in many classes of work, compared with the cheaper chains and cast tooth wheels heretofore employed.

The working surfaces have an unusually smooth finish, preventing undue wear and friction between inside links and roller, and between inside links and outside links. Uniformity throughout guarantees accuracy of pitch, which is vital to the proper operation of high speed roller chain on cut tooth wheels.

SPECIFICATIONS OF "RC" CLASS CHAINS

1. Link Plates (sidebars) of special rolled steel, heat treated for toughness.
2. Pins, nickel steel, case-hardened.
3. Bushings, steel, case-hardened.
4. Rollers, curled, from high carbon steel strip, heat treated for toughness. (Solid rollers used where diameter is less than ¾ inch.)

Users have found that these especially treated rollers are tough and resist shock and abrasion much better than solid rollers (regardless of the unfavorable experience some have had with rollers not made by the Link-Belt Company).

Link-Belt roller chain data book No. 257 gives valuable information as to designs of drives, care and lubrication, prices of wheels, horse powers of chains, etc. Send for a copy.

CANADIAN LINK-BELT CO., LTD., TORONTO, WELLINGTON & PETER STS., MONTREAL, 10 GAUVIN LANE

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Carew Lumber Company, John
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Dadson, A. T.
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Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Larkin Company, C. A.
Mason & Company, Geo.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Company
New Ontario Colonization Company
Otis Staples Lumber Company
Power Lumber Company
Shevlin-Clarke Company
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills, Limited
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Climax Manufacturing Company
Montreal Locomotive Works
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hamilton Company, William

LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

LOGGING ENGINES

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Green Company, G. Walter
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette & Company, P.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Payette & Company, P.
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Big Bear Lumber Co.
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Cameron Lumber Company
Canadian General Lumber Company
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
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Chesbro, R. G.
Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company
Cox, Long & Company
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Dudley, Arthur N.
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Edwards & Co., W. C.
Excelsior Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Bros, Limited
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Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
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We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

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We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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A 72 inch 15 ply Belt, 100 feet long is unusual. Nevertheless such belts are required occasionally and as a rule the requisition specifies **"Condor"**, the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt. Let our representative tell you **Why.**

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Condor Belt is used on Main Drives in Saw and Planing mills. It is also used on Edger Drives, Circular Saw and Band Saw Drives, and all other Saw and Planing Mill Drives.

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The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

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Mason, Gordon & Co.
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Hamilton Company, William
McLaren, D. K. Ltd.
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Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
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Shurly-Dietrich Company
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SAW GRINDERS

Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY

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Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Eagle Lumber Company
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Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
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Heaps & Sons
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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Snowball & Co., J. B.
Stalker, Douglas A.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Company
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Vanderhoof Lumber Company

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Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
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McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
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P. Q. Lumber Co.
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Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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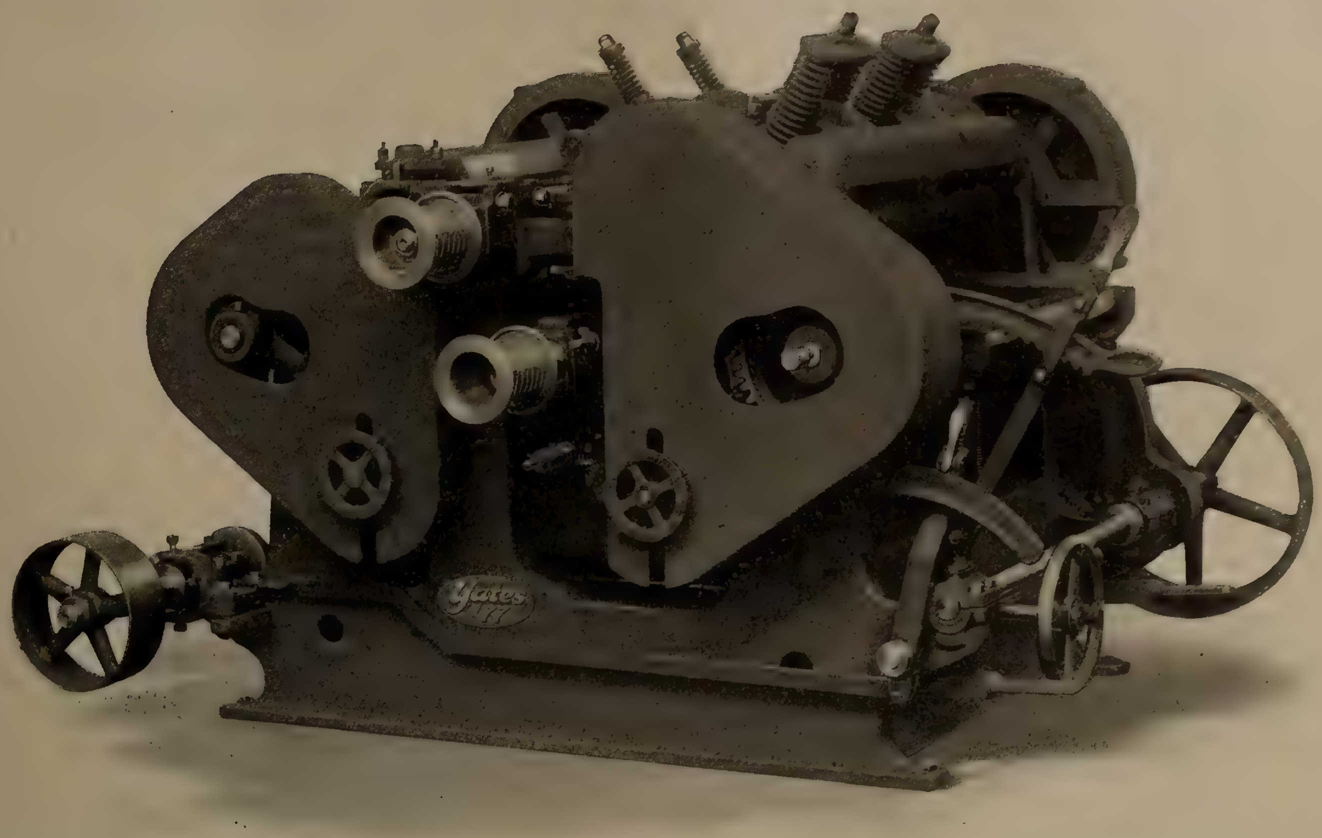
Beveridge Supply Company
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Company
Power Lumber Co.

WOOD PULP

Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Power Lumber Co.



A Sturdy Efficient Surfacer

that will handle your big timbers as well as the thinner stuff and turn out the finest kind of work. It is built 30 inches wide, takes stock thick as 12″, thin as ⅛″, short as 28″. Five rates of feed 34 to 100 feet per minute.

FEED ROLLS: Divided or sectional. Heavy tension springs are placed so as to give ample yield on crooked or warped stock. Lower feed roll and bar adjusted together or independently.

BED: Moves up and down by either power hoist with bevel frictions or handwheel. Power hoist works easily and accurately.

HEADS: Either Square or Round heads. Lower head and yoke pull out for convenience in grinding or changing knives.

CHIPBREAKER: Divided or sectional to correspond with feed rolls. Coil tension springs give ample yield for running the roughest kind of stock.

JOURNAL BEARINGS: The journal boxes for the cutterheads are constructed so that wear may be compensated for, easily and quickly. A large oil reservoir insures perfect lubrication.

If you want circular or further data on this machine, don't hesitate to ask for it, we'll gladly supply you, and without the slightest obligation on your part.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
Hamilton - Ontario

Eastern Sales Office
263 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

WORLDS LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY

Millmen, standardize and improve your output with "Long" machines

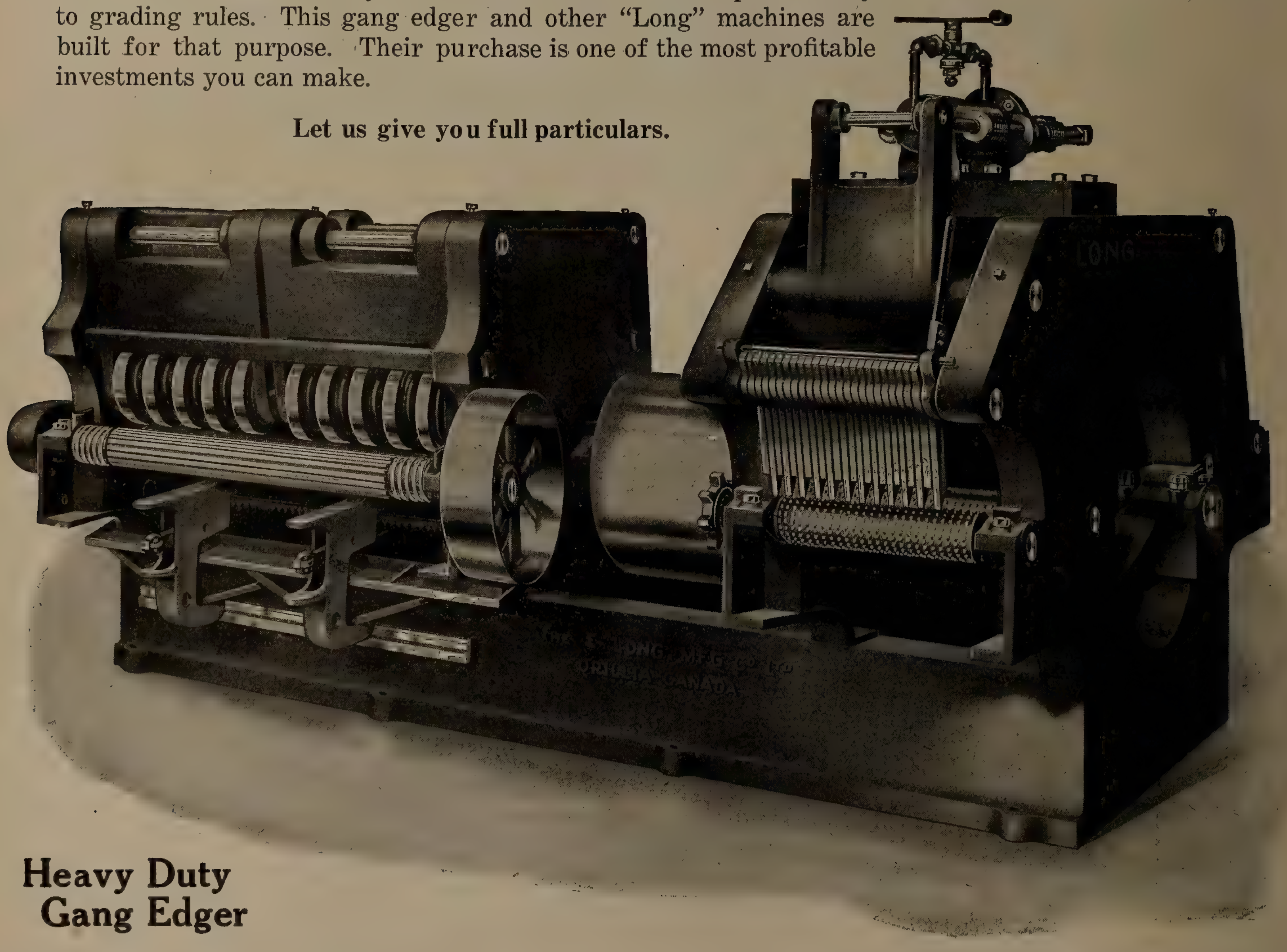
A WRITER in a lumber journal recently remarks, "Poorly manufactured stock is not only unprofitable to the producer, it is troublesome to the distributor, unsatisfactory to the consumer and is demoralizing to the trade generally."

And then he gives the solution of the problem. He says in part: "With the best available machinery a nearer approach can be made to a standarized product and with that achieved the one big obstacle to profitable dstribution has been removed."

Millmen, the demand today is for lumber that measures up accurately to grading rules. This gang edger and other "Long" machines are built for that purpose. Their purchase is one of the most profitable investments you can make.

Let us give you full particulars.

The saw-shifting device on this machine is the most accurate on the market. All working joints on levers and quadrant are accurately machined making a very easy and positive shift.



**Heavy Duty
Gang Edger**

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

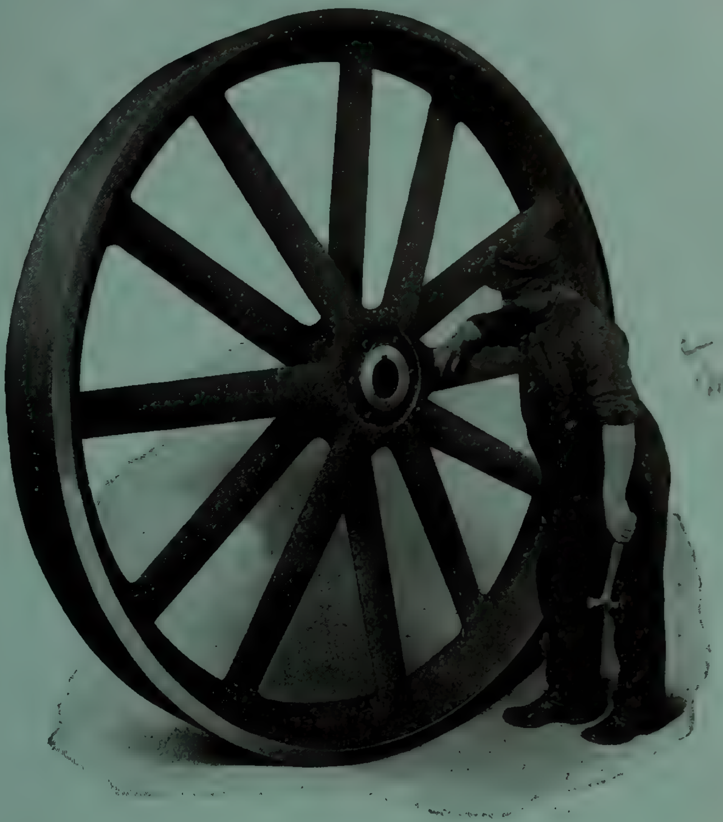
Orillia **Canada**

**A. R. Williams Machinery Co.
of Canada Ltd. Vancouver
Gormans, Limited Calgary and Edmonton**

**A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal**

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 5 Lower Wheel



Made entirely of iron, this wheel is very heavy, and is so cast that all strain due to shrinkage is effectually prevented. In pouring we use a core to split the hub at right angles to the mandrel. The arms are attached diagonally to the rim in such a way that they connect each side of the rim to the opposite half of the hub. The attached cut explains this construction. As the wheel cools the sections of the hub can draw together without inducing any strain in the arms. When cold the core space between the hub sections is filled with a wrought iron ring bolted into place as shown in the cut. Over 300 of these wheels are used at present and no failures have as yet been recorded.

The rim of the wheel is made extra heavy, and on its inner side is steeply bevelled, so that it will quickly shed any sawdust that falls upon it. The hub is bored a ground fit with the tapered mandrel and is firmly held in place by a feather key let into the latter. It is further fastened in position by a large nut. This method of fastening the wheel ensures perfect centering and an absolutely tight fit, which is almost impossible to obtain with a straight mandrel or with a driven key.

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.

MADE IN CANADA

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

FIRE WALLS
ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

Would you use bricks, half bricks and fire clay for repairs when one solid brick would do the work? **PLIBRICO** comes in plastic form and when baked out is a brick of the required size without joints. Skilled labor not necessary in installing.

Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of **"BOICO"** feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO
SUPPLY, LIMITED

Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons Simcoe, Ont.

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all kinds PENETANG, ONT.

Vol. 42 Toronto, December 1, 1922 No. 23

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

NEW AND USED
MACHINERY
H. W. PETRIE, LTD.
TORONTO

IT'S SERVICE THAT COUNTS
For complete Service and absolute Security—At a Saving in cost call on

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE for LUMBERMEN
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Risks
BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head

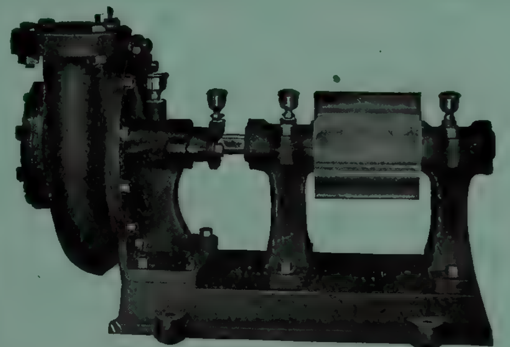
The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.
The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

"Hercules" Inswell Loading Chain

"INSWELL" WELD For Strength Insurance
McKinnon-Columbus Chain Limited
St. Catharines, Canada



Economise
by the use of
Smart-Turner
Pumps

They give long service and require the minimum of repairs.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized Rowing and Power Pointers.
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.
Boats and Engines of all kinds PENETANG, ONT.

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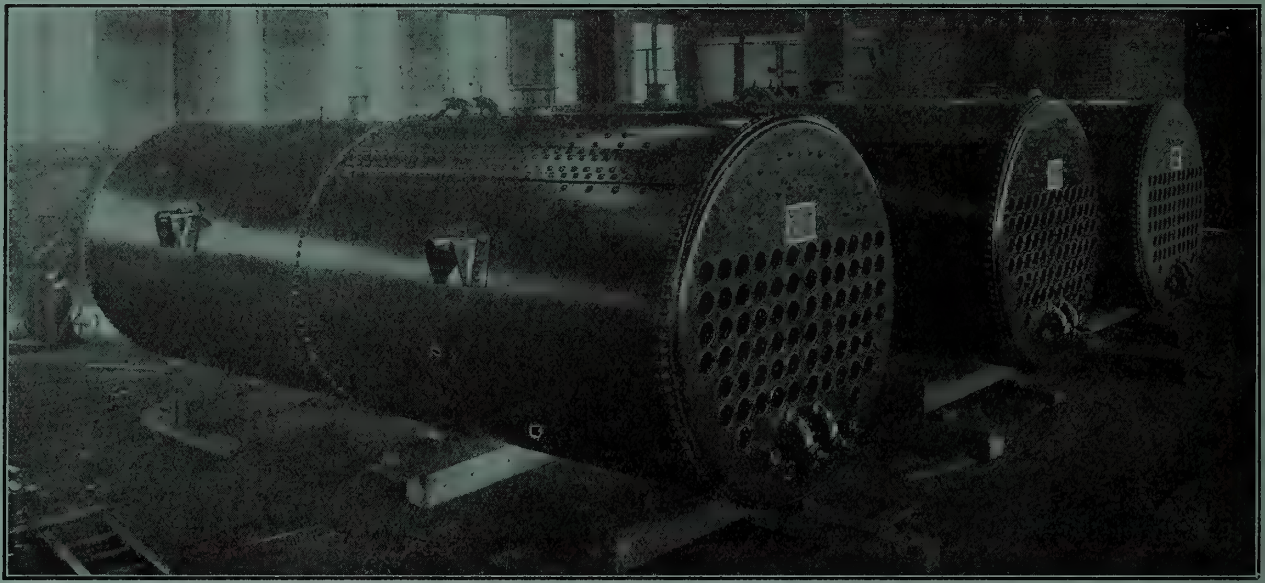
BOILERS

Built Under Government Inspection Regulations



We are unusually well equipped to handle all types of Boiler work or Steel Plate and Structural work, and build strictly under government inspection regulations. One of our experts will gladly consult with you on any work you have in mind and guarantee your complete satisfaction. Boiler Breechings, Smoke Stacks, Heaters etc., are our Specialty.

The three boilers shown above are 72″ x 18′0″ H.R.T., recenty built for a Peterborough firm.

We also build Refuse Burners, any diameter, any height

Let Us Quote on Your Requirements

We Manufacture a Complete Line of Log Handling, Pulpmill, Sawmill, Shinglemill Machinery and Equipment

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

Agents : J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B. C.

Fesserton Lumber Finds a Ready Sale

The consistent success of Fesserton dealers is due, we like to think, in considerable measure to the high grade lumber and service we maintain. These qualities are indispensable to repeat orders and on these orders is permanent business built. Fesserton lumber always finds a ready sale, one order being usually sufficient to make a steady customer.

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS

The Fesserton Timber Company, Ltd.

15 Toronto St. **MAIN 795-6** **TORONTO**
Western Office, Winch Building - Vancouver, B.C.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Vessel and Cargo of 300,500,000 feet, unloaded in six days

Eastern Canadian Mill Address
P. O. Box 27
Lauzon, Que.
(opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
512-513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

The Right Lumber
with the
Right Service

WHITE PINE

That fine patch of white pine in the La Cloche Hills is still yielding the kind of lumber that has given satisfaction to our customers all over the country, and which is known as "Real Good Pine". Coupled with the assurance that you are getting the right lumber is our reputation of taking care of our customers' requirements intelligently and making delivery promptly.

Have you tried us?

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	2,000	......	1,417	2,800
1 in.	148,300	8,000	56,400	70,700
1¼ in.	62,500	5,000	82,500	4,000
1½ in.	59,000	11,500	95,000	11,500
2 in.	76,800	600	98,000	58,000
2½ in.	40,500	......	33,000	37,500
3 in.	57,500	......	42,500	44,500
4 in.	38,900	......	6,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	39,500	8,200	115,900	208,000
1¼ in.	12,500	200	42,600	21,500
1½ in.	15,200	......	52,700	97,300
2 in.	14,000	......	33,200	68,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,500	......	2,000	......
1 in.	34,000	500	102,000	15,000
1¼ in.	12,800	100	17,000	33,200
1½ in.	4,500	1,600	49,000	2,300
2 in.	14,200	......	22,300	12,200
2½ in.	3,000	......	400	......
3 in.	1,300	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

CYPRESS

	1 x 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	500	1,100	1,500	200
1 in.	39,200	76,000	74,800	3,700
1¼ in.	80,100	29,300	5,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	41,500	12,400	1,500
2 in.	82,008	37,000	5,800	400
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	29,700	18,800	21,000	800
4 in.	2,200	......	3,000	200

TENESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—32,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 ni.	38,300	15,900	......	......
1¼ in.	18,000	7,325	1,800	600
1½ in.	30,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	4,000	200	11,500	4,000

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 x 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	18,000	16,000	......
5/4	......	18,400	22,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	......	12,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 x 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	1,800	......
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	......	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	......	200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	5,400	11,000	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	......	......	18,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,100	6,000	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	4,600	16,900	9,000	2,600
2 in.	5,200	8,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	3,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	......	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	2,000	3,900
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	130,000	255,000	31,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	21,600	2,000
1 in.	66,200	24,000	9,400	50,000
1¼ in.	22,700	15,600	400	1,100
1½ in.	36,900	19,200	700	......
2 in.	55,500	157,000	47,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	8,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	......	7,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	125,000	271,000	86,000	38,000
1 in.	66,300	36,000	18,200	105,000
1¼ in.	6,700	1,000	......	......
1½ in.	36,300	36,000	......	......
2 in.	25,000	69,000	7,000	6,500
2½ in.	118,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	18,800	42,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......
4 in.	27,000	20,500	......	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
⅝ in.	2,800	......	700	800
¾ in.	3,900	......	5,600	3,000
1 in.	41,300	300	4,400	200
1¼ in.	11,000	300	5,000	500
1½ in.	10,000	......	2,500	......
2 in.	8,000	......	24,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	......	400	......
3 in.	......	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	......	5,700	500
1 in.	6,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	900	......
1½ in.	......	......	......	......
2 in.	......	......	7,400	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Sap
¾ in.	......	9,100	......	2,500
⅝ in.	1,500	17,000	......	3,200
1 in.	300	47,000	4,800	10,200
1¼ in.	3,300	33,300	......	2,600
1½ in.	6,300	14,100	......	19,400
2 in.	......	7,700	......	16,300
2½ in.	......	5,800	......	9,150
3 in.	......	......	......	19,000
4 in.	......	3,200	......	7,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	12,000	26,300	1,800	......
1 in.	19,000	75,900	8,800	11,000
1¼ in.	13,000	30,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	2,700	12,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	15,422	14,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	3,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	5,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	1,900	6,300	200	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	8,500	7,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	......	3,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	100	......	300	......
2 in.	1,900	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. **Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.** **Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY**

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building - Toronto

Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY EC&S **BIRCH**

We are headquarters for Canadian Birch of such beauty and saleability that our brand has become famous throughout this country and the United States. Large stock for prompt shipment.

We are open to contract for large blocks of **Hard Maple** and **Basswood** which are to be sawn to our order during the **winter months** to produce as much **white stock** as possible

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE

LATH and LUMBER

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE

Shevlin - Clarke SHEVLIN LOG MARK REGISTERED **Company Limited**

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

White Pine
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Spruce
Lumber
and Lath

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

Don't Gamble on Quality

When values are at higher levels it's foolish to take a chance with a slightly cheaper but inferior article.
Your customer will be more exacting—he wants full value for his money.

Our Red and White Pine and Spruce offer good investments for both you and your customer.

Let us prove it

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KEEWATIN - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills, Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

F. W. Brennen & Sons
474 Main St. East Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG. TORONTO Telephone Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

We are
Exclusive handlers of the Celebrated
"VELVET BRAND"
SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE

— *The softest that grows* —

Steam Dried or Smoke Dried

Inquiries invited
Prompt Shipments

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles

SERVICE TG QUALITY

TERRY AND GORDON
LIMITED

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCH:
MONTREAL, QUE.

BRANCH:
VANCOUVER, B.C.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:
SPENCER LOCK & CO., LONDON, ENG.

REPRESENTING IN ONTARIO
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS TIMBER & TRADING CO.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Phone Adel. 7718 302 Brass Bldg.

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Mr. C. J. Brooks has become jointly associated with J. L. Nevison in connection with the marketing of the products of several leading western mills previously represented in the east by the latter.

Mr. Brooks will be glad to hear from his friends in the trade.

J. L. Nevison & C. J. Brooks, Toronto, Ont.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mar

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000	4/4 8/4	Hemlock Merchantable grade	
5 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.	
4 cars	4/4 8/4 12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr	
3 cars	4/4	Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.	
1 car Each	4/4 6/4	Beech	No. 2 Com & Btr.
2 cars	8/4 12/4	Elm	No. 1 Com & Btr.
3 cars	4/4	Elm	No. 2 Com & Btr.
1 car	4/4	Butternut Log Run	
3 cars	4/4	Hardwood Crating.	

Special Prices. Order Now.

WIRE PHONE OR WRITE

For your supply of

WANEY BIRCH TIMBER
ROUND BIRCH VENEER LOGS
HARDWOOD and SOFTWOOD SAWN LUMBER

THE WILLIAM J. MURPHY LUMBER CO.
55 St. Francois-Xavier St.,
MONTREAL

P.O. Box 2043 Phone Main 8268

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Spruce Jack Pine

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE

We will be pleased to quote prices.

Thirty two years in the wholesale trade

Milling in Transit
A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work *Prompt Service*

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
ORILLIA, ONT.

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies

50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Atimely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is $3.00.

Send to

Contract Record
and Engineering Review
347
Adelaide Street West,
Toronto. Ont.

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Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

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705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

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All kinds of new and used Belting Shipped subject to approval, at Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

HICKORY AXE HANDLES
Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada
High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats
Handles. and Hardwood Lumber,"

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.
Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool,
England

Quick Action

You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

CANADA LUMBERMAN and WOODWORKER
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

Mighty busy even tho' Golf Season is about over.

Seems like "Old Times" the way they're calling for the "Good Stuff," and we're answering the "Call."

Canadian General Lumber Co.

Limited

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TORONTO OFFICE:— 712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building
Montreal Office:—514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.
Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

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We have at all times inch and two inch B.C. Stock in transit. Particulars on on application. We are in the market for medium size blocks of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and two inch, Merchantable grade, and No. 1 White Pine mill culls from 6 to 12'. In writing quote your lowest prices.

THE FOLEY LUMBER COMPANY,
18 Toronto Street,
Main 2746 Toronto. Hill. 6939

Manufacturers of

WIRE For TYING, BUNDLING and many other purposes
NAILS

LAIDLAW BALE TIE CO., Ltd
HAMILTON, ONT.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT

FOREST ENGINEERS

Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys

15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

W. Y. LLOYD

350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dealers in Eastern and Western
Canadian Softwoods

Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock
Lath and Shingles.

Soliciting enquiries.

Money Saved, Money Earned

By applying correct cutting methods

Our ESTIMATES help you

James W. Sewall

Forest Engineer

Old Town, Maine.
Davidson Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Largest Cruising House in America.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y

P. L. CANFIELD

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

B.C. Western White Pine

above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

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We Specialize in

British Columbia Lumber and Timber and Red Cedar Shingles

Let us quote you. Our prices are right

We also handle the well known

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

FOR SALE

Pine Lumber and Box Shooks

150 M 1x4 & up 6 ft. & up
Mill run pine
150 M 2x4 & up 6 ft. & up
Mill run pine

Cutting of 1920-21

We can mill this if required by the Purchaser.

Our Box Shook Plant is now running and we solicit inquiries.

J. B. Snowball Co.
LIMITED
Chatham New Brunswick

W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

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DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

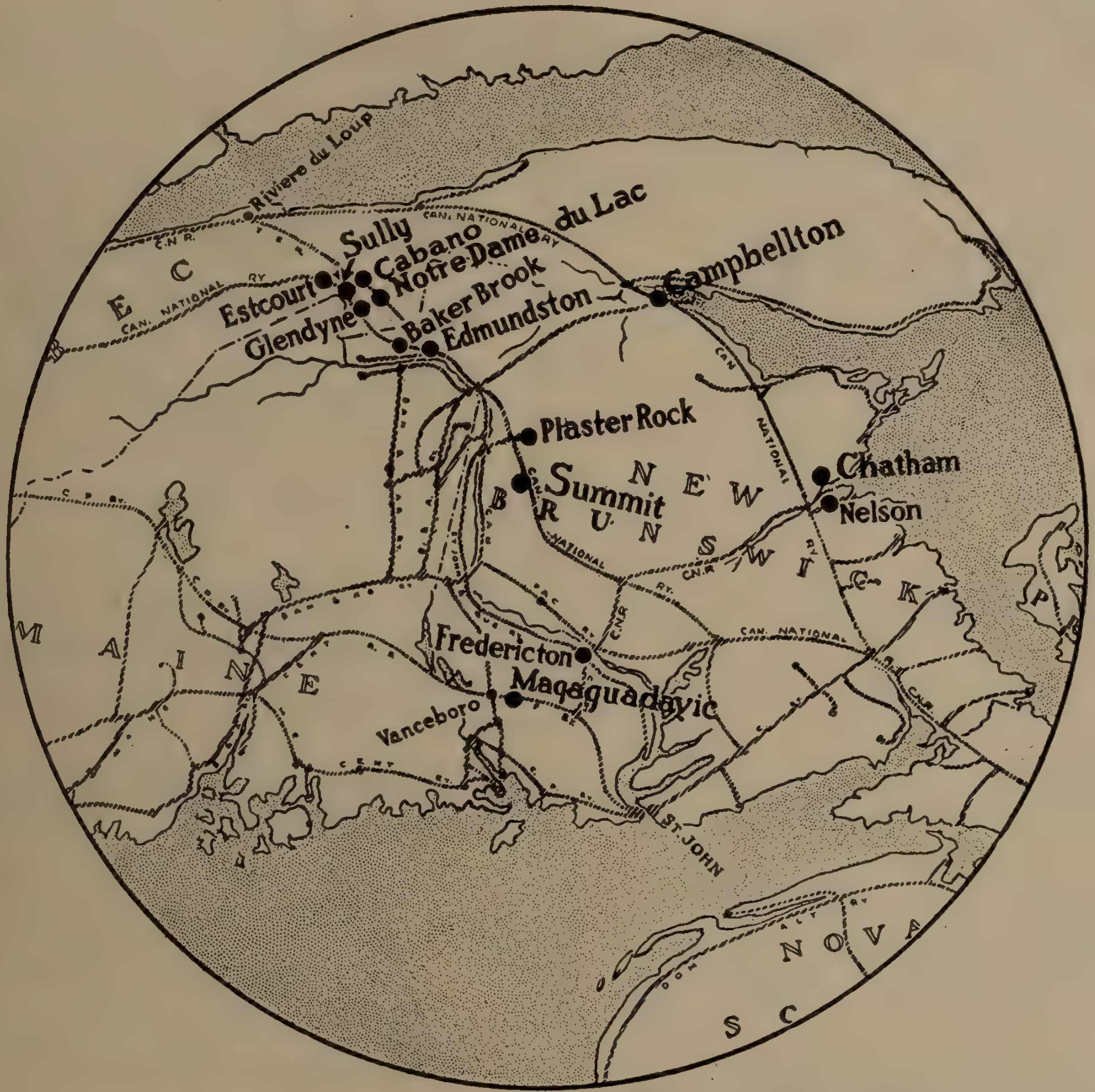
Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

Dry Hardwood for Immediate Shipment

PEDWELL
Since 1883
Service to Hardwood Users

5 Cars 8/4" Soft Elm No. 1 & B.
2 " 6/4" Soft Elm, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
5 " 4/4" Soft Elm, No. 1 & B, 20% No. 2.
5 " 4/4" Soft Elm, No. 3 Common.
4 " 4/4" Basswood, No. 1 & B.
1 " 4/4" Basswood, No. 2 & 3 C. 15% No. 3.
1 " 8/4" Basswood, No. 1 & B, 15% No. 2.
5 " 6/4" Beech, No. 1 & B, 20% No. 2.
1 " 6/4" Beech, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.

3 Cars 5/4" S. Maple, Mill Run.
3 " 16/4" H. Maple No. 1 & B.
5 " 12/4" H. Maple, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
1 " 6/4" H. Maple, No. 2 & 3 Common.
15 " 4/4" H. Maple, No. 3 Common.
5 " 4/4" Birch, No. 1 & B.
5 M. Ft. 6/4" Hickory, Mill Run.
5 M. Ft. 4/4" Butternut No. 1 & B.
1 Car 5 x 5 Box Hearts.

The
PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
Ft. Spadina Ave., TORONTO

SPRUCE

Ottawa Valley Manufacture

MERCHANTABLE (DRY STOCK)

25,000 Ft.	5/4 x 4 & up	- 6/11'.
125,000 Ft.	5/4 x 4/7	- 10/16'.
55,000 Ft.	5/4 x 6	- 6/9'.
300,000 Ft.	5/4 x 6	- 10/16'.
240,000 Ft.	5/4 x 7	- "
54,000 Ft.	5/4 x 7 & up	- "
225,000 Ft.	5/4 x 8	- "
5,000 Ft.	5/4 x 9	- "
1,200 Ft.	5/4 x 12	- "
45,000 Ft.	3 x 4/5	- 10/16'.
150,000 Ft.	3 x 7	- "
175,000 Ft.	3 x 8	- "

Note—10/16' Lengths will contain approximately 75%—14/16' 50% or better 16'.

Please send us your inquiries

White Pine — Red Pine — Hemlock

The Rideau Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Canada Life Building, Ottawa, Canada

Better Business Awaits the Buyer of McDonagh Lumber

Birch, Elm, Maple, Basswood, Brown Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Maple, Chestnut, Butternut, Poplar

The price and quality of this lumber are such that the dealer will be able to sell against all competition.

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Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

ROCH JULIEN
MORIN BUILDING 111 MOUNTAIN HILL
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I can supply anything and everything in British Columbia Lumber or Shingles, giving the quickest possible dispatch, unquestionable grades and manufacturer's prices. You will be satisfied in every way. A trial order will convince.

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DRESSED SPRUCE

OUR SPECIALTY

SPRUCE **LATH** JACK PINE

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Sized Hemlock

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Largest Producers of Railroad Ties *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

In Transit Now

1 Car 1 x 4″ & 1 x 6″ B.B. Yellow Pine S/L Steam K.D.
1 " 1 x 6″ & 1 x 8″ B.B. Yellow Pine S/L Steam K.D.
3 " 1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12″ Yellow Pine S/L Steam K.D.
1 " 6/4″ California Redwood No. 1 Shop Lumber.
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THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

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TRANSIT

FLOORING, CASING, BASE,
CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS,
BOARDS, SHIPLAP,
DIMENSION,
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TIMBERS.

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Everything in Lumber

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

BUY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Red Cedar Shingles

The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.
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Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eurekas
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
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Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market for B. C. Red Cedar Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C
Manufacturers of
High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles

QUALITY **SERVICE**

Get exactly what you want when you want it from our complete stock. We can make quick delivery on any kind, thickness or grade of hardwood.

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LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

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Here's What You Want!!!!

2 x 4—9/10/16 5th & Btr., Spruce and Jack Pine.
2 x 5 & up—9/10/16—5th & Btr., Spruce and Jack Pine.
2 x 4—9/10/16—Sound Wormy Spruce and Jack Pine.
2 x 5 & up—9/10/16—Sound Wormy Spruce & Jack Pine.
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Mill Run White Pine in 2″ and 1″.
Mill Run Red Pine in 8 x 8, 3 x 8 & 2″ & 1″.
Jack Pine Mills sawing early in December—Can cut to order.

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Lumber, Logs, Telephone, Telegraph Poles
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READY FOR SHIPMENT

300,000′		2-inch Hem. Long Run.
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2	Cars	2-inch White Pine M. Cull.
5	"	2-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
2	"	1-inch Wormy Jack Pine.
1	"	4/4 & 8/4 Black Ash.
1	"	8/4 Hard Maple.
2	"	4/4 Basswood.
3	"	4/4 Crating Birch and Maple.

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PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

SACRIFICE SALE

Wheelock Engine, Latest Type, Valve Motion

In good operating condition
Engine 18" x 42"
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No Reasonable Offer Refused

We must have this space for other purposes

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Sells against all competition

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HARDWOODS

The superior quality of our lumber is so evident that it sells on sight. And the price is as attractive as the quality.

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Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
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4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
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Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

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"Lumber—Its Manufacture and Distribution," by Ralph Clement Bryant. Just published by John Wiley & Sons, 539 pages, 156 figures, Price $4.50.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1921 edition, price 75c.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanations of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.50.

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Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE and HARDWOOD

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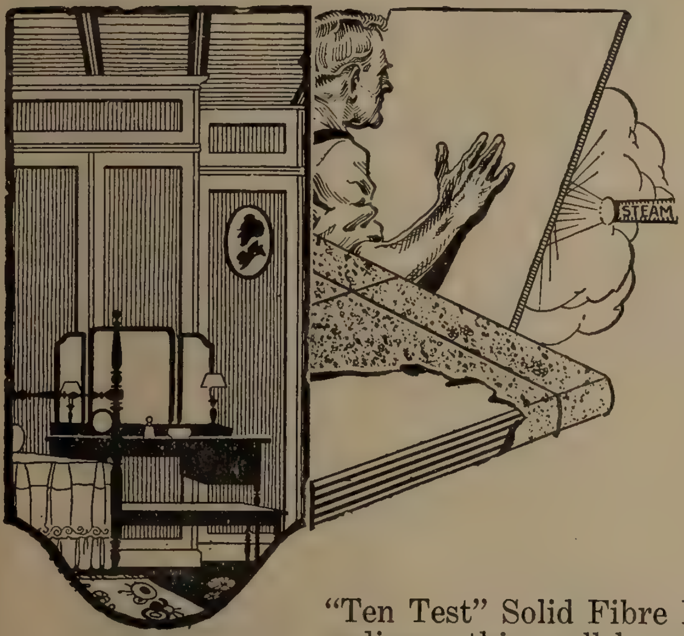

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We would like to send you a booklet we have prepared: "What, Why and How to Build with "Ten Test." A card will bring it. Address Department 2.

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of always keeping a stock of these New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles in your yard. Their quick turnover and generous profit make them a very desirable product for you to handle.

Quick delivery by rail or water. Get our quotations also on Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, Etc.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. Campbellton, N.B.

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RELIABLE QUALITY
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SERVICE

Service Lumber

There is considerable lumber sold every day on the strength of quality alone, and much business is closed with price the deciding factor.

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APEX sales are made on quality and price—PLUS SERVICE. And the extent to which we give good service and good lumber is measured by the fact that the big majority of our first customers are with us today. Repeat orders is the only true gauge of satisfactory sales.

TRY APEX the next time you want BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor Ontario

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Sawn Lumber of the Better Kind

Manufactured in Modern Mills by Men Who Know How

BUY FROM THE MILL AND SAVE

You get satisfaction, prompt and careful service when you buy our

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, LATH SHINGLES AND RAILWAY TIES

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

WHITE PINE

All

Grades and Sizes

30

Million Feet

In Stock

For Immediate Shipment

Stocks at

Pakesley

and

Victoria Harbour

Write for Quotations

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MILLS AND TIMBER CO.

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

100 M' 2", 3" and 4", Clear B.C. Spruce.
200 M' Mahogany all thicknesses and grades.

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MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM, BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

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BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine
In all dimensions
1920-1921-1922 cut Ontario and Quebec stock
TIES AND PILINGS
Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH
All for immediate shipment.

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LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
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HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

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GILLIES BROS., LTD.
BRAESIDE ONTARIO
WHITE PINE
RED PINE
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Dry Stock
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Prompt Shipment

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Red Cedar Poles
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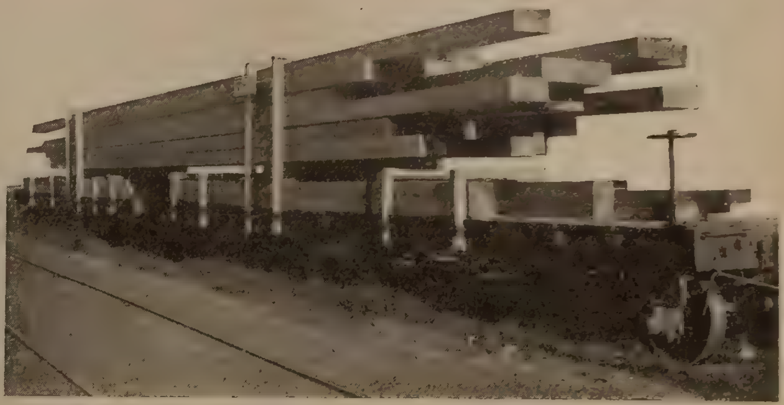
Operating Camps on the Pacific Great Eastern Ry. in the heart of the Finest Pole and Pile Timber on the Pacific Coast

Good Shipments, Right Prices. *Wire or Write.*



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Special Industrial Items

Rough—any size up to 110′ long,
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Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

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Manufacturers of

Fir Cedar Spruce Lath
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These products are ready for immediate shipment in straight or assorted cars. Stock is extra dry and properly manufactured.

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Satisfaction

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Give us the opportunity of showing you what Grier's Service means.

We carry a stock of all local woods and Pacific Coast lumber at our Montreal Storage Yards.

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Established 1871

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
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Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

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LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

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Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

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Bank of Toronto Building **HAMILTON, Canada**

We are in the market for and would like to get prices on stocks of—

Jack Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Wire or Write us.

"Yes, I have it.

No. 1 Hemlock—Longford Stock.

M. R. Hemlock—No. 1 Spruce at Kearney, Ontario.
Also, nice assorted stock of Pine.

MILLMEN:—

We are always in the market to buy cuts of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine."

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, **TORONTO, ONT.**
TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

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Fully Guaranteed

We carry a large line of Lumberman's Supplies and Camp Requirements.

Write us for information.

H. S. Howland Sons & Co., Limited
Wholesale Hardware
TORONTO

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

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Planing and Dressing Mill

Sash and Door Factory

Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

FOR CUTTING LOGS IN THE MILL POND
OR CUTTING LOGS ON THE LOG DECK
OR FELLING TREES IN THE FORESTS

— USE OUR —

PATENTED CHAIN SAWS

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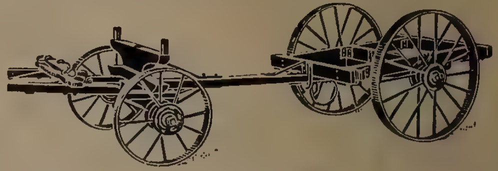
Logging Machinery Department
Head Office: 212 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Here it is!



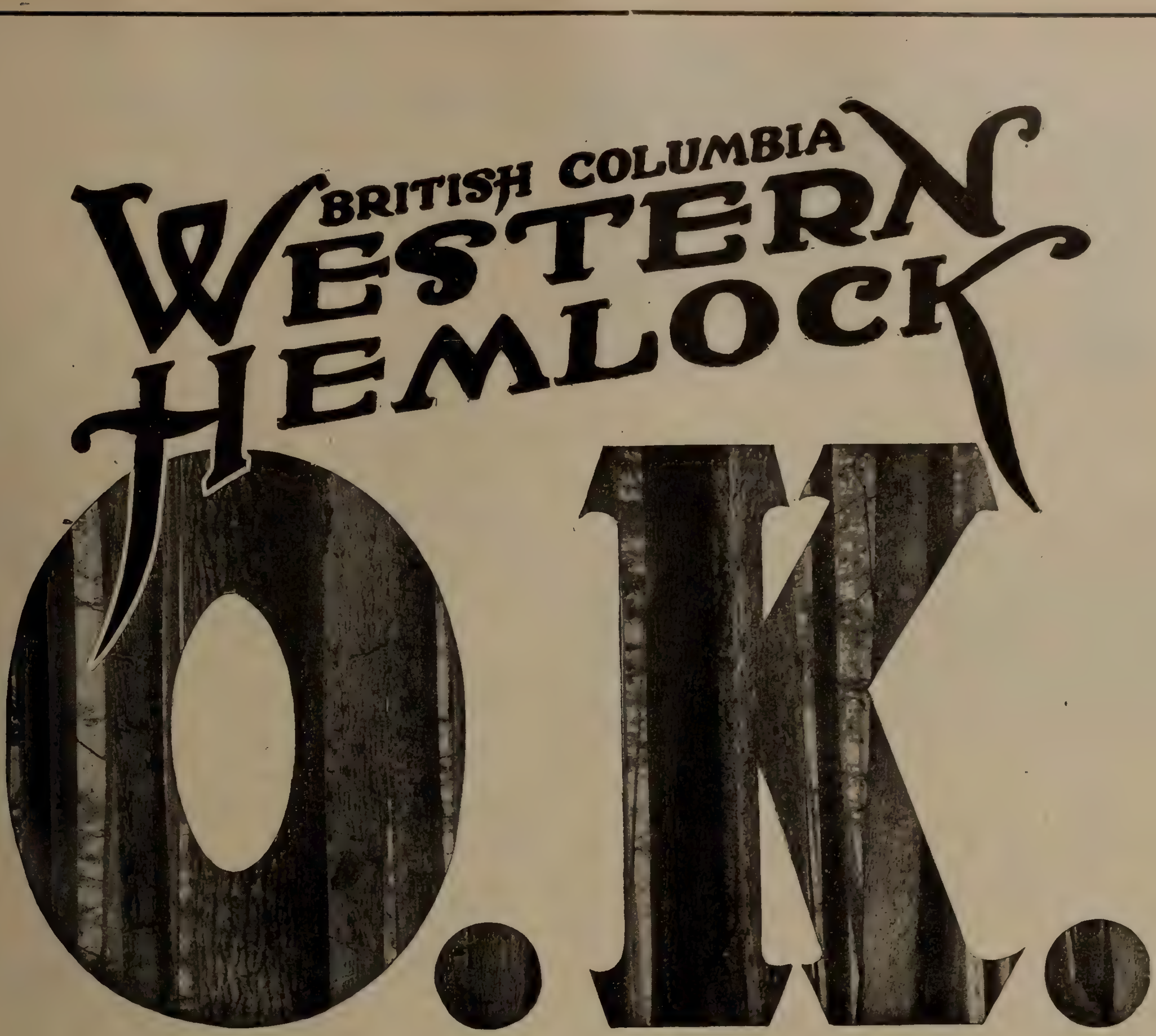
The Handiest Lumber Truck Ever Made

Just what you need for the lumber yard—a TUDHOPE-ANDERSON DETACHABLE LUMBER TRUCK.

Note these features: The wide-tired steel wheels cannot come off whether going forward or back. Axles (1¾″) are high quality square steel. Tires are 4½″ wide. If wheel spokes become bent or broken they can be replaced—an exclusive feature of Tudhope-Anderson trucks. Wood parts are best oak, air seasoned and kiln dried, well ironed and strongly braced.

Get our prices.

Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd., **Orillia, Ont.**



Ask the Man Who Has Used It

The proof of the value of wood is in the service obtained therefrom.

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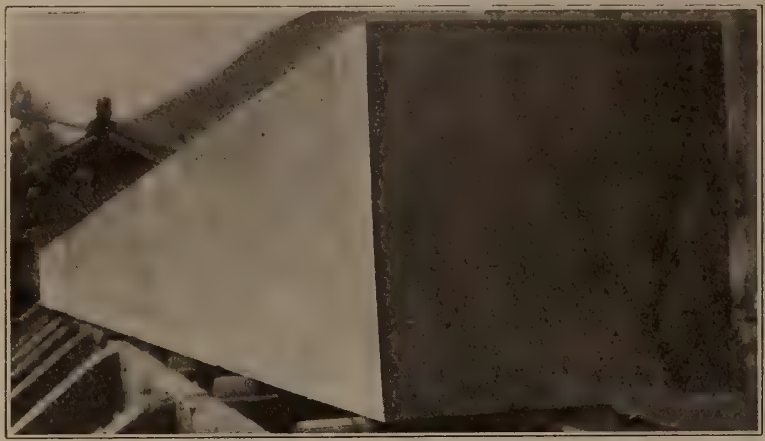

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110,000	1 x 6	“ “ “ “ “
30,000	1 x 7	“ “ “ “ “
60,000	1 x 8	“ “ “ “ “
15,000	1 x 9	“ “ “ “ “
35,000	1 x 10	“ “ “ “ “
2,000	1 x 11/13/up	“ “ “ “ “
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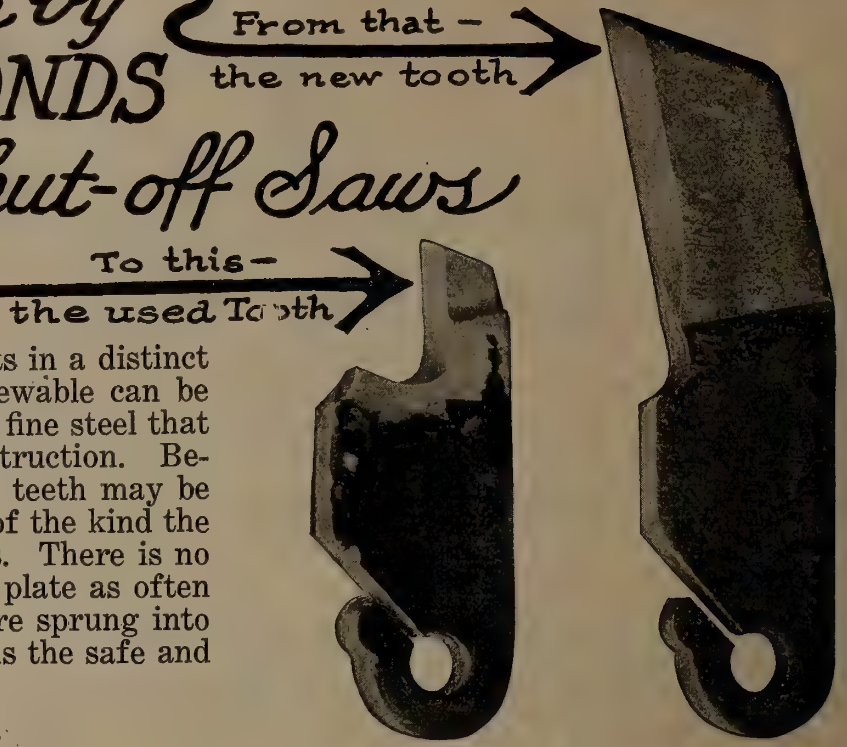

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Vol. 42 Toronto, December 1, 1922 No. 23

Forest Air Patrols Are Commercial Success

Officials of Provincial and Federal Departments Make Extensive Use of Machines in British Columbia —Last Summer's Flying Reviewed

By Aubrey F. Roberts, Vancouver

Officials of both provincial and federal departments of forestry have made extensive use of the seaplanes at the Vancouver station of the Canada Air Board—now the Canadian Air Force—during the past two summers, according to an interesting report prepared from the station records. The seaplane station at Jericho Beach, Vancouver, was established two years ago last month and figures covering the work of the entire period have just been announced. During that time the British Columbia pilots made more than 1,100 flights for a total mileage of 49,400. The number of flying hours reached a high total of 830 and the number of passengers carried was 1,896.

One of the most important in Canada, the Jericho Beach station has made a name for itself by the business-like manner in which flights have been carried on and for the valuable work which has been accomplished for many government departments. The machines have made regular flights for customs patrols, fisheries patrols, for geodetic survey, for the department of agriculture, for the water powers branch, for the department of militia and defense, for the department of works, for the department of marine and for many other subsidiary organizations.

The department of forestry of the provincial government leads all others in the use of the station seaplanes, having flown 231 hours and 24 minutes in two seasons for a total of 14,114 miles. The machines carried 423 passengers in the pursuance of these duties. Flights were for many purposes other than regular reconnaissance patrols. These included inspection by district supervisors, conveyance of men and equipment, sketch mapping of timber and burned areas, photography patrols and reconnaissance for the opening of trails and the establishment of lookouts.

The federal department of forestry ranked second to the provincial in the use of the station seaplanes. The time flown for Dominion forestry men was 142 hours and 41 minutes. The planes covered 9,182 miles and carried 260 passengers in the two seasons for that department.

The outstanding incident in connection with the forestry work this summer was the checking of a fire at Buttle Lake, Vancouver Island, 90 miles from the Vancouver air station. This lake is situated in one of the most valuable stands of virgin timber in the province and can not be reached by ordinary methods of travel in less than three days.

An outbreak was reported late one Friday evening and on Saturday morning a large F3 seaplane left Vancouver for Campbell River, on the east coast of the Island, where a crew of seven fire fighters, with a portable gas pump and 2,000 feet of hose, as well as provisions and equipment, were picked up. The total weight was more than 5,000 pounds and this was transported to the scene of the fire, about two-thirds of the distance up the lake. A second trip was made to carry in more fire fighters.

Had the seaplanes not been available it would have been necessary to cut trail for nearly fourteen miles and then to construct rafts to carry the equipment up the lake. This would have required nearly two weeks for the difficulty of carrying in a large pump over a narrow trail can be easily imagined.

Getting to Fire in Quick Time

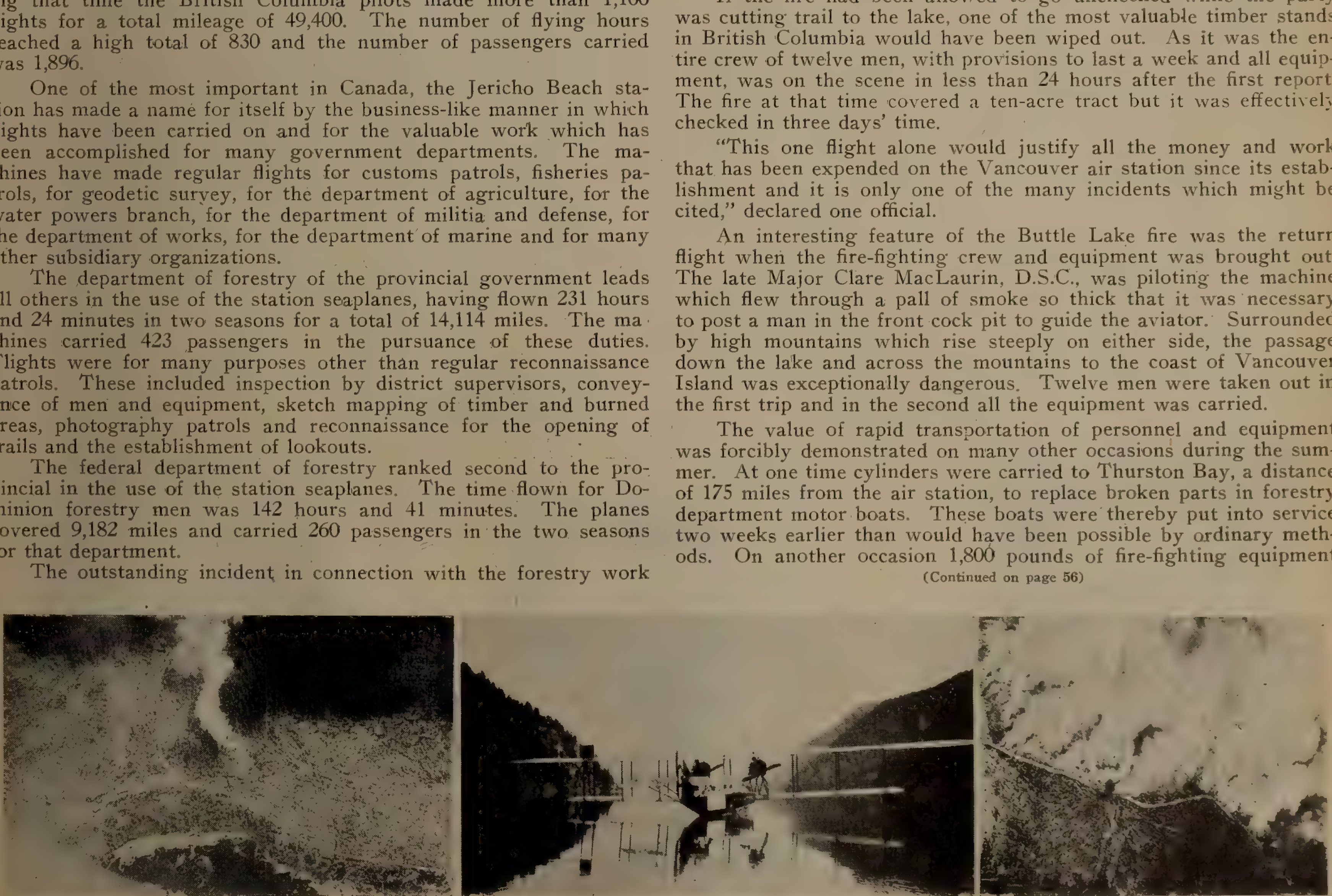
If the fire had been allowed to go unchecked while the party was cutting trail to the lake, one of the most valuable timber stands in British Columbia would have been wiped out. As it was the entire crew of twelve men, with provisions to last a week and all equipment, was on the scene in less than 24 hours after the first report. The fire at that time covered a ten-acre tract but it was effectively checked in three days' time.

"This one flight alone would justify all the money and work that has been expended on the Vancouver air station since its establishment and it is only one of the many incidents which might be cited," declared one official.

An interesting feature of the Buttle Lake fire was the return flight when the fire-fighting crew and equipment was brought out. The late Major Clare MacLaurin, D.S.C., was piloting the machine which flew through a pall of smoke so thick that it was necessary to post a man in the front cock pit to guide the aviator. Surrounded by high mountains which rise steeply on either side, the passage down the lake and across the mountains to the coast of Vancouver Island was exceptionally dangerous. Twelve men were taken out in the first trip and in the second all the equipment was carried.

The value of rapid transportation of personnel and equipment was forcibly demonstrated on many other occasions during the summer. At one time cylinders were carried to Thurston Bay, a distance of 175 miles from the air station, to replace broken parts in forestry department motor boats. These boats were thereby put into service two weeks earlier than would have been possible by ordinary methods. On another occasion 1,800 pounds of fire-fighting equipment

(Continued on page 56)



On the left is seen a fire at Horseshoe Lake. This was taken when the smoke was first discovered by the airmen. Note the logging railway and skidroads into the slashing. In the centre is a huge aeroplane landing on lake near scene of forest fire. On the right is another fire at Horseshoe Lake eighty miles from Vancouver. This shows how rapidly the flames spread into the slashing, the picture being taken only a few minutes after the first whisp of smoke was seen.

Ontario Lumbermen Present Strong Reasons for Retaining Doyle Rule

Deputation point out that they oppose no changes in methods or practice if they promise real improvement and increased efficiency.—Operators are, however, against alterations which tend only to confusion.—No favors are asked beyond justice and fair play.—Position of lumberman set forth, hazardous character of calling and difficulties to be surmounted.—Already faced with the broad question, "To what extent is our business possible?"

As announced in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," the operators and limit holders of Ontario recently presented to the Ontario Government many cogent reasons, based on years of practical insight and experience why the Doyle Rule should be retained as a unit of measurement in the lumber activities on the various public-owned lands of the province.

Seldom has a memorial been prepared with greater care and clearness and presented with more vigor and earnestness than that which characterized the proceedings of the influential deputation which lately waited upon Premier Drury, Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests. and other members of the Cabinet. Introconvertible facts were set forth and not hearsay opinions or vague theories. It was demonstrated that the attitude of the lumbermen was a broad-gauge one and their representations were urged in no partisan or selfish spirit. Everything was stated openly and sincerity and co-operation were evidenced in all the observations heard in making the ideas of the delegation known to the authorities in Queen's Park.

It was obvious from the outset that the members had nothing to hide but desired a frank, equitable consideration of their claims, which was promised by Premier Drury. A committee of leading exponents of the forest products industry has, at the suggestion of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and with the full consent and approval of Premier Drury, been named to act in a consulting capacity with the provincial administration in matters of reorganization as they arise.

The reply of the lumbermen to the report of Dr. Judson F. Clark was one that showed no narrow conception of the great pioneer pursuit of the province, but, manifested a deep desire to work hand-in-hand with the provincial authorities for the continued prosperity and development of Ontario, the maintenance of its wealth and protection of its natural resources, and in upholding the highest traditions of the industry.

The memorial which was presented on behalf of the delegation by A. C. Manbert, of Toronto, is herewith reproduced in its complete form and is well worth careful study.

For two years or more, the Administration of the Department of Lands and Forests and the methods and practices of the Lumbermen and Operators in Forest Products have been under review and investigation by a Royal Commission. Following this, a report was prepared by Dr. Judson F. Clark, in which specific recommendations were made, covering the conduct of the Department in relation to the Operators dealing with the Department. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, acting for the Ontario License Holders, has asked for an interview with you to discuss the various matters considered in the last named report. We ask this because the License Holders are not in accord with all of the recommendations of the said report, wherefore they conceive it desirable that their ideas should be made known to the Department in the interest of strict mutuality and equity.

Whatever is done by the Department is of paramount importance to the License Holders and we believe must be considered as it affects the life and perpetuity of the industry.

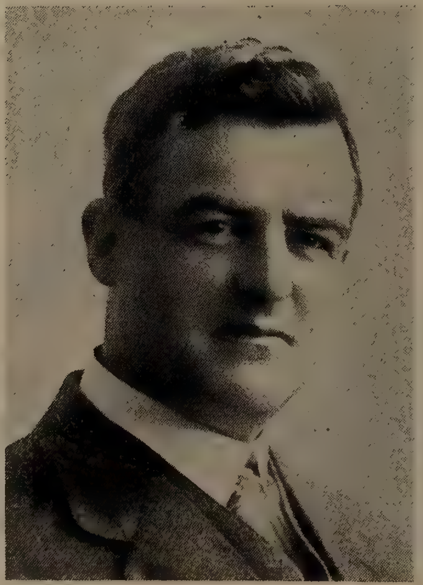
The business of producing lumber is in a precarious position. During the years of 1917 to 1920 it made good profits largely on paper and unliquidated but in the years following by the great deflation in values these profits have been largely lost and in many cases more than lost, involving heavy shrinkage in capital.

The average Operator today finds it extremely difficult, and in many cases impossible, to produce at a cost less than the selling price. He is seeking to solve the problem of stabilization and we believe that any proposals which tend to further disturb or confuse the operations and understandings should not be lightly entered into.

The Forest Products industry is one of the chief businesses of Ontario and is largely concerned in the well being of the Province. In addition to the large employment which it gives directly it is perhaps the largest single consumer of food products of the soil. It furnishes directly and indirectly vast tonnage to the Railways. When it languishes, it affects vitally the prosperity of the entire community. It is at all times and in the nature of things must be a business of great vicissitudes. It has never been a sinecure. It requires the closest possible application and industry and its history is one of heavy financial mortality.

Considering all this, we are forced to urge our views with great

J. J. McFadden, Spragge, Ont.



John Black, Ottawa, Ont.

Hon Geo. Gordon, North Bay, Ont.

Members of C.L.A. Committee appointed to confer with Premier of Ontario in proposed changes in Department of Lands and Forests

Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.

Z. Mageau, M.P.P., Sturgeon Falls

George B. Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont.

W. E. Bigwood, Byng Inlet, Ont.

Members of C.L.A. Committee appointed to confer with Premier of Ontario in proposed changes in Department of Lands and Forests

earnestness. They are not lightly held. They are not urged with partisan intent. They are in all respects sincere.

Coming now to Dr. Clark's report, and taking it up in detail, while at the same time, being as brief as possible.

Departmental Re-organization:—Management of Wood

We do not presume to be in a position to deal with this question in intimate detail, but we would urge as strongly as we can that whatever organization or re-organization may be required in order that the Department be enabled to properly perform its legitimate function and discharge its onerous responsibility, should be by and under the specific direction and control of the Honorable Minister of Lands and Forests, the responsible Head of the Department.

We quote from Dr. Clark's report as follows:

"The modern diversity of wood products, has long since antiquated the measurement of the main forest product wood by the Doyle Rule, the Scribner Rule, Clarks International Rule, or any other product Rule. The forest administration of the province sells **Wood,** and it should not in the measurement of that wood, concern its mind with what the purchaser may do with it after he has bought it and paid for it. The province should sell its customers just so much wood, so many cubic feet of wood, and let the buyer saw it into feet, board measure, with a good or bad saw, or a good or bad sawyer, getting of course from the same sized logs various quantities of feet board measure, or let him pulp it, or burn it for fuel. Why indeed should the forest administration be concerned if a customer should convert the wood, which is sold and paid for, into sugar and eat it, or distil it for moonshine and drink it."

With this statement we take complete issue. First, it is based on one of two assumptions, either or both of which we hold to be fallacious, and incapable of being subjected to reasonable scrutiny. The first assumption would be that the Department of Lands and Forests when selling forest products to any given purchaser is not concerned whether that purchaser received value for his money or not, a position that we hold strikes at the very foundation upon which any sound or moral business can be carried on. The second assumption would be, that a cubic foot of wood would have the same value no matter what part of the tree it was cut from, or the size of the log that went to make its volume, or what could be cut out of it. An assumption that we submit requires only to be stated to show that it has absolutely no foundation either in fact or practice.

The Only Unit is Board Feet

Dealing with this statement from Dr. Clark's report in detail, and confining ourselves for the moment to the question of scaling logs that are to be converted into sawn lumber. The unit of measurement recognized in the lumber business, on this Continent is the board measure unit. No man either buying or selling lumber as such would understand what you meant if you began to discuss with him the purchase or sale of any given quantity of sawn lumber on a cubic content basis, or in fact on any other basis than that of the board measure.

So that from a practical standpoint the manufacturing lumberman must take the board measure basis as his standard, both in estimating the forest volume and in the product that he produces. Coming then to the practical aspect of the case, and applying the board measure unit of standing timber, there have, it is true, been a variety of rules applied, but assuming that any given rule or unit of measurement is applied intelligently, it makes no difference to either the seller or the buyer what that unit is, so long as it is a unit easily understood and that properly comprehends what the product to which it is being applied actually is, and so long as it was the unit agreed on when the sale and purchase was affected.

Coming to the rule immediately under consideration, known as the Doyle Rule, which rule has been in force in the province of Ontario for almost half a century, and under which rule, all areas of standing timber now under license have been sold, and about which, if we may be pardoned for saying so, there has been so much misapprehension and perhaps unconscious misrepresentation, the point of attack against this rule would appear to have been that under it the accurate scale of the log in the round as related to the finished product—lumber—was not possible, because of the fact that in applying it to the round log, allowances necessarily have to be made for crooked, rotten and defective timber, slabs, etc., which resulted in a varying output in proportion to the total scale content of different groups of logs, and in addition that in modern practice the size of saw-logs, taken from the woods have gradually become smaller resulting in a wider disparity between the scale product of the round log and scale product produced from the log.

Province Has Been Protected

But, if we examine the result and apply to it the test of real value as between the seller and the purchaser which after all, is the only genuine test that can be applied, we are confident that in both of the cases cited, the seller being the Province has been amply protected, because of the fact that the price paid for the standing timber in every case, was based on the practical knowledge of the man who was buying and the expert knowledge in possession of the Department, as to the ultimate product that could be got out of the round timber that was being sold and bought.

For example, when the timber on any given area of crown lands is advertised for sale, prospective purchasers who are practical men examine such area in order that they may know the class and size of timber that is on it and they base their price one in competition with the other on three definite factors. First, the quality of the timber, second, the size of the timber, and third, its convenience from an operating stand-point. If the timber is of a class that will produce a large percentage of small or defective saw-logs, from which they will give a substantial over-run or margin in mill output over log measurement they will adjust their price accordingly, and against this, the Province, as vendor with its expert technical knowledge is protected in the same way and always has the right of withholding an area if the price named by the highest bidder is not satisfactory to it. So that, summing the matter up, and without making any reference for the moment to vested rights existing on account of purchases already made, we take the position that the Province is not only amply protected, but has been getting and will continue to get out of its standing timber as great a financial return, under the Doyle Rule, as it possibly can by the application of any other rule or unit measurement.

Dr. Clark refers to what he terms "The ridiculous side of using the product unit instead of the volume unit, etc.," and Dr. Clark proceeds to say, "The troubles of the province with its habit of measuring the wood it sells by the product unit have long since well begun and have bred much undeserved loss and unearned gain."

The assumption in this statement is that the men who have been cutting standing timber in Ontario and manufacturing it into the commercial product lumber have by reason of the Doyle Rule been getting something from the province for which they have not been giving a proper return. This statement makes an assertion of fact that strikes at the very vital of the lumber industry, and with regard to which we wish to state as emphatically and definitely as we can put it, that his statement is not well founded. The meaning of the statement, if it means anything, is that lumber operators as a class, have been getting as already stated a large quantity of timber for which they have not been called upon to make a proper return and that the Province has been the resultant loser to that extent.

The Financial Mortality Reviewed

We hold that an examination of the facts in relation to the business generally furnishes the most ample proof in refutation of that assumption. "What are the facts?" How much money has been paid over to the Government, say during the past 25 years, by Lumbermen for standing timber, and with what success to the manufacturer? The Department has a record of the millions paid to the Province by the operating lumbermen during that time, which amounts we feel confidently safe in placing at 45 to $50,000,000.00. Now what has become of the manufacturers who purchased and paid for this timber and without whom the business could not be carried on, and without whom instead of the Province getting its millions as it did, those deadly enemies of standing timber fire, tempest, disease and age would have exacted their toll which would have been from 50 to 70% of that cut by the lumbermen and paid for to the Province.

During the past 25 years, practically all the lumber cut in Ontario was manufactured West of the Ottawa River and North of Georgian Bay, developing an industry to which many new Ontario towns owe their creation and their existence. Now what has happened to the men who were engaged in and to whose energy and courage the development of this business was made profitable.

We are handing you a confidential list of the saw-mill owners, 77 in number who sawed at least 75% of Ontario's lumber output in the time mentioned, which list, shows a casuality record of disastrous proportions and which we believe is greater than in any other mercantile pursuit. At any rate, we are safe in saying that the losses involved more money proportionately than that of any other business carried on in Canada and proves conclusively that the Lumber Manufacturing business contrary to the prevalent idea, has been a huge financial failure as experienced by the many men of indomitable courage, energy and ability, who bravely faced conditions which were bound to be insurmountable.

In analyzing the statement submitted you will find that of all the 77 manufacturers 56 became bankrupt, or lost all of their investment, 7 never paid any dividend, 14 made very moderate returns on their investment. Of the above there are now twenty-one in business, 50% of whom are struggling against adverse and extremely difficult conditions for existence, which existence if not maintained, means the wiping out of several new Ontario towns.

As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof as to whether the province has been getting its share of the value of the standing timber, is demonstrated by the money lost and the failures amongst the lumber manufacturers as expressed so forcibly by the record we are presenting. To further emphasize that statement, we would point out that amongst the men who are now carrying on what appears to be successful and profitable lumbering operations, many cases can be cited to show that such men have found it possible to build up their business, only because of other men's failures, by reason of the fact that they were able to purchase saw-mills and operating equipment of very great cost value on practically a bankrupt basis.

Stands in Nature of Partnership

One further example—we hold that, the lumbering industry as such is in reality a partnership between the Province, the owner of the standing timber and the lumber manufacturers who furnish the capital and energy necessary to convert the raw product standing timber into a commercial product sawn lumber. Taking a practical operating example under the Ontario sale and bonus system, and selecting any given area of standing timber now vested in the Crown, and undertaking to convert that standing timber into a saleable commercial product as above, the first thing the lumberman has to do is purchase by public competition a timber limit, upon which he must deposit with the province a substantial cash deposit and provide at heavy expense a bond of a recognized guarantee bonding company as a guarantee for the fulfillment of his part of the contract. He must then provide capital or credit necessity for the erection of a modern saw-mill and all of the fixed operating equipment required which capital and credit will be at least from $250,000 to $500,000 and up in fixed investment.

This capital and credit has to be furnished by the operating lumbermen and when that is done, an additional sum of equal amount must be provided on operating account which sum again, must be furnished either in capital or credit by the lumbermen who takes all the risk. At this point the operation begins with the Province on the one side owning the raw product in the form of standing timber and with the lumbermen who has provided all the capital and credit, and who as again already stated, is taking all the risk. And this will be found to be the result.

The history of the business shows that 75% of the men who have undertaken this one-sided task have lost out in the end, while the province has been always guaranteed. And here, we would refer briefly, to the question of capital and credit so vital to the lumbering industry and without which the business cannot be possibly carried on.

The time was when a license to cut timber on Ontario Crown lands was recognized by financial institutions as all the security required to guarantee advances on plant and operating account up to the reasonable limit, warranted by the size and character of the area under license, but that condition no longer obtains. As a matter of fact, so uncertain has become the business within the past two years that a license to cut timber in Ontario is not being accepted as security at all, with the result, that many operators are finding it exceedingly difficult to finance, and during the past year more than one has found it impossible to carry on because of this curtailment of his credit.

Correcting Many Unjust Statements

In a general way, this statement from Dr. Clark's report, in which he refers to much undeserved loss and unearned gain, is typical of many of the loose, thoughtless and unjust statements that have been made in recent times with regard to the lumber industry as a whole.—Statements which we are confident you have long since become convinced have no shadow of foundation in fact, but which nevertheless have done incalculable harm, and would if allowed to influence your department in its relation to the business mean ruin to Ontario lumbermen as a class and the complete paralysis of the industry.

Dr. Clark again says, "There can of course be no question that the cubic measurement of wood is the ideal measurement. It is also clear that it is entirely practicable, and that as this unit of measurement has already been applied to the scaling of pulpwood, the cullers are already familiar in a practical way with measuring wood accordingly to its cubic content."

With this again, we disagree, because we hold that, as already stated, it is wholly impracticable both in its application to the finished product sawn lumber and in its application to any reasonable estimate that can be made on the value of standing timber, and the comparison between lumber and pulpwood cannot be maintained for a moment. No one will suggest that it is impracticable to measure wood according to its cubic content. Our point is that when you come to apply the cubic content measure to a product that is to be reduced to something entirely different the impracticable side immediately comes in. Pulpwood is bought and sold on a cordage basis, the volume determining the factor of value.

Lumber is an entirely different commodity. If, for instance, a lumber manufacturer proposed to sell to a builder a cord of lumber simply furnishing that cubic content, the builder would, to say the least, have some difficulty in estimating what he was likely to receive and that simple illustration shows at once the diversity between the two, and how impossible it would be to apply the same unit of measurement to each.

On page No. 6 of Dr. Clark's report it is pointed out in considerable detail that the size of the logs being taken from the woods is from year to year becoming smaller and it is argued that because of this fact and because the Doyle Rule gives a greater over-run or margin between round timber measurement and the sawn product in the case of small logs, that the Province is losing as a result.

But if 30 years ago, the operating lumberman because of the economic nature of the business left all of the small, coarse and defective logs, lying in the bush to decay while today they are all taken out, measured and converted into a commercial product the Province getting the resulting return therefor, can it be argued that the Province is losing as a result. This brings us back to the point that in order to establish a case of this character, it would be necessary to demonstrate that a small, crooked, rotten or defective log, had a value in proportion to its cubic content equal to a large, straight, clean log, which again only has to be stated in order to carry with it its own refutation.

Dr. Clark, on pages No. 8 and 9 of his report gives what he claims to be an illustration from an assumed sale made in 1906 at $12. per M, Doyle Rule to show how the cubic content factor could be converted to equalize with a board measure factor, and he holds in that illustration, that by checking the average of logs cut on a particular limit in 1907 and converting such logs into their cubic content volume a basis could be found for converting all logs cut on the same limit in all future years. The assumption is, that because logs cut in any given year averaged a certain diameter, it could be taken for granted that all logs in future cut from the same limit would average the same diameter and be of the same quality, overlooking entirely the practical fact that on every known limit or area of standing timber, the size of the timber and the quality of the timber varies from mile to mile.

Coming now to the question of vested rights already held, we hold that these constitute a solemn contract between the seller and purchaser that cannot be changed without violating the most primary fundamentals of honest business and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association representing Ontario license holders will stand absolutely on these vested rights. This, we hold, also constitutes an additional argument why the unit measurement should be left as it is, because, to introduce into any business where the same two parties are concerned, two separate units for determining the value of the product sold and bought, is to immediately introduce confusion, and in the case of the lumber business, where the same operator would be cutting timber on adjoining areas measured by different standards must assuredly result in suspicion and distrust as between the Department and the operator.

Referring to the adjusted change in the measuring of pulpwood from a converting factor of 115 cubic feet to 100 cubic feet per cord, this can only be a suggestion for future sale and not applicable to existing contracts which contracts stipulate 115 cubic feet to the cord as the converting factor, agreed upon between buyer and seller, unless proper compensation is made in rates, or unless the sanctity of contracts duly sealed is to be violated by the Provincial Government and Legislature whose duty it is to see that justice is done to all parties and to guide business relations generally along sound and moral lines.

Summary of Lumbermen's Memorial

The Conclusion of Strong Case

In presenting the foregoing, sir, we have not attempted to deal exhaustively; time does not permit. We do not wish to be controversial; the issue is too serious.

We have no interest in standard argument; we desire to convince.

Precedent in not sacred to us, except as it justifies by its practice, and experience.

We oppose no changes in method or practice, if they can promise real improvement and increased efficiency, but we do oppose changes which tend to confuse and not to clearify.

The impression has unfortunately gained currency that we have taken from the Province what does not belong to us. Our integrity has been questioned. This we deplore even as we resent it. We assert that the dignity, the honesty, the honor of our business, ranks with that of the best of our fellows. If any man has offended against these canons, we do not defend him, but we ask that judgment be rendered upon facts and not upon misapprehensions. The technology of our practices must not be misunderstood.

We must have good relations with the Government. The security of our business rests upon this. Without it, our credit falls, our bankers become querulous, our loans are restricted, our operations contracted.

Ours is a business of great hazards—fire, flood, tempest, and tide. No other business endures equal jeopardy in proportion to the amounts involved. We are subject to all of the caprice of nature in any departure from the form of sun, snow, rain or drought. We are even as the members of the U. F. O.

We have said that our business is in a precarious position. All business is suffering at this time the pains of readjustment to new conceptions of values.

We who are largely concerned in the white pine business, in particular, are suffering more. Easy operations no longer exist. Comparative costs increase with more remote situations. Substitutes in other woods and other materials interpose. The cheaper woods of the Western provinces, and the Southern States are more than at our door; they are in our house. Our exports are pushed back at our borders. We cannot compete as formerly.

We are already faced with the broad question—"To what extent is our business possible?"

These, sir, are not overdrawn statements. They are well known to those who are familiar with our business. They can be verified. We present them not to urge favors, but to enjoin understanding and justice.

They are facts which the Government should know, because if we are to translate the forest wealth of this province into currency, the conditions of doing so must be possible.

This, sir, is our position. We would co-operate in all reasonable provisions, for economical and practical Administration, Forestration, and Conservation, but we ask that these be at all times conceived and projected with a full understanding of the considerations involved.

The Government and ourselves cannot go in conflict. We must abide.

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Quebec Firms Looking For Big Business

Quebec timber and lumber firms are still receiving orders for parcels of wood and shipping to the various ports of the United Kingdom. The business coming from Ireland has proved to be an unexpected surprise and goes to show that the business interests have every confidence that the rebellious activities in that unfortunate country are coming to an end, and that there will be a big construction boom in Ireland next spring.

Besides the timber and deals shipped to the northern parts and the port of Dublin during the latter part of September and the month of October, a number of new orders have been received. Several steamers carrying from 150 to 250 standards have recently set sail from the port of Quebec carrying lumber.

It is evident that the Quebec lumber interests anticipate a decided improvement in the United Kingdom market as well as a continuation of the United States building boom in 1923, judging from the preparations being made for a larger cut than usual in the woods this winter.

A decision to that effect was arrived at in the latter part of October when orders were issued by the head officers of the Quebec firms and limit holders to organize their labor on a larger scale this coming winter than in the past three years. Mills that had been ordered closed in August, have received fresh orders cancelling the first, and preparations are being made to have them operate to their full capacity.

The firm of Watson & Todd have purchased the pine cut of 1922 of the Riordon Paper Co., and the firm of John Burstall & Co. have purchased the Booth pine cut of 1922, which goes to show that there is an undoubted spirit of optimism coursing through the trade channels which augers good for the business of 1923.

The retail business in Quebec has been exceptionally good during the past summer on account of a boom in house building that set in last spring. Approximately 450 new dwelling rouses were erected during the past summer and are now nearing completion, and it is expected that a similar number will be built next year to meet the shortage. This has pretty well cleaned out all the stock in the Quebec lumber yards which will have to be replenished with new stocks this winter and spring, while in the country parishes in every section of the district of Quebec there are signs of a construction reaction indicative of a decided turn in the tide for the lumber business.

In speaking of conditions in New Brunswick, a leading operator of that province recently said, "We are badly handicapped by the high stumpage rates in that our logs are going to cost us so much that unless the price of lumber material advances before another season comes around, we cannot figure out where there can be much profit in the business. The car market at the present time shows a little improvement but there are only low prices obtainable in the English market as English buyers are still playing with the Government stocks which have now about all gone from this side of the water. Those which have been carried for so long a period in Campbellton and on the Miramichi, being now on the other side of the Atlantic.

Continuing he said: "The Irish market is better and good prices are obtainable but we all do not have in the present age the ratio of 3-9 that they demand. "Spruce stocks are getting very low everywhere in the East and it would look as if British timber merchants will find a great dearth of deals by the time another season comes round. Recently we have been visited by representatives of many of the largest deal firms, all seeking stocks at low prices. They were much surprised to find that there is at the present time a very small stock of 3-inch deals anywhere in the Maritime Provinces."

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How Alert Retailer Handles His Stock

Robert Oliver, Listowel, Ont.

"I seem to have been pitchforked into the coal and lumber business by a combination of circumstances over which I had no control but it has worked out all right. I was born and brought up on a farm in Grey Township. Beside the well-known trout stream, familiar to all who enjoy trout fishing, on our farm was a small sawmill and it was here that I earned my first few pennies and became greatly interested in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. I have a fondness for the forest products so that it was easy to get interested into the lumber industry. I left the old farm and attended the Listowel Business College some 16 years ago. I took a position in a coal office (in which I am now), doing all sorts of work. At the end of two years I had the privilege of taking over the business but had no money and was gratified to find that the bank accepted my paper without an endorser. This gave me confidence and I resolved to make good. I took in a partner and we gradually branched out, going into the lumber and cement as well as the coal. After six years we dissolved and I have since been carrying on the business alone," declared Robert Oliver of Listowel, Ont.

One of the live wires in the ranks of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is Mr. Oliver who is a former chairman of the Stratford district. He handles lumber, builders' supplies, cement and coal. This keeps him busy enough without operating a planing mill although he may launch out in this direction later when his program of extension is complete. Mr. Oliver's yard is located on Main street, the leading business thoroughfare of Listowel. It is his intention to erect an attactive and commodious office on that street and also to build some offices adjoining. He will then have one of the most centrally located and convenient premises that anyone could desire. There is a C.P.R. siding right into the yard.

Mr. Oliver's present site is laid out in the shape of a quadrangle or courtyard. The sheds are covered with corrugated iron sheeting and rest on concrete foundations. Everything in the line of forest products except green lumber is kept under a roof; his stock of flooring, siding, ceiling and mouldings is all carried on the upper flat, this being on a level with the floor of a box car. Another shed is located on the left of the main driveway. It has two openings through the floor where material can be loaded on wagons.

The subject of this reference conducts a large business and reports that the past season was a most satisfactory one. Eighteen new houses have gone up in Listowel and vicinity as well as a large amount of repairing and renovations. He also says that more houses must be built next year as the demand is even greater than ever, and now that some of the factories are enlarging it will make the demand greater yet.

A rather extensive program has been carried out during 1922 by Mr. Oliver who has his complete coal plant overhauled and replaced by circular concrete coal bins, all coal being carried from the car to the bins by electric driven elevators. The coal is automatically loaded on the wagons or trucks through a spout which at the same time automatically screens the product. On the side of each elevator is a large sign painted in black and white which can be seen for a long distance. It reads "Oliver's Coal Elevators."

Progressive Firm Reports Business Good

The Creighton Woodwork Co., of London, Ont., has had a busy season and reports that the outlook is promising. Early in the year they extended their mill and reorganized their staff and they have now one of the best equipments in Western Ontario and are handling an ever-increasing volume of trade. Joseph Creighton, who is a successful cabinet maker with a long experience in millwork, is handling the shop end and W. H. Hawkins, who is widely known as an architect, is in charge of the outside work, contracting and service departments.

The Creighton Woodwork Co. during the past season built eight houses of various designs and one church and are at present well on the way with the construction of the new factory of the London Shippers' Containers Corporation. While there may be some lull in operation during the winter months, the Creighton Woodwork Co. are convinced that next spring will witness a revival of activity and they already have several contracts on hand.

The company, whose plant is located at 701-709 Central Ave. East, London, specialize in store fronts, office and store interiors, partitions, fittings, shelvings, cupboards, etc.

How Representative Firm View Outlook

A leading eastern sawmill machinery firm say that while they do not consider that the lumber business is as yet on a sound working basis, the outlook is steadily improving. "Our inquiries are numerous," they add, "and our opinion is that as the season advances an improvement will ensue from month to month."

The P. Payette Co., of Penetang, Ont., say that the lath market and the lumber market look extra bright for 1923. Mr. Payette adds, "at the end of the bay here all the lumber companies appear to be going into the camps very heavily. There will not be an idle man in this vicinity as long as they can go into the woods. As far as we are concerned, we have many lath machinery orders on hand—enough to keep us busy during the next two or three months."

Business is Now on Improved Basis

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, say that from the reports made by their travellers and from the number of inquiries they are getting for sawmill machinery, there is a considerable improvement in the lumber market. Up to the present this improvement has not meant any increased orders for sawmill machinery. The firm consider, however, that the indications are such that there will be a greater demand for this kind of equipment in the near future than there has been for several years past.

C. H. Waterous, manager of the firm, in a recent letter states there is no doubt that business generally is getting better. It will take some time to establish confidence as well as the fact that business has reached a point where it can be considered on a settled basis. and to understand the new order of things means that it will require $2.00 in money to produce $1.00 in value compared with the standards of value of a few years ago.

Retail Dealers Will Visit West Coast

The members of the Retail Lumber Association of Ohio intend holding an excursion to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other points, leaving Cleveland on Friday January 26th and returning to Chicago on Wednesday February 21st. It is expected there will be a good representation as this will prove an exceptional opportunity to visit the mills and forests of the West Coast and participate in the elaborate plans for entertainment which are being prepared by the various Associations of lumbermen on the Coast. Any retail lumberman in Canada is invited to take in the outing which promises to be largely attended. Applications for reservations should be filed with W. G. Anderson, Franklin, Ohio, Chairman Excursion Committee, who will also supply any additional information regarding the trip.

Lower Grades are in Better Demand

McClung, McLellan & Berry, of Kinglake, Ont., say there is more demand for lumber and they notice quite an improvement in the grade inquired for.

In respect to hardwoods they state that a few months ago they could sell nothing but No. 1 Common and better while now they are getting quite a few inquiries for No. 2 Common and better and also for No. 3 Common and some for log run. The demand for the latter is not very brisk as yet. Prices are a little firmer in most cases.

The company are putting in one camp but do not find the supply of men any too large as it seems difficult to get loggers but they are hopeful with the cooler weather that help will be more plentiful. They expect to run this camp steady all winter while last year they put in only part time.

Believe Coming Year Will Be Busy

The P. B. Yates Machine Co., of Hamilton, say there appears to be much improvement in trade as evidenced by the volume of inquiries which they have been receiving during the past month or two. There seems to be a disposition to buy after the first of the year on the part of people using woodworking machinery, but few of them are taking purchases into account possibly with a desire of not adding to their capital expenditures to be carried into this year's business and endeavoring, possibly, to show less loss on the year's business rather than trying to reveal a greater profit. "As far as we can determine," say the company, "the coming year will be a busy one for all."

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY

Exterior view of British Columbia finished room exhibit at 51 Yonge St., Toronto, showing large heavy butt Royal shingles on side walls. XXXXX B.C. red cedar shingles and a thatched effect on roof. The exterior trim is Western white pine.

Forest fire on Sugar Loaf Mountain at the rear of Campbellton, N.B. During October the fire burned for days, destroying practically all the timber on the mountain and extending back into the adjacent country.

The only home owned in over 500,000 square miles in the far-flung northern territory of Canada, located at Fort Smith. On the right is Main St., Fort Norman, 200,000 feet of lumber was shipped there last summer to fill a long-felt want.

How logs are hauled in British Columbia by means of powerful motor trucks

Vivid picture of the dense smoke and sweep of a forest fire at Gogama along the Canadian National Railway. A large quantity of pulpwood and white pine was destroyed. At the right is the mill and yard of the Poupore Lumber Co., Gogama, Ont.

Lumbermen Hear Rousing Talk on Citizenship

Wholesale Association Enjoys Instructive Remarks of Dr. Cody—Transportation Manager of C.L.A. Urges Members to Send in Freight Bills for Checking

Bright and instructive in character was the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday November 17th. The feature of the evening was a stirring and impressive address delivered by Rev. Dr. Cody, of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, who is one of the most public-spirited and widely-known figures in Canada. He spoke on "Canadian Citizenship; its Privileges and Responsibilities," and every word was followed with the closest attention. H. J. Terry, chairman, presided and there was an unusually large attendance.

K. M. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Attendance, outlined the nature of a circular which he had sent out, likening each member to 2x4 dimension. This small piece of wood might not look much in itself but no structure could be built or would endure in which 2x4 had not been properly placed in position. It was a small thing in itself, yet this dimension material helped to rear and sustain the whole superstructure. It was the same, too, in connection with each member. He might think he was playing a trivial part in the W.L.D.A., and that he was a miniature unit, but it was the units that counted in the aggregate. The strength of any organization depended upon its individual members. Some did not realize this as they should and he believed that if they would stop to think, they would become convinced of the advisability and necessity of attending each meeting which he felt was worth while and well conducted.

A letter was read from R. G. Chesboro, one of the members, who was taken ill in the West and to whom a bouquet of flowers was sent. He reported that he was improving and expected to be around in a few days. He thanked the Association for its kindly consideration.

The chairman of the Bureau of Information said that more firms were reporting regularly and that a decided improvement had been noted of late.

Chairman Terry announced that the final meeting of the Association for the year would be held on Friday, December, 15th. It would partake of a Yuletide character, and anyone mentioning business that evening, would be fined. The arrangements were in the hands of the Entertainment Committee, composed of Don. Barclay, K. M. Brown and D. C. Johnston, which was in itself ample evidence that there would be nothing dull or dreary during the proceedings.

During the evening Mr. Terry voiced the general regret of the Association in the death of one of its oldest and most esteemed members in the person of Edward Clark, father of A. E. Clark, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the first president of the Wholesalers' Association of Toronto. All would extend sympathy to the latter in his bereavement.

Should use Traffic Department More

R. L. Sargant, of Ottawa, transportation manager for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was present and was given a few minutes to tell of what his department was doing. He said he did not think that the members were making use of the Department as they should in the matter of submitting claims, expense bills, information regarding freight charges, etc. He said a few had sent in freight bills to have them checked over and the number taking advantage of the service was gradually growing. One man had sent in his entire year's bills. In checking these up, Mr. Sargant said that, in a few cases, he had found the refunds coming to members were not large but in some instances were sufficient to pay the year's membership of the C.L.A. In other cases there was discovered a good deal that was wrong, and one firm had recovered $853.00 which it had been overcharged.

Mr. Sargant went on to point out that the railways were attempting to raise the rate on box shooks, with cleats, 4 cents per 100 lbs., over that on lumber, and had sought to apply the increase to all kinds of box shooks. He had been attending a meeting of the box shook manufacturers and it was intended to oppose the increase before the Board of Railway Commissioners. The C.P.R., had put the classification of box shooks in the 10th Class instead of the commodity rate as on lumber, and on a shipment of shooks from Ottawa to Toronto it would mean a difference of 9½ cents.

Mr. Sargant said that the railways had not been advising their agents of embargoes which prevailed at different points as they should. He informed the lumbermen if they desired any advice where embargoes prevailed, to apply to the Transportation Department of the C.L.A., and the information would be promptly given In many cases agents were not advised and if they were they would be kept busy reading over the list and would not have time to attend to their regular work.

In closing, Mr. Sargant again asked the members when they had any transportation troubles or disputes with the railways, to get in touch with the C.L.A., which was anxious to be of service and advantage to all.

Privileges of Canadian Citizenship

Rev. Dr. Cody, the speaker of the evening, was fittingly introduced by chairman H. J. Terry. Dr. Cody said that Canadian citizenship carried with it privileges and obligations and he desired to refer to some features of Canadian citizenship which had been a thing of rather slow and gradual growth but had not been inconsistent with British citizenship which carried one all over the world. The British flag to-day floated over one-quarter of the land surface and more than one-quarter of the populuation of the globe and all over the seven seas, and was also a potent factor in civilization and progress.

The speaker traced the development of Canadian citizenship which had passed through a series of constitutional changes until it represented what it stood for to-day. There were seven stages from the early military autocracy, and the next was the benevolent citizen, autocracy between the Quebec Act of 1774 and the Constitutional Act passed in 1791. Canada, at that time had been described by Voltaire, in his comments upon the war between England and France, as "a few acres of snow." Canon Cody traced further development of Canadian citizenship through the United Empire Loyalist movement, the separation of Upper and Lower Canada, on down to the period to Confederation in 1867.

Local autonomy with Imperial Union had its first solution in Canada, and thus the Dominion was changed from a colony to a self-governing nation. In 1858 a duty was placed on goods from the Mother Country which was the first tariff wall. There was naturally much surprise at that time, as it was thought that the overseas colonies could be utilized for free markets in the disposition of British goods and that raw materials could be obtained from the colonies at a low cost.

The Fenian Raids and other events had shown the necessity of breaking the deadlock existing between Upper and Lower Canada and through the vision of far-sighted statesmen, had come Confederation, resulting in a political and economic union. The Great War was the culminating step in the development of autonomy and national spirit in Canada as the Dominion had poured out both blood and treasure in support of the cause for freedom and justice. Canada had thus been given a new lease of life as a result of the war, and the British Empire was well established. The overseas dominions were autonomists in all local matters but one in any great struggle, as the recent world strife had shown. Germany had thought the outlying portions of the Empire loose and that when England was involved in hostilities, they would declare independence. All these predictions were false, and it was demonstrated that the constituent parts of the Empire formed one great, united whole. Imperial ties had been strengthened and the dominions retained their autonomy.

Canon Cody dwelt upon the character of the Imperial war cabinet which was the formation of a great central body, yet not impigning on the rights of the overseas dominions. The part Canada had played in the signing of the Peace Treaty was as a nation within the Empire.

British Determination to Win Out

The growth of Canadian citizenship is a dual citizenship of self-government within the Empire and citizenship in the Empire itself. This was a great privilege and naturally carried with it responsibilities. True, there might be spots on the sun to day but the British were overwhelmed with the glory of that orb in spite of its spots.

Dr. Cody said that he was much impressed on his recent visit to London, England, with the determination manifested on all sides to win through in the days of peace as they had done in the war. Britain was tackling vast international problems and trying to settle them on an international basis and although sick and weary of war, the stand that the Mother Country had taken against the Turks at Constantinople, had won the admiration of the world and elicited the approval of the best citizens of the United States.

The speaker dwelt upon the importance and the necessity of friendly Anglo-American relations but did not think there would be any permanent settlement of world matters on a large scale without the participation of the United States, which, if it did not come in, would miss one of the greatest opportunities of serving the whole human race. Patience, however, was required and he believed that Uncle Sam would play his part in international adjustments sooner or later instead of seeking, as at present, isolation from entangling European alliances.

Dr. Cody stated that hasty judgment should not be passed. Time was required as fully fifty per cent of the people of the United States were not of Anglo-Saxon stock or orign. In promoting these international relations Canada should seek to encourage those elements in the United States who are one with us in ideals of freedom, justice and honor. In this great undertaking Canada occupies a unique position as geographically we are linked to the United States and historically to Great Britain. This was a great part to play and Canada would have to go on promoting these international relations.

Incidentally the speaker referred to the great debate which he had the pleasure of hearing in the British House of Commons last summer on lifting the embargo on Canadian cattle. He paid a tribute to the active interest and support of Hon. P. C. Larkin in this work and said that he had received a letter from that gentleman recently stating that a basis of agreement had been arrived at. The new Premier, Bonar Law stood as a supporter of removing the embargo.

Canadian citizenship has many responsibilities in representing the true type of democrate citizen. Democracy represented the will and worth of the people and was only possible when made permanent through a high standard of general intelligence. There were many persons who read today but not so many who thought. It would be much better if they thought more and read less. Then as citizens we should take an active interest and share in the government by exercising our franchise and backing up our leaders. Discipline and respect for the sovereignity of law were also fundamentals, along with national honesty and integrity.

In closing, the speaker thought that the state should pay its leaders more generously. It had been said that democracy was a hard taskmaster but a poor paymaster. Provision should be made for those who gave their best and highest to the cause of the country and they should not be allowed to want. It was a magnificent privilege to be a citizen of Canada and of the great British Epmire, and to feel that we, too "were of the blood."

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Cody for his able and stirring address, the resolution being moved by W. E. Bigwood and seconded by G. C. Spragge.

Newsy Jottings from Various Points in the East

Reports from all parts of the Province of New Brunswick would indicate that there will be heavy sawing of laths during the winter months. The New York and Boston markets are seeking them in large quantities and the outlook for a good season, in this line, is bright. New York is taking the greater proportion of the cut. It is said that renewed building activities is responsible for the heavy demand. Stanley Douglass, Ltd., operating mills at Devon and elsewhere in this province, will manufacture laths at Ludlow, Northumberland County. Their season's cut at Devon has been finished and it is estimated that they manufacture over eight million feet. The gratifying part is that their yards are pretty well cleaned out. The Fraser Companies, operating mills near Fredericton, have also announced that they will manufacture laths during the winter. Previous to starting on this line the mill will be shut down for a general overhauling. The Seeanee Company have signified their intention of making laths during the winter at their mill near Fredericton. The Hawkins Lumber Company have not as yet definitely decided whether or not they will manufacture laths this winter. If they do they will run their mill at Nashwaaksis.

From late reports along the Miramichi lumber shipments will be very heavy prior to the closing of navigation. At the time of writing there were three steamers in the port of Chatham all loading lumber. Other vessels are due. A large quantity of deals are being shipped to Ireland, but greater quantities could be taken care of if the required specifications could be procured. The English market is quiet and there is very little demand for New Brunswick lumber.

Lumber activities at Parrsboro N. S. are brisk as is indicated from the following: The tern schooner "Frances Parsons" recently cleared with 290,000 superficial feet of spruce lumber for New York. The British steamer "Cardiff" recently sailed for Preston, England, with a cargo of spruce deals. The American tern schooner John Bracewell recently arrived in Parreboro to load lumber for Boston or the Sound. The tern schooner "Burpee L. Tucker" sailed a few days ago with a cargo of lumber some of which was consigned to Portland, Me., and the remainder of the cargo for Boston. She took away approximately 550,000 feet of spruce lumber. The tern schooner "Stewart T. Salter" recently sailed from Economy, N. S., for Boston, with a full cargo of lumber. The American tern schooner "Frank Brainard" recently cleared from Brass river for Hartford, Conn., with 255,000 superficial feet of spruce lumber, which was shipped by the Bay of Fundy Lumber Company.

Chase & Quimby, who operate a box mill by water power in Baring, N. B., last year manufactured 130,000 sardine shooks, which found a ready market in Eastport and Lubec. They also manufacture various types of boxes etc., which are shipped to Boston. They are made of all kinds of lumber and there is very little waste. Last season farmers in that vicinity received $4,000 for wood, which would have been absolutely worthless for any other purpose. This firm also operates two shingle mills. Many concerns will be interested to learn that this thriving business is going on and is an indication of what thrift can do. Much lumber unfit for certain market purposes could be utilized in other parts of the province along these lines.

F. J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal N. S., who is noted for his keen interest in forest conservation, passed through St. John recently enroute to his home from New York. He stopped off at Fredericton where he conferred with the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Col. T. G. Loggie, and with Chief Forester, G. H. Prince. He announced that his award of $250, as a prize for the most efficient fire-warden in the province of New Brunswick, will be made at the end of this month. He is of the opinion that there is greater interest manifested in his contest in the province of New Brunswick than in any other part of the Dominion. He further announced that next year there will be a number of prizes awarded to fire-wardens. The prizes are awarded on a basis of the greatest amount of slash burned, good relations with people of the district and general efficiency in handling fires.

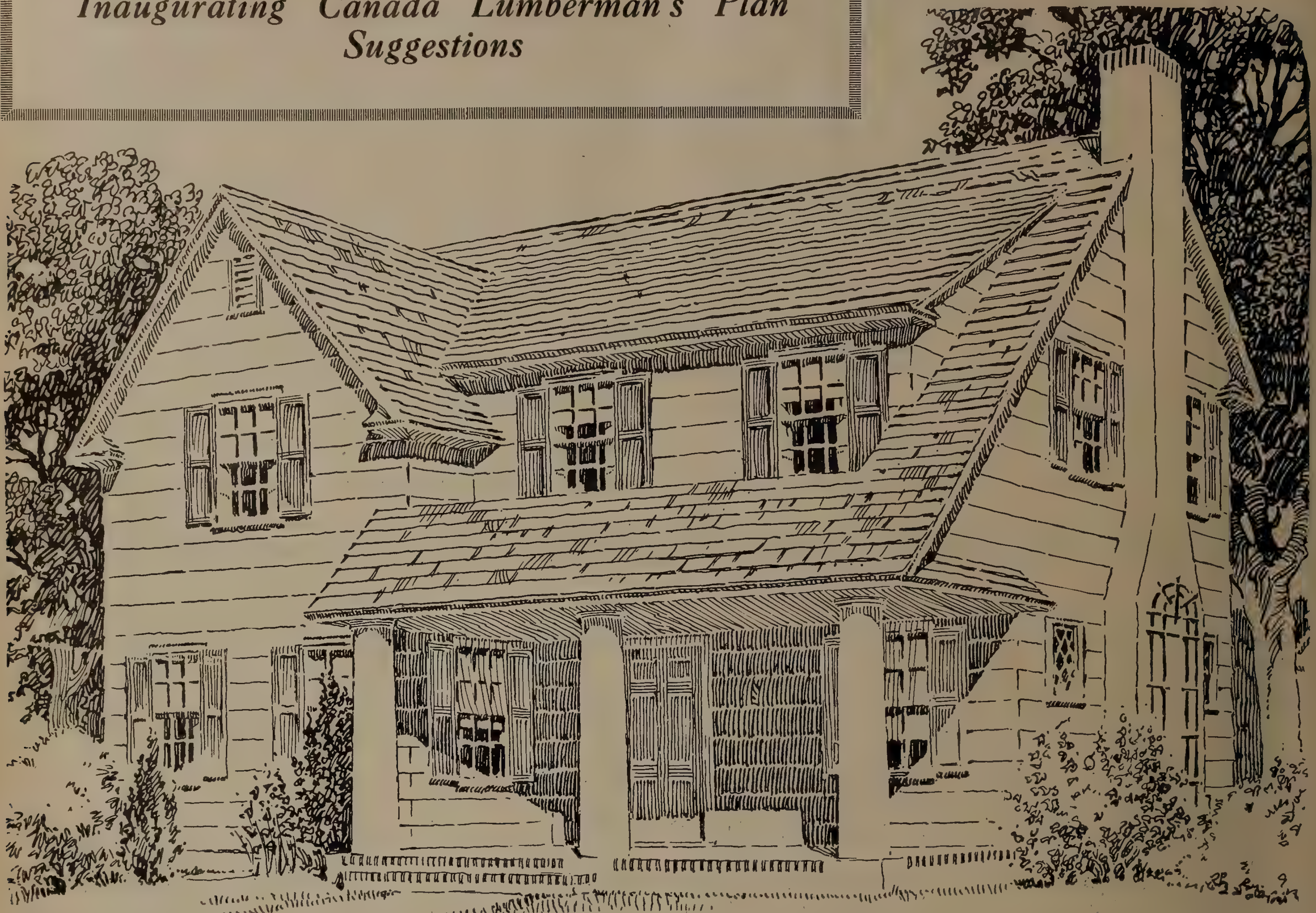
The schooner "Truro Queen" has been chartered to load a full cargo of lumber at Windsor, N. S., for New York. The three-masted schooner "Emily F. Northam" has arrived in St. John after loading a full cargo of lumber at Gagetown. The cargo is consigned to a dealer in New York. The schooner " Cynthia J. Griffin has cleared from this port for New York with a full cargo of lumber.

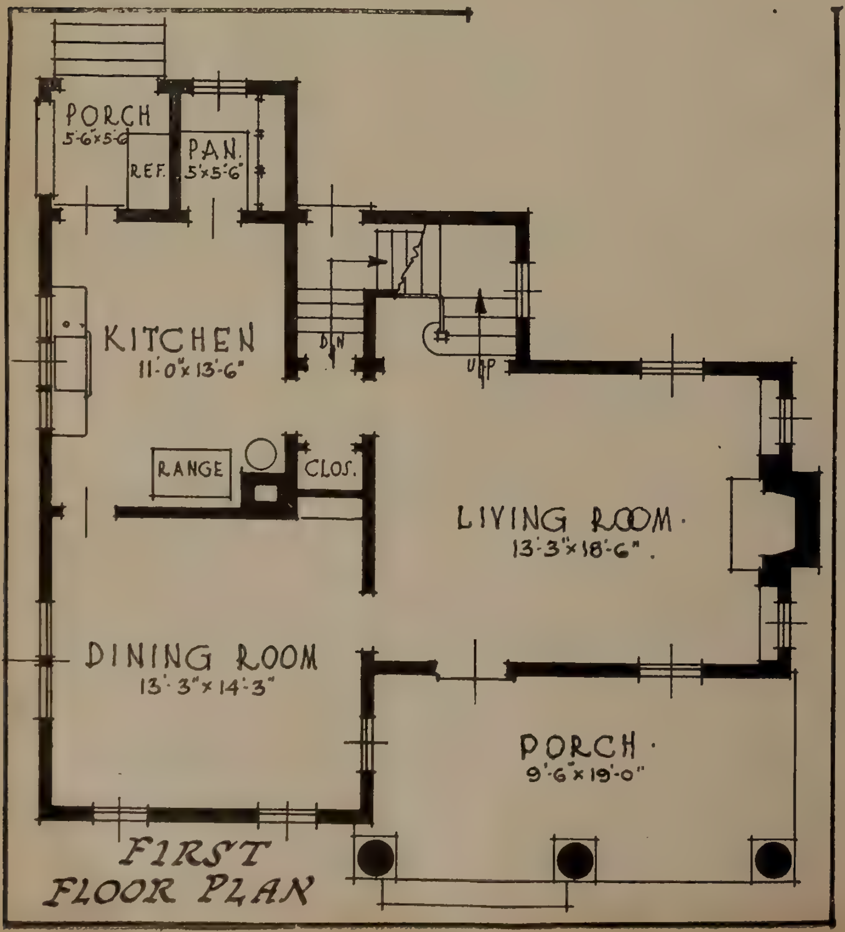
Three timber berths were sold at the crown land department in Fredericton recently as follows: Berth No. 43, containing two square miles in the vicinity of Moose Head Lake, in the counties of Charlotte and Queens, went at the upset price of $20 per square mile to J. Roderick & Sons. Berth No. 45, containing four square miles at Crocker's Lake, between the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers, went to George A. Bell at $31 a square mile, an advance of $11 over the upset price. Berth No. 46 at the northwest of Crocker's Lake in Northumberland County, containing two and a half square miles, went to George A. Bell at $31 a square mile, which is also $11 above the upset price.

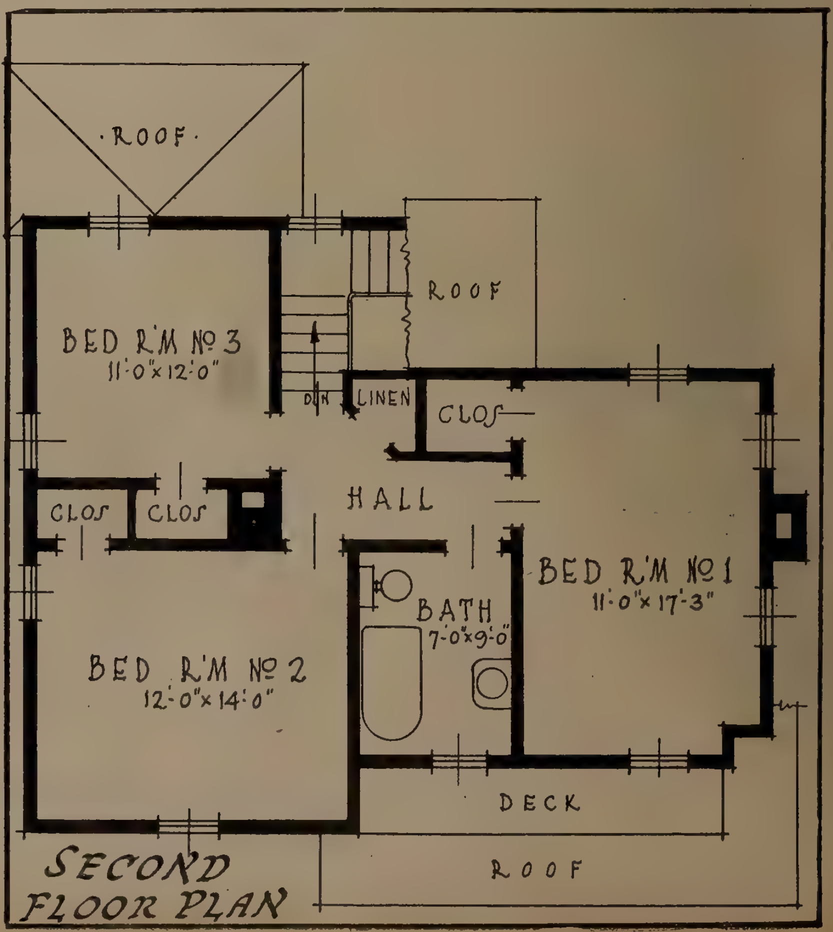
Encouraging reports are being circulated from the North Shore in the Province of New Brunswick, which indicate prospects for a return to normal conditions in the lumber industry. At and near Campbellton conditions have improved to a marked degree. While it is true that the cut during the past summer was not as large as in former years, nevertheless the shipments have been heavy which are even a better indication of a return to prosperity.

Inaugurating Canada Lumberman's Plan Suggestions

House No 1







An Attractive House of Colonial Architecture Built For $9,000

The accompanying drawings shows a house which gives an indication of the influence of early colonial architecture. It is a house that would look well in any suburban district and would be distinctly pleasing to the eye if placed on a lot with a wide frontage, as it is 36 feet in width and about as deep. This structure, it is estimated by the Home Owners' Service Institute, can be built for $9,000. The house contains 23,800 cubic feet, and could be erected on an outside corner, although it is really designed for an inside lot.

The exterior is covered with broad board siding (clapboard) shingles laid double and with an exposure of eleven inches to the weather. An outside chimney for the fireplace, stuccoed and capped with bricks on end and trimmed with a neat trellis, adds much interest to the living room end of this house.

Three massive stucco columns supports the roof over the veranda, and these , together with the brick and cement floor, compose a very attractive veranda.

One enters the living room from this veranda. It is of good size and shape, being 13 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, with windows on three of its sides. At one end is the fireplace, with a bookcase on each side under a small leaded glass cement window. Directly across from the entrance door is the stairway leading to the second floor set in an alcove and reached through an elliptical cased opening. To the left of the stairway is a small hall leading into the kitchen and the grade entrance and cellar. From this hall also opens a small closet for outdoor wraps.

Some Features of the House

The dining room is 13 feet 3 inches by 14 feet 3 inches and is reached from the living room through a single French door. This room is well arranged for furniture and is nicely lighted by windows on two sides. A built-in china closet balances the door leading to the kitchen.

The kitchen is 11 feet by 13 feet 6 inches and is lighted by a group of three casement windows. A good sized pantry, with ample cupboards, drawers and work space, and a convenient rear porch open from the kitchen.

On the second floor are three large bedrooms, each with a roomy closet, a linen closet and a well-arranged bathroom with a built-in medicine cabinet. Two of the bedrooms have windows on two sides and the master bedroom over the living room has windows on three sides, thereby assuring good ventilation and light. The master bedroom is 11 feet by 17 feet 3 inches and the others are a little smaller.

In the cellar will be found the heater and coal bins arranged for convenience. The laundry and other rooms may be finished off if disired by the owner.

Detailed working drawings, which include all blueprints ready for building with detailed specifications, can be obtained from the Home Owners' Service Institute, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Outline of Specifications

Masonry: All footings, foundation walls and piers below grade, shall be made of concrete. Exposed outside surfaces of foundation wall and chimney shall have a cement finish, troweled smooth.

Chimney of common brick, built clear of all framing. All flues shall be lined with terra cotta flue lining.

Fireplace facing and front hearth to be of brick approved by owner, with wooden mantel shelf suggested in detailed working drawings. Hearth and lining to be of fire brick.

Front entrance porch to be of brick approved by owner. Front porch columns are to be of wood framing, metal lath covered, and then stucco covered with three coats of cement stucco, in accordance with detailed specifications.

Basement and porch floors of concrete. Two coats of plaster are specified, but certain municipal building codes call for three.

Carpentry: Complete directions for framing, together with all timber sizes, are given in detailed specifications.

All framing timber shall be of yellow pine, spruce, or hemlock. All exterior walls to be sheathed. Main and porch roof to be covered with 1 x 2 spruce shingle lath. Building paper to be used in wall construction, in accordance with specifications.

Roofing of best quality sawed cypress shingles, spaced 5 inches to weather.

Exterior walls as shown to be covered with 10 inch beveled siding of white pine or spruce and layed with 8-1/2 inch exposure to weather.

All exterior materials for cornices, overhang, etc., to be of white pine. Other exterior trim of white pine, stock or in accordance with detailed drawings. Detailed specifications give full directions for carpentry work also.

Interior finish to be of white wood, as specified in detail.

Metal Work: Copper throughout or flashings of painted tin and leaders and gutters of galvanized iron.

Painting. All exterior work except shingles and ceilings to be given two coats of paint, color to be specified by owner. Shingles on roof and side walls to be given one coat of shingle stain. Ceilings of porches to have two coats of spar varnish.

All interior trim to have three coats of paint, color as directed in details of specifications. Priming coat only on basement and attic woodwork throughout.

All birch doors to be stained tobacco brown or mahogany and shellacked.

Floors in all rooms to be stained and varnished in selected colors.

Plumbing: Detail specifications call for complete sanitary and service installations. All fixtures to be selected by owners.

Heating: Method of heating to be selected by owner.

Hardware: All hardware to be selected by owner for finish on first and second floors and exterior doors. Other hardware to be furnished by contractor and all installed by him.

Electric Wiring: Detailed specifications call for complete installation to provide all necessary conduits, fittings, wiring, outlet boxes, cut-outs, fuses, switches, etc., for the complete electrical equipment of the house in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters. Sufficient outlets are required for utility and convenience of electrical equipment.

Many Houses but Very Few Homes

Comfort is the goal of most people, but in the race for it is there not danger of losing the spirit of the home, besides losing all individuality? The effort to "Keep up with the Joneses" makes for a dead level—higher, perhaps, but making for monotony. This is aptly described by Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street," in his new book, "Babbitt." The main character is a successful business man in a Middle West city. How his home has been made luxurious, but monotonous, is thus told:

"The mattresses were firm, but not hard, triumphant modern mattresses which had cost a great deal of money; the hot water radiator was of exactly the proper scientific surface for the cubic content of the room. The windows were large, easily opened, with the best catches and cords, and holland roller-shades guaranteed not to crack. It was a masterpiece among bedrooms, right out of Cheerful Modern Houses for Medium Incomes. Naturally, it had nothing to do with the Babbitts, nor with anyone else. If people had ever lived and loved there, read thrillers at midnight, and lain in beautiful indolence of a Sunday morning, there were no signs of it. It had the air of being a very good room in a very good hotel. One expected the chambermaid to come in and make it ready for people who would stay but one night, go without looking back, and never think of it again.

"Every second house in Floral Heights had a bedroom precisely like this.

"The Babbitts' house was five years old. It was all as competent and glossy as this bedroom. It had the best taste, the best of inexpensive rugs, a simple and laudable architecture, and the latest conveniences. Throughout electricity took the place of candles and slatternly hearth fires. Along the bedroom baseboard were three plugs for electric lamps, concealed by little brass doors. In the halls were plugs for the vacuum cleaners, and in the living-rooms plugs for the piano lamp, for the electric fan. The trim dining-room (with its adorable oak buffet, its leaded glass cupboard, its cream plaster walls, its modest scent of a salmon expiring upon a pile of oysters) had plugs which supplied the electric percolator and the electric toaster.

"In fact, there was but one thing wrong with the Babbitt house: It was not a home."

Montreal Wholesalers Get Together

Association is Formed and Prospects are Bright for Success of New Movement

The Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was formed at a meeting held at the Windsor Hotel on November 15th. The meeting was held in response to a circular letter sent out by Cardinal & Page, Mr. O. Page having previously communicated with the principal wholesalers of the city on the subject of organizing an association. The idea was so heartily received that it was decided to call a meeting with a view to discussing the proposal and of putting into a concrete form.

The circular set forth the main objects as the protection of members against unbusiness methods, the fostering of commerce, and generally the furtherance of the interests of the lumber trade, especially in relation to the wholesale section.

The following firms were represented: Eagle Lumber Company, Limited; Riordon Company, Limited; E. C. Plant Lumber Company, Limited; Harold Joyce; Terry & Gordon, Limited; L. N. Godfrey Company, Limited; Albert J. Smith Lumber Company Limited; E. M. Ball; C. M. Bartram; Exchange Lumber Company; Cardinal & Page; Bock & Tetrault, Limited; F. H. Stearns Company; Quebec Hardwoods, Limited.

Several letters were received from firms regretting their inability to be represented and supporting the formation of an Association.

Mr. J. S. Bock (Eagle Lumber Company) was voted to the chair, and very briefly touched on the objects of the meeting, pointing out that an association could do much good work in bringing together members of the lumber trade.

Mr. Page commented on the fact that Montreal was the only large city in America which lacked an organization for wholesale lumbermen. He held the opinion that an Association would be of general benefit. If they would consider their own business in relation to bad credits, he was certain those present would agree that they had been lax in taking measures to meet the situation. They would have to consider the question of who were eligible for membership. In discussing the proposed organization with lumbermen, he had met only one who objected. It had been pointed out that the Montreal Lumber Association, which was a section of the Board of Trade, had been in existance for several years, but he found that the members were retailers and wholesalers, so that it was on a different basis to the Association now proposed. He had obtained the by-laws of a number of similar Associations and these would help in formulating their own constitution.

Mr. Page then read a letter from A. C. Manbert, of Toronto, dealing with the Toronto organization. Mr. Manbert referred to the fact that in Toronto they insisted on confining the Association to wholesalers, meaning thereby a party who carried stock in his own name and who bought, sold and invoiced in his own name. In other words, the Association differentiated between a broker and a wholesale. This was done because the real cementing factor was the credit bureau, and this presupposed that all members had credits in their own names, so that they were interested in furnishing the necessary information to the credit bureau and generally participating in maintaining its vitality. Out-of-town concerns were allowed to become members of the Toronto Association where they maintained sole representatives in the Toronto market and would give to the credit bureau the required information monthly. Mr. Manbert also touched upon the way the credit bureau is worked and upon the confidential character of the information.

Mr. Page also read a letter from the editor of the "Canada Lumberman" giving details of the Toronto Association, especially in relation to the monthly meetings.

H. Hartley (Exchange Lumber Company) congratulated Mr. Page on the preliminary work he had done. The idea of an Association would, he was certain, be widely approved.

P. Blair (Blair Bros. Limited) moved and Mr. Page seconded, a motion approving the formation of a Wholesale Dealers' Association. This was agreed to.

On the motion of E. M. Ball, seconded by Mr. Blair, it was agreed that the Association be called the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mr. Hartley moved and Mr. Blair seconded a motion nominating the following to act as a committee, to define the objects of the Association and to draw up the by-laws:—Messrs. J. S. Bock, P. Blair, O. Page, C. Villiers, E. C. Plant and H. Hartley. The motion was carried.

An individual or organization bereft of inspiration and enthusiasm cannot flourish.

"It isn't the gang that walks behind you when you're dead; it's the gang that walks with you while you're here that counts."

Huge Lumber Cargo Arrives From West

Loaded with five million feet of lumber to be used for the extension of wharves in the eastern section of the port of Montreal, the steamer "Margaret Coughlan has arrived recently from Vancouver with the largest cargo of its kind that ever entered the harbor. The cargo, consigned to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, was shipped by the British Empire Lumber Corporation, Limited, and consists of British Columbia fir, in size 12 inch by 12 inch, and varying in length up to 60 feet.

Dr. W. L. McDougall, president of the harbor commission, said that work will continue all winter on the improvements for which the lumber will be utilized, and that employment will be offorded for approximately one thousand men. The timber will be used chiefly for cribwork, and for sheet-piling the faces of the wharves that require repairs. Unloading of the "Margaret Coughlan" is expected to be completed in ten or eleven days, and the steamer will then load a cargo of grain for Europe. Her local agents are Thos. Harling and Son.

Making Good Use of Printed Matter

The Windsor Lumber Co., Windsor Ont., is doing some effective and timely publicity work which has attracted considerable attention. They recently sent out an illustrated announcement which read as follows:—"The Storm is Coming—Why Worry, Our Combination-Doors Reduce the Fuel Cost by Maintaining the Heat and Keeping Out the Cold. Attractive Designs, Patent Catch, Don't Delay your Order. The Stock is Limited."

Another folder read "Permanence, Beauty and Preservation are Found Inside," and on the back cover were the words "Own Your Own Home, See our Plan Service." Inside a pointed announcement was made to the effect that the new scientific way to protect a wardrobe was to line a clothes closet with Aromatic Tennessee Cedar, "Compare the Utility of a Cedar Closet to the Cumbersome Expensive Unit—The Cedar Chest."

Settlement Pending in Million Dollar Suit

The million dollar case of Col. B. A. Scott, of Quebec, against the Quebec Development Company with which is said to be associated the Duke interests of New York, and against Price Bros., which was to have started in the Superior Court recently, was suspended in view of the fact that negotiations have been initiated to settle the affair out of court.

The Quebec Development Company recently sold large timber limits and water powers in the Lake St. John district to the timber firm of Price Bros. The sum involved in the transaction, it is understood was in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars. Shortly after the deal was closed Col. Scott entered a suit to have the contract annulled, claiming that by an order-in-council of 1914, he was given the rights to certain of the water powers that were disposed of by the Duke-Price interests.

The case was to have been aired but the three parties got together and peaceful negotiations are now proceeding. The charge of Col. Scott is that there was "fraud and collusion" involved in the purchase, as he maintains that things were sold which belonged to him. If the negotiations which are being conducted fail, the case will be fought to a decision in the local courts.

Merger of Two Large Eastern Firms

The Shives Lumber Co., Limited, was merged into the Stetson, Cutler Co., Limited, some time ago. The head office of the company has been removed from Boston to Shives Athol, N. B., which was the headquarters of the Shives Lumber Co.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. of Boston and St. John, some time ago put out an issue of bonds. A large part of their holdings was in the Shives Lumber Co., and it was deemed advisable to link both companies together which was brought about by using the charter of the Shives Lumber Co., Limited, with the name changed to Stetson, Cutler & Co. and with the capital stock increased. The Richards Mfg. Co., which the Shives Lumber Co. control, and, the Continental Lumber Co., which the Richards Mfg. Co. controls, remain as they were.

The officers of the Stetson, Cutler Co. are, president, George C. Cutler, Boston; vice-presidents, W. F. Napier, Campbellton, and F. C. Beatteay, St. John; secretary, W. F. Napier, Campbellton; treasurer, F. B. Cutler, Boston; assistant treasurer and assistant secretary, G. C. Cutler, Jr., Boston.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. are taking out quite a large crop of logs for 1923, and are looking for a prosperous season.

Lumbermen Want Compensation Act Amended

New Brunswick Operators Wait Upon Provincial Government—Some Objectionable Features of the Measure Pointed Out—Consideration Promised

In a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman," Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Co., Bathurst, N. B., and vice-president of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, says in reference to the action of the Bathurst Co. in not agreeing to pay compensation,—"It is not to be wondered at that we refused to do so. The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association has been doing its best to modify the terms of the Compensation Act of our province and to make it more workable. Little, if any consideration, is shown the employee and there can be no doubt the Act is administered, generally speaking, in favor of the employee. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting in St. Andrews, held some time ago, passed a strong resolution along similar lines to what the lumbermen did."

As a member of a deputation, which appeared lately before the New Brunswick Government, Mr. McLean made several charges against the Compensation Board. He cited several cases in which he alleged there had been unjust treatment by the Board, and said the result was that the rates and assessment at present payable by the lumbermen for compensation purposes, were beyond what the industry could possibly bear. This was well instanced in the case of the Bathurst Co., Limited. They were called upon to pay, under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1922 a sum of over $31,000., whereas $2,500. should meet their ordinary requirements.

Charges were made that the Workmen's Compensation Board had accepted and passed a claim for total disability, amounting to $6,500. for a man who was alleged to have lost his sight when employed at the coal mines in the Minto district. The beneficiary had afterwards been proven not to be blind at all. It was stated that the total disability claim in question had been passed by the Board upon the ground that the mans eyesight had been completely destroyed. It appears that later on when an investigator visited the farm where the recipient resides, he found him sitting on the verandah of his home reading a newspaper with his eyesight practically as good as it ever was. It was also found that he was able to do much of the work about the farm which he owned. It was afterwards stated that this case had been brought to the attention of the Government, in support of the contention of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's delegation, that an appeal from decisions of the Board should be allowed.

John A. Sinclair, chairman of the Board, who was present at the hearing, said he would look up the records of the Board in respect to the case before making any reply.

Mr. McLean also alleged that in the case of the coal mining people there had been just ground for complaint. At the beginning of the Compensation Act in 1919 the charge against these companies was 1 cent per ton and now it had run up to 8 cents per ton. It is the policy of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association to go on fighting the Workmen's Compensation Act in New Brunswick until some improvement is effected.

Want Objectionable Features Removed

A special meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held at Chatham on November 7th with J. W. Brankley, the president in the chair. The following resolution, which explains itself, was carried.

> Whereas at a meeting of the Executive of this Association, duly called and held July 18, 1922, a resolution was adopted suggesting changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act along the following lines:
>
> (1) Board to be judicial or failing this that employers be granted the right to nominate one member of the Board, employees another, and the chairman to be appointed by the Government.
>
> (2) Where the Board refuses to recognize any Association such Association may appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council.
>
> (3) Failing the granting of Number 1 appeal to be allowed from the decisions of the Board on questions of law and fact, but in all appeals on question of fact the appellant to give all reasonable security and, if necessary, be penalized to prevent unnecessary or vexatious appeals.
>
> (4) Board to publish all their decisions and findings and all their payments in the Royal Gazette.
>
> (5) A minimum charge of $50.00 per year to be imposed on each employer.
>
> (6) Contribution to be made by employees on the basis of a percentage of their pay-roll to cover first aid, medical and hospital expenses for each calendar year.
>
> (7) Doctors to be compelled to file monthly accounts with the Board for services performed under the Act, otherwise their claims to be barred.
>
> Therefore, on motion of Leonard O'Brien and seconded by David Ritchie, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting endorse and confirm the above proposed changes, and that the following be, and are hereby appointed a committee (with power to add to their numbers) to lay before the Government the above requests or suggestions for changes in the said Act, and respectfully urge that same be made so as to remove objectionable features which have caused friction between Employers and the Board, and thus make the Act more workable.

J. W. Brankley.
W. B. Snowball.
J. H. Irving.
George Schryer.
Angus McLean.
David Ritchie.
William Sinclair.
Fred Anderson.
Donald Fraser.
Leonard O'Brien.
W. H. Priest.
George H. King M. P. P.
Fred Beatty.
Allen H. F. Randolph.
William Richards.
Charles Fenderson.
H. McEvoy.
R. W. McLellan.

Should Be Judicial in Character

The resolution, which was adopted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at St. Andrew's is herewith reproduced and also explains itself:—

> "Whereas, workmen's compensation for accidents has become a serious charge on industries, and
>
> "Whereas, this is partly due to the injection of class representation in the personnel of the administrative boards and to the absence of the fundamental principle of contribution by beneficiaries,
>
> "Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association record its opinion that workmen's compensation boards should be judicial in character; that if this principle is ignored, those who pay compensation should have equal representation to those who receive it; that boards shall not initiate legislation other than that concerned with the administration of the acts; and that the employees should contribute at least a portion of the total cost in order that they may have a personal interest in the economical administration of the funds.

After the lumbermen had met the members of the New Brunswick cabinet and received the suggestions of the delegation, Premier Foster stated that no decision had been reached regarding the recommendation. It is understood, however, that consideration has been promised and any action determined upon will be crystalized into legislation which will be presented at the next session of the Legislature.

Worked Fifteen Minutes—Gets Award

For injuries suffered during his 15-minutes services with the Rideau Lumber Company last April, Edmond Larose, laborer, Gatineau Point, was awarded $3,000 full judgment, under the Quebec Compensation for Injuries Act, by Judge Martineau in the Hull Superior Court lately.

At eight o'clock a.m., April 15 last, Larose started to work for the Rideau Lumber Company as a laborer at $2 per day. After working fifteen minutes a tree fell, fracturing Larose's leg. He was taken to the Ottawa General Hospital, Water Street, and remained there two weeks. The leg is permanently disabled.

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The Retention of the Doyle Rule

In another column of the "Canada Lumberman" appears a full report of the arguments which were presented by the lumbermen of Ontario to the members of the Cabinet in regard to the retention of the Doyle Rule as the unit of measurement in all lumber and timber transactions. The Doyle Rule has been in use for many years and has, on the whole, worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis to the lumbermen and the provincial authorities. While it has been criticized at different times by certain interests, yet on the average and taking into consideration the character of the timber now left in the province, it will be found that there is nothing to be gained in the substitution of another measure with which the industry is not familiar and possessing no apparent advantage over the system now in use.

Abraham Lincoln used to say that it never "paid to swap horses when crossing a stream," and in the present changes taking place, or about to take place, in the Department of Lands and Forests, it is well to observe the traditions of the past and give heed to the advice of men who, from practical experience and thorough insight into the realities, difficulties and trials, as well as the hazards of lumbering, know a good deal more than theorists, dreamers or so-called professionals and experts.

While the authorities in Queen's Park did not give any definite promise, still the deputation was accorded a fair hearing and was assured that the problem would be approached by the administration "with an open mind." The offer of a consulting committee in connection with pending changes in the Department was also accepted in the same helpful spirit in which it was tendered. Two assurances were, however, received with a large measure of satisfaction, and one was to the effect that the Minister of Lands and Forests would continue to be the head of the Department and no outsider would supplant his leadership.

An assurance of Mr. Drury was that no change would be made in computation basis on existing contracts except by mutual consent. The arguments arrayed by the lumber operators and timber limit owners of the province should carry conviction. They were presented in a fair, impartial spirit with no desire to enter into a controversy. The exponents of the industry desire to co-operate with the provincial authorities in every way for a sound and capable administration of the wooded wealth of Ontario. They want to play the game fairly and have no wish to get something for nothing. They are, however, opposed to changes in method or practice which do not promise any real improvement or increased efficiency, but rather tend to confusion and misunderstanding.

There are, probably more misconceptions regarding the lumber industry than that of any other calling. It takes great changes and is up against all sorts of conditions, climatic, transporting, industrial and financial. The number of men who have survived in the strenuous struggle, is relatively small. Any other great national vocation can show more wealthy representatives, while the capital invested to bring handsome returns has been meagre in comparison with the huge sums which have to be placed in any forest products enterprise.

The members of the industry made it clear that they were seeking no favors but simply justice and right. They want no hampering or irritating conditions or the ushering in of a unit of measurement which will lead to all sorts of trouble and misunderstanding and, at the same time, bring no satisfaction to either buyer or seller and no added source of revenue to the province. The suggestions made were eminently practical and evidenced on the part of the lumber interests a desire to follow no other course than that of joining whole-heartedly in the development of the province and working hand in hand with its administrators for the success, expansion and welfare of Ontario.

Some Types of Present Day Lumbermen

Many a man is wondering why his organization does not function to better advantage; why the results, from a productive standpoint, are not greater and the spirit of co-operation more in evidence Such a one is often the "boss" of the establishment and wants everybody to know it. He evidences a glowing satisfaction in the knowledge that he is "the man" and the others are "merely working for him." Probably better results would be achieved if such a consequential, standoffish individual described himself as "one of the men" and let it be known that the others were working with him.

It is easy to lead but difficult to drive. To inspire loyalty and devotion on the part of employees is a factor that counts materially on the high road to success. It is perhaps the fault of a great many so-called employers that they take themselves too seriously and have not the saving grace of humor or relaxation.

There are lumbermen today who are too busy to attend conventions and hear practical, helpful addresses delivered by progressive fellow-members of the business. They have no time to be present at district meetings and confer with associates of the industry from other towns. A man highly respected in the trade passes out and there are lumbermen who cannot possibly spare an hour or two to attend the last solemn rites. They are chasing something, perhaps the elusive, almighty dollar. They are always behind in their work, always overstocked, always busy catching up with deliveries, scoring themselves for not keeping their promises apologizing for balks or breaks, excusing delays in jobs and generally wishing that something would happen so that they could catch up with things generally.

This is another type of lumberman that is frequently encountered, and it might be added that he is too busy to talk to travellers, chat with a visiting member of the trade or devote part of his time to public service. He must keep going and going. He proceeds along a narrow groove, working overtime and never getting very far ahead. In the course of events he does not live out half his days and leaves a plant that is heavily mortgaged and a stock of lumber that is ill-assorted, warped, stained and twisted.

Then there is yet another stamp of lumberman. He is the chap that is always putting something over on the other fellow, who boasts that he does not place all his cards on the table at once or that he has something up his sleeve. He might be likened to a gunman. He talks with abandon about firing and hiring or about making a killing or getting the drop on someone. He arrogates to himself the superior virtue that he is able to browbeat his employees or certain customers, and can put the "fear of the Lord" in them. By this he really means the fear of himself. Such a human may be able to awe or drive certain people and to engender fear, which might better be termed hatred, resentment or indignation. He never stimulates others to fresh or united effort, encourages teamwork or gets the co-operative results of the members of a plant working with one purpose and one aim.

There are other types whom a traveller, a customer or an employee readily recognizes. There are too many classes to describe in detail. There is the fussy, nervous retailer, the proverbial kicker, the eternal knocker, the suspicious individual who always imagines that someone is trying to put something over on him or that his competitors are ready to steal away his good name or stab him in the back. Others are jealous of the progress made by fellows in a similar line and are inclined to be satirical or contemptuous, derisive or denunciatory.

The ideal man in the trade is he who seeks to put into practice in his everyday transactions the principles of the Golden Rule, and to consider others as he desires to be considered. Such a one is never unreasonable or dictatorial. He works with others and develops men. He knows how to delegate authority and how to keep many things moving around his yard and mill without misunderstanding or confusion.

Getting Ready for Canadian Convention

Arrangements are being completed for the fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which will be held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th. The Entertainment Committee, of which George W. Grier, and Brig. Gen. J. B. White of Montreal are joint chairmen, are already at work on an elaborate programme and state that the lady visitors will be well looked after. The social features will be varied and attractive.

The annual banquet of the Association will be held on the second night of the convention. Two or three leading speakers will be presented and there will not be a dull moment from start to finish.

Secretary, Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, says that the convention will be one of the most important ever held in Canada and the indications are that it will also be one of the most influential and largely attended gatherings of the industry ever convened for association work. As usual, there will be ample time given for discussion on any topic which comes before the meeting, and as these topics will have salient bearing on conditions which exist up to the last moment of the opening of the doors, it naturally follows that it is impossible to map out a really definite programme until near January 24th and 25th, the dates of the convention.

The management of the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal have given the Canadian Lumbermen's Association assurance that the building will be open by December 20th and certainly not later than New Year's Eve, so that by the date of the convention, everything will be in full swing. There need not be any doubt whatever as to the delegates and friends of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association being adequately taken care of by the management.

Application for accommodation are already being received by Mr. Hawkins, and one outstanding feature is the number of visitors who will be present from the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and other representative bodies from across the border.

In a later edition the "Canada Lumberman" will give further details regarding the business and entertainment feature of the forthcoming assembly.

Need of Organization in the East

In another column the formation of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association is referred to. The need of such an Association has been recognized for several years, the difficulty has been in connection with the preliminary work of organization. Mr. O. Page of Cardinal and Page has come forward and at considerable inconvenience has taken steps which promise to result in an Association which will do things—not all at once, for those who are supporting the movement favor the policy of gradual development. Organization of a body of this character involves a lot of spade work, the result of which is often not seen for a considerable time. The testing period comes when the first glow of enthusiasm has disappeared. Experience shows that if an Association is to do effective work, the members must exercise patience and must stick to the ship. Individually, those engaged in any trade can do little to solve problems which arise, but collectively, they are able to exert an influence which carries the weight of representative opinion.

Conditions in the lumber trade change, and while new conditions may be adequately dealt with, from a general point of view, by a central body such as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, there are local aspects which demand action by local bodies. The mere fact that so many trade associations are in existance in Canada is evidence that they are filling a useful function. An inactive and purposeless association will have a very brief career.

Apart from the purely business side of a trade association, there is one which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents —the cultivation of the spirit of mutual understanding. Such an association should be a medium by which the members can get together in a manner that is not otherwise, possible, leading to a creation of goodwill and of co-operative action for the general benefit of the trade.

Up to the present, Montreal has been lacking in an Association fully representative of the lumber trade, and in saying this, the "Canada Lumberman" is not unmindful of the work of the Montreal Lumber Association, which, however, is limited in membership by reason of its constitution.

Having regard to its position as a lumber market distribution point, and exporting centre, Montreal has not taken its proper place in the organized trade association world. Now that the wholesalers have started an association, it should not be long before the retailers get into line. The retailers have their own problems, which must be solved by themselves. Not the least of these is to get a right understanding of the position of the wholesaler, with a view to clearing away any suspicions which may exist. On this point, it is well to quote Mr. Boultbee, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Writing in the September 15 issue on the benefits of trade associations, he refers to a conference between the wholesalers and retailers held in September, 1918, in Toronto, and goes on to say:—The fact was borne home to all present at this conference that the lumber trade in Ontario, both retail and wholesale, had at last been organized for association purposes and that the members of the two Associations might in future lay aside the burden of misunderstanding which had weighed upon the trade so heavily in former years. From that day to this there has existed among the members of the trade a greater feeling of mutual esteem and respect which has made the business pleasanter, more profitable and more worthy of respect. There were many lumbermen in other days whose better natures made them feel that all was not well with them in their business affairs, irrespective entirely of matters of finance, but there is scarcely one today who does not feel a measure of pride in his calling and realize that his business is one of the great constructive forces in our social and industrial life; that it is in the very best sense of the words a man's work.

The Move to Standardize Lumber

It has been said that lumber is simply lumber. It is not sold; it is just bought and no one buys it knows much about it anyway. The ordinary housebuilder, when it comes to the question of grades and values of lumber is lost. To all of which the average person will heartily agree. The situation is unfortunate. It is not good for the consumer, it is bad for the industry and it is a heavy handicap to economical utilization of our declining supply of standing timber. For years, much has been said and much written about the need of clarifying the lumber trade, but it has been during only the last year that the lumbermen have made a definite move of real constructive promise in that direction, says"American Forestry."

Under the rather lugubriously sounding term of "simplification and equalization of lumber and lumber grades," the lumber industry has taken the task upon its own shoulders and has assumed the responsibility of carrying it through to a successful conclusion. As a prominent lumberman recently said: "The lumber industry is on trial here and we have got to make good." The public should not only follow this movement with close interest; it should lend to it the heartiest support and co-operation because it goes directly to the elimination of waste in wood and money and to the more complete utilization of our raw wood supply.

Briefly and simply stated, the immediate object is to weld the present multiplicity of lumber grades, sizes and standards into a more or less common code, based upon a more scientific conversion of the standing tree into parts which will best adapt themselves to consumers requirements; in short, to standardize lumber and the lumber trade. The ultimate possibilities of the movement are not known. If successfully carried out, there can be no doubt but that it will be a large factor in conserving our raw wood supply and thus putting off the day of a timber shortage; in simplifying the lumber trade and stabilizing the industry as a whole; in protecting the consumer against lumber jugglery and other sharp practices; in eliminating some of the wastes incidental to lumber distribution and in arousing the wood user to the urgency of economical utilization.

Although involving simplification, the problem is anything but a simple one. There are lumber grades, lumber sizes, lumber pattern ad infinitum. Among the softwoods, almost every species has its own set of grade and manufacturing standards. The variety of uses to which the more important woods are put is staggering. Custom is of long standing and tenacious. To bring simple and definite standards out of the present diversity and use will tax the sincerity and ability of the industry to the limit. Unfortunately, the industry, itself, is not wholly united on the project. There are lumbermen who oppose it in one respect or another on this or that ground. These are some of the obstacles which will make accomplishment a stronger force than otherwise in winning public confidence.

Neither is the project one which may be accomplished in a day or a week. It can never be solved properly merely by representatives of the industries or experts in their particular lines getting around a table and compromising on standards because they think there will be some improvement. Meetings and conferences are, of course, essential, but the stability of business is too important to make fundamental changes unless it is well established that the changes will be beneficial. Standardization of lumber and conversion practice must be based upon scientific studies of the different woods and their conversion and application to different uses. Here is a great field of almost limitless possibilities. But such studies will cost money. They must be done by unbiased investigators. And they must be sufficiently thorough, clearly to indicate the advantages of the changes proposed. From the publicity emanating from lumber sources, it is assumed that the lumbermen are prepared to measure up to the job.

Pioneer Lumberman is Called Away

The passing of Edward Clark, father of A. E. Clark, Toronto, president of the Canada Lumbermen's Association, in the 75th year of his age, removes a veteran figure in the lumber industry. Mr. Clark died at the residence of his brother, Rev. Dr. George Clark, St. Catharines, Ont., on November 12th. He had not been in the best of health for a long period and was unconscious several days before his death.

Some years ago Mr. Clark suffered a paralytic stroke and since then his health had not been good. He generally spent his winters in the South but he remained actively connected with the lumber business until early this summer. The firm with which he was associated, conducts a large wholesale trade in birch and other hardwoods and has extensive connections all over Eastern Canada and in the United States.

The funeral took place on November 14th from the residence of A. E. Clark, 15 Edgar Ave., to Forest Lawn Mausoleum. The obsequies were largely attended, every branch of the forest products industry being well represented. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, coming from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Lumbermen's Association, the Retail Association, the Rotary Club, the Charles O. Maus Lumber Co., of South Bend, Ind., and other bodies.

Mr. Clark was born in Hull, England, and came to Canada when six years of age, locating with his parents at Dundas. The family later settled in Binbrook Township and, when the subject of this reference started out for himself, he lived first in Forest and later in Brigden where in addition to conducting a farm, he operated a sawmill. Mr. Clark loved to recall associations of the lumber trade of forty or fifty years ago when he took out white pine sills for the construction of the locks on the old Welland Canal. These sills were among the finest specimens of timber ever sawn in Western Ontario, being 24 in. x 24 in. and 36 ft. in length.

Previous to removing to Brigden, Lambton County, the late Mr. Clark, his father and brothers had gained some insight into the lumber line. They cleared a bush farm and supplied bridge timber, ties and other material to the railway then being built from Hamilton to Caledonia and other points in Southwestern Ontario. During his residence at Brigden, Mr. Clark bought blocks of timber from the neighboring farmers and conducted an entensive rural lumber trade. Eventually disposing of his mill and other interests, he embarked in the wholesale lumber business in Hamilton where he remained until 1907 when he came to Toronto. The firm was first known as Edward Clark, then as Edward Clark & Sons and later as Edward Clark & Sons, Limited.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, of Lambton County, who predeceased him some nine years. He also lost his younger son, Dr. R. L. Clark, in July 1918. The surviving son is A. E. Clark, while two brothers and two sisters are left, the former being John Clark, of Beamsville, and Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Catharines. The sisters are, Mrs. A. Comfort, of St. Catharines, and Mrs. Robert Carver, of Mount Hope, Ont.

Mr. Pattullo Speaks on Lumber Outlook

In a recent debate in the British Columbia Legislature, which is now in session, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, discussed immigration and forestry. The Minister held that the outlook for the timber industry in the province was very hopeful. He referred to the spasmodic and fitful periods of prosperity enjoyed by the industry in the past, followed by long periods of depression, and for the altered conditions he claimed some credit was due his department.

Mr. Pattullo devoted considerable time to the Forestry Branch of his department, paying particular attention to the question of protection. While admitting that the past year had been the worst in the history of the privince from a fire standpoint, he said that it had brought home to the people as never before the importance of vigilance by the people themselves, and had resulted in the department receiving considerable support and co-operation. He intimated that drastic legislation would be introduced at this session covering this phase of forestry work, especially where incendiarism was concerned.

Mr. Pattullo said when he first assumed charge of the Department of Lands, he came to the conclusion that lack of organization and consequent lack of pushing was considerably responsible for the decrease in business, especially in the offshore trade of the lumber industry. On several occasions he expressed the opinion that the industry would never be stabilized until it could be assured of a continuous business through export trade, and when the opportunity came, the governmental effort and order for 70,000 feet was obtained from Great Britain. Upon that occasion timbermen were called together and an organization created which had done as much export business as was formerly done by the whole province and was the beginning of a general co-operation in the industry which has considerably benefited by it. "I make so bold" added Mr. Pattullo, "as to say that it was the iniative taken by the department and the support it has since given, that made possible placing of the industry on its present basis."

Mr. Nevison and Mr. Brooks Join Forces

J. L. Nevison, 302 Brass Building, Toronto, who for the past year and a half has been in the wholesale lumber line, has found business increasing so rapidly that he has taken into partnership [illegible] J. Brooks, of Toronto, who for nearly two years has been on the eastern sales staff of the Canadian Western Lumber Co.

Mr. Brooks is widely known to the trade in Ontario and will largely devote his time to the B. C. fir end of the business while Mr. Nevison will pay special attention to western spruce. Both members are thoroughly practical lumbermen having many years' experience in the bush and mill and also in the sales department.

Some of the firms, which the new organization, whose motto is "Prompt Shipment— Dependable Grades," will represent are the Northwest Lumber Co., Limited, of Edmonton; Theo. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Limited, Winnipeg; McElroy Lumber Co., Limited, Victoria, B. C.; Sidney Mills, Limited, Sidney, B. C.; A. McDonald & Co., Galloway, B. C., who specialize respectively in Alberta white spruce, Saskatchewan spruce, Pacific Coast products and mountain spruce, fir and cedar.

Many in the lumber arena will wish the new firm of Nevison & Brooks success and prosperity.

New Ontario Co., Has Good Season

The New Ontario Colonization Co., whose office and mills are at Jacksonboro, Ont., say that they have been quite busy during the past season in sawing up the relatively small amount of logs taken out last winter and have had an active shipping season as far as lumber is concerned. They find the demand has been pretty steady throughout the summer and fall and still continues good.

Regarding pulpwood, the firm say that the mills have rested easy as regards re-stocking and their impression is that the market is due for a real stiffening. Taken as a whole, indications point to better things as far as the pulpwood market can be sized up at this time.

The New Ontario Colonization Co. are going into the bush on a larger scale this winter, and while they are not operating camps of their own, they are putting in jobbers and expect to take out sufficient wood to stock their mills fully for next season. They find, in common with others, that the cost of putting up logs this winter is going to be appreciably higher than last, the result of which would justify the manufacturers securing a better price for their lumber next season.

In the opinion of the company general business conditions will warrant firmer and better prices next season on all forest products.

Oriental Holds Balance in Shingle Industry

That in the shingle mill industry in British Columbia the Oriental had already secured the balance of power, and that now 54 per cent of the shingle mills in that province were controlled by Asiatics, was stated in the Legislature recently by Hon. A. M. Manson in seconding the motion of Hon. William Sloan, calling upon the federal government for total exclusion of Asiatics from Canada.

"And that is not all," he said. "It may be interesting to this House to know that 7½ per cent of the industrial workers in the logging industry are Asiatics; that 41 per cent in the lumber dealing industry belong to the same race; that 16 per cent in the baking industry; 39 per cent in the fish canning industry; 39 per cent in the vegetable canning business; 15 per cent in the coal mining industry; 37 per cent in the pulp and paper industry and 39 per cent in the saw milling industry are also Asiatics."

While seconding the motion for exclusion of entrance into Canada the Attorney-General stated that he thought Canada should go still further and adopt a policy that would compel the Oriental already in British Columbia to leave Canada. He stated that as head of the department of labor the policy had been to persistently use every endeavor to get industrial institutions to supplant their Orientals with white men.

Machining small parts in multiple thicknesses, widths or lengths, according to their peculiar shape and size, and after-ward sawing them apart with smooth-cutting saws, is a prevailing practice by which many woodworking factories are increasing production and lowering costs.

Lumberman Who Has Risen Steadily

Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.

Gordon Cameron Edwards recently figured in two interesting events, the celebration of his 56th birthday and his election as a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Edwards has all his life been connected with the lumber industry and has risen from the ranks. [illegible] place is Thurso, Que. As a boy he worked in the bush for W. C. Edwards & Co. and afterwards gained practical experience in the yards, mill and office of that widely-known organization. Today he is president of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Edwards Lumber & Pulp, Limited, and a director of many other organizations, including the Bathurst Co., of Bathurst, N. B., and the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co., Limited, of Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Edwards has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of Associations connected with the pioneer industry of America. He is a former president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and was a trustee of that body for many years. Some years ago he was president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association when it was a struggling institution, and he did much to give it a steady push on the way to progress and expansion. He has for years been a director of the C.L.A. Fond of outdoor life, Mr. Edwards is a member of several golf and country clubs. He also possesses public spirit and is a past president of the Ottawa Y.M.C.A., the Canadian Club and other bodies and in any cause which he espouses, he is an ardent worker.

Another Match Factory for Hull

A new pulp and match factory which will be controlled by a British firm, may be located near Hull, Que., shortly, if present negotiations now going on are brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Eugene St. Jean, Hull civic agent, recently stated that representatives from England in connection with the project were expected to arrive in Hull shortly. "It is likely they will endeavor to secure the property belonging to the Scott Estate, which is situated on the banks of the Ottawa river from Mr. Charles Millen's home to Val Tetreau" said Mr. St. Jean.

The Publicity Commissioner also said that the new company proposed to use around 10,000 horse power which would be developed from Remicks Rapids on the Ottawa river a short distance from the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. The name of the principals concerned were not announced.

Shortage in Woodsmen's Footwear Supplies

According to despatches from Fredericton, N. B., the big boom that is taking place in lumber operations, has resulted in a temporary shortage of some of the articles of supplies for the logging camps. Fredericton is the location of a number of manufacturers of moccasins, larrigans and other footwear used by woodmen. The Fredericton factories, which supply these needs, have been working at full capacity and in some cases overtime, and yet are not able to catch up with orders. Recently there has been a raise of 15 to 20% in oil-tanned footwear. The advance, it appears, has been due to a stronger market for hides and other causes.

Advices from Fredericton are to the effect that mess pork has also gone up considerably and will probably remain so until the new pack is on the market which will be in the near future. While mess pork was readily obtainable in September at $30 per cwt., it is now quoted at $40. Some of the largest pork-packing concerns have been without any mess pork. One member of the wholesale trade expressed the opinion that the present flurry in prices was only temporary and was due to the fact that it takes two months from the time a hog is killed until the packing concerns have it ready for the market. The latter had evidently been unprepared for the present boom in logging operations.

Keewatin Company Doubles Number of Camps

The Keewatin Lumber Co., of Kenora of which D. M. McLeod is general-manager, say that inquiries and demand for forest products are increasing and they note a considerable improvement in business. The outlook for pulpwood production in the immediate vicinity of Kenora is not promising as no great quantity will be required this season.

The Keewatin Lumber Co., are putting in eight camps as compared with four last winter and will, probably, put in one or two more a little later. Men have been scarce until recently but the firm say they are now coming a little easier and they do not anticipate any difficulty in getting all the labor that they require; in fact the company's camps are pretty well filled up. Wages are nearly 30% higher than last year," and, concludes Mr. McLeod, "it would seem that we may expect the cost of production to be considerably higher. Stocks held by us are comparatively small and badly broken.

Reports Eastern Lumber Conditions Active

Douglas A. Stalker, wholesale lumber merchant, of Sherbrooke, Que., says that things in his line are very active at the present time. Business has been good and he has had a big year. He finds that the number of inquiries and demand for forest products have increased, while prices are stiffening.

Mr. Stalker says that the pulpwood production which has been taken out this year, is larger than it was last season, and he looks for a rise in prices early next spring. Mr. Stalker has just celebrated his first year in the wholesale lumber business and is well pleased with the results.

Lake of St. John Region is Industrial Hive

J. E. Lepage, of the Canadian National Railways, who recently returned to Quebec from a trip through the Lake St. John district, is very optimistic regarding the development of various industries. He says a new pulp mill is being established by the Metabetchouan Sulphite & Power Co., at Desbiens, Que., and it is expected to be in operation in a few weeks. The company will manufacture sulphite pulp. This district possesses considerable hydraulic power which is now being developed to a considerable extent. The main business of the district is the manufacture of pulp and paper and the region around Lake St. John in the Saguenay has now the largest and most important pulp mills in Canada. Other important industries are the big pulp plant of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Corporation, at Chandler, and the large newsprint mills of Price Bros. & Co., at Kenogami and Jonquiere.

New Lumber Company Buys Interests

The Marathon Lumber Co., which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 and headquarters in Bigwood, Ont., has taken over the interests of the French River Lumber Co. at Bigwood. The property which is an admirable spot for lumbering, touring, fishing and hunting, consists of 300 acres of land on the French River with mills, to which there has just been added a new planing mill. A boarding house, dwellings for the men, railway sidings, lumber yard, steam tug, water equipment and about 70 square miles of timber limits, located on the French River, are included in the deal. During the coming season the company expect to take out a small stock of about 1,000,000 feet, which will consist principally of pine, hemlock and basswood. Owing to the lateness in getting at operations, the cut is not as large as it will be in future.

The Marathon Lumber Co., of which W. E. Hutcheson is president, Asa M. Baker, secretary-treasurer and H. M. Baker, manager, anticipate taking out a quantity of railway ties to be manufactured by a special portable machine for the purpose. This machine was invented by Baker Bros., who say that they will be glad to demonstrate its merits and adaptability to anyone interested, and that it embodies many improvements compared with the methods hitherto employed.

The Mageau Lumber Co., is Rebuilding

The plant of the Mageau Lumber Co., of Field, Ont., was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago and complete plans for building and machinery installations have been made by the staff of the E. Long Mfg. Co., Orillia who have been on the ground for some time. The work of laying the concrete foundations and framing the timbers are already in progress. The new mill will consist of an E. Long 8-foot heavy duty double-cutting band mill, 40-inch heavy duty carriage with steam set works; a heavy duty gang edger of the centre drive type; heavy duty lath machinery and all other material required. It is said that the new mill will be the most modern and up-to-date in the whole Nipissing district.

Do not waste any time worrying about the soft snap you think someone else has. He is doing just as much worrying as you are.

Tried to Put One Over on Lumberman

A concrete evidence of the value of co-operation and being a member of a trade association was brought to light recently in Toronto. A well dressed gentleman called upon a leading city retail lumberman, stating that he was the head of Blank Construction Co., which was about to erect a large apartment house in St. Catharines. He handed the yardman a bill of materials which could be filled with comparative ease. On the surface everything appeared favorable. The bill of materials was correctly made out and enumerated about the quantities required for a structure of the dimensions and plan proposed. The retail lumberman knew that he could easily fill it as he had the stock already in his yard. However, he politely asked his caller to come around in a couple of days when he would have the items extended and give him a definite figure.

In the meantime the retailer began making certain inquiries about the Blank Construction Co. and got in touch with the secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Investigation made by the latter body and by the lumberman himself through various yardmen in St. Catharines and the Niagara district revealed that there was no such a concern as the Blank Construction Co.

The suspicions of the Toronto man were aroused and the city detective department was also notified to have a representative present when the stranger came around again. The latter turned up at the appointed time and the dealer informed him that he could supply the material but that he would first have to make inquiries as to the financial status of the Blank Construction Co. The visitor replied that there would be no necessity for an investigation as he would pay cash. The bill would amount to a little over four thousand dollars, and, delving down into a wallet, he tendered a cheque for over seven thousand dollars, in payment for the material. The cheque had all the earmarks of being a perfectly proper document although it was discovered later that it was a forgery.

To make a long story short, the Toronto lumberman would not likely have "fallen" anyway for the difference between the sum tendered and the amount of the bill, even if everything had appeared O. K. He is pleased at the co-operation given by the Association in ascertaining for a certainty that the Blank Construction Co. was a fraud. The alleged representative, by undertaking things on a large scale, was seeking to "put one over" and "do" some victim out of several thousand dollars.

This is the most colossal attempt made in some time to get a bill of building material filled on forged papers, and the stranger is now behind the bars.

Will Sell Timber Permits in Quebec

Permits for the cutting of timber will be put up at auction at the legislature buildings on the 12th of December next, according to notice contained in the last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette. The following concessions are offered for the cutting of green and other trees: Abitibi region, Township of Louvicourt East, 31 square miles; Township of Fiedmont, 14 1/2 miles; St. Maurice region. Township of Montpetit, 25 square miles; Lake St. John district, Chamouchoaune river, 3 square miles; Saguenay region, Township of Laval, 8 square miles; Township of Callieres, 10 square miles; Riviere Bergeronnes, 11 square miles; Bonaventure region, Township of Carleton, 10 1/3 square miles; Township of Nouvelle, 4 1/2 square miles; Township of Mann, 4 3/4 square miles. The Department of Lands and Forests also offer for sale permits for the exclusive cutting of timber killed by fire or by insects in the Abitibi region as follows. Township of Varsan, 10 square miles; Malartic, 2 1/2 square miles; Fiedmont, 24 1/2 square miles. The usual conditions are to be fulfilled.

Menace of White Pine Blister Rust

Verification has been received by the National Manufacturers Association and the Forest Service of the appearance in the British Columbia portion of the western white pine forest of the white pine blister rust. The news is causing great apprehension among lumbermen and the population generally throughout the western states in which sugar and western white pine exist in commercial quantities—mainly Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California. Timber worth approximately $228,000,000 on the stump and five or six times as much as a source of income to the tributary population is threatened by the new attack of the blister rust, and the whole future of lumbering and equipment and dependent industry and reforestation in great areas is imperilled—the only areas from which the nation can expect to draw the highly prized white pine lumber in any considerable quantity hereafter.

As late as the middle of last year it was supposed that the blister, which has ravaged the white pine of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and has appeared in Michigan would be kept out of the western white pine country.

The blister rust, which does not affect any but the five-needle pines, is not transmitted directly from tree to tree but has to find an intermediate "host," in the cycle of its propagation, in currants and gooseberries. There are some sixty varieties of such bushes in the western forests in addition to domestic varieties, and they grow among an unbroken chain of five-needle pines from the Canadian line south into California. It is therefore considered certain that if the rust gets a foothold before it can be exterminated it will eventually reach every portion of the western white and sugar pine forests. As they are the principal hope of commercial reforestation in their range, the future possibilities of injury from the rust are not less than portentous.

The white pine blister rust was introduced into the northeastern states by importation of diseased white pines from Europe twenty years ago. If eradication in the eastern white pine forests, extending through the northern states from Minnesota to Maine is now considered impossible, fighting is being continued to the protection of individual stands by the eradication of all currant and gooseberry bushes growing among the trees or within 900 feet of them. In Europe the rust has long since prevented the growing of the white pine as a forest bill. In some of the New England forests as many as three-fourths of the trees are already infected. Every infected tree is doomed, young ones succumbing rapidly and older ones holding out for a number of years.

Roofs of Western Cedar Save Coal

Roofs constructed of western cedar should have great advantage over those built of other materials according to the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. In heating a building covering a large area a great amount of heat is always lost through the roof and a considerable saving in fuel can be effected by making the roof of suitable material. In this respect wood is very suitable and of all the woods which are likely to be used western cedar is probably the best non-conductor of heat. It is obtainable in large quantities and of good quality and has the further advantage of possessing a natural resistance to decay even under the most adverse conditions.

Can Sawdust be Used as Fuel?

To a thoughtful man the sight of one of those large incinerators which are the most prominent feature of so many Canadian lumber mills invariably conveys the impression of wilful waste. The fact that much more than a million tons of sawdust are destroyed in such appliances every year is surely something to think about. But what else can be done with it? Fifty uses might be named but none of them would account for more than the smallest fraction of the whole amount of sawdust produced.

The most important raw material of industry is fuel and it is as fuel that sawdust may become useful. The problems connected with the utilization of sawdust as fuel are somewhat similar to those presented by the use of lignite and for this reason the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada of the Department of the Interior are watching with interest the work of the Department of Mines in the hope that it may throw some light upon the problem of the use of sawdust in briquette form.

The present time, when fuel is so hard to get, would seem a propitious opportunity for such research and the Laboratories are anxious to be able to give an encouraging reply to the oft repeated enquiry—How can we utilize our sawdust?

Owes His Life to Patient Oxen

In these days of modern transportation, speed seems essential, and yet Joseph B. Burrill, of Brooklyn, N. S., owes his life to the patience of his team of plodding, stolid oxen. While proceeding along the Small Gains Road, enroute to Yarmouth, with a load of wood, Mr. Burrill made an attempt to climb on top of it without stopping his team. He was seized with a sudden attack of dizziness, falling backwards to the ground, apparently in front of the wheels of the vehicle. For some reason the oxen stopped, thus preventing the wheels from passing over the body of Mr. Burrill, who remained unconscious for about four hours when he was discovered in his dangerous position. He was removed home and is now entirely recovered The proverbial patience of oxen in general and this team in particular proved very fortunate to Mr. Burrill who is to be congratulated upon his narrow escape from crossing the Great Divide.

The mangrove tree of French Guinea, after severe tests for four years show no sign of rotting. Not only is the grain so close that the moisture is excluded, but the large amount of tannin contained give protection against insects, molds, etc.

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

The Villenay Lumber Co., Montreal, is a new firm recently registered.

Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont., was a visitor to Montreal recently on business.

The sawmill of Jos Dufresne, St. Berthelmy, Que., was recently visited by fire entailing a loss of $6,000.

E. Caye has joined the sales staff of Rose, McLaurin, Limited Toronto, and is looking after their interests throughout Ontario.

Creosoted Products, Limited, Toronto, is a new concern with a capital of $50,000. to manufacture and market creosoted wood products.

A course on lumbering is being carried out at the Y. M. C. A., Vancouver. The different phases of the industry are explained by competent lecturers.

A. J. Morris, of Greig, Morris, Limited, Toronto, has returned from an enjoyable hunting expedition with the Birch Lake Hunt Club in the Parry Sound district.

The Baker Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., have awarded contracts for the erection of a two mile flume along Chepka Creek to be used to float logs into Kootenay River.

R. M. Brown, new forestry superintendent, has arrived in Kamloops, B. C., from Crow's Nest Forest Reserve, Alberta, to take up his duties in the Dominion office.

One hundred acres of Crown Lands, lot 27 on Miscou Island, was sold in Fredericton, N. B., at public auction by the Department of Lands and Mines to A. A. McKinnon.

Thurston & Flavelle, of Port Moody, B. C., are installing in their plant one of the E. Long Mfg. Company's heavy duty band mills and heavy duty carriage and steam feed.

F. C. Wightman, of 33 Queen St., Amherst, N. S., has been appointed buying representative for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of the Wightman Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal.

The box shooks being manufactured in New Westminister, B.C. are finding a ready market in the great Australian cities, Adelaide and Melbourne. Heavy shipments have been made of late.

Fifty cargoes of lumber have been shipped from Campbells Bay, N. B., this season, which is a record. It is reported that lumber companies are being flooded with orders for lumber and lath.

Quebec Hardwoods, Limited, have their offices at 211 McGill St., Montreal. The company, of which Mr. J. W. Harding is managing-director, does an export and dimestic trade in various hardwoods.

Yorke Long, of Cox, Long & Co., Limited; John Forrest, of Glasgow; R. L. Roberts, Liverpool, and Joseph Robinson, Liverpool, returned to England recently. The three last named visited Canada with a view to studying conditions here.

Fred Glynn, who was employed in the Ball Planing Mill, Barrie, Ont., was accidently killed recently when a ladder on which he was working slipped. Mr. Glynn, who fell heavily to the floor, had his neck broken. He leaves a wife and large family.

Edward R Heyland, vice-president of the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, who died on September 27th, left an estate of $60,000. Mr. Heyland was well known in pulpwood circles having for years looked after large contracts in Northern Ontario.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Adanac Lumber & Mfg. Co., Limited, of Toronto, with a capital stock of $40,000 to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business and to manufacture, sell and deal in timber, logs, lumber and wood.

Nicholson & Company, Limited, have been granted a charter with a capital stock of $50,000, and head office in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on business as timber merchants and sawmill operators and to buy, sell and deal in pulp, paper sulphates, etc.

Hugh K. Taylor, well known in the lumber industry from his identification for many years with "Lumber" and "The National Lumber Merchant," is shortly to become identified with the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association as editor of its magazine "Retail Lumber Dealer."

A. D. Huff, of the Riordon Company, Limited, Montreal, has been elected first vice-president of the Overseas Trade Association, This was formerly known as the Export Club; the association has been reorganized and its objects widened. Mr. Huff is also chairman of the Constitution Committee.

S. J. Staniforth, of the Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.; Chas. O. Maus, of the Charles O. Maus Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.; G. M. Strong of the G. M. Strong Lumber Co., Montreal, and H. F. Gill, of the Birch Lumber Co., Greenville, Que., were in Toronto recently attending the funeral of the late Edward Clark.

The Ontario Department of Lands has awarded to the Border Lumber Company, Fort Frances, timber-cutting rights on the northern part of Douglas Island, in the district of Rainy River, at tender price of $10.60 per thousand for red and white pine. The principal in the successful company is said to be J. A. Mathieu, M. P. P.

Another year's extension in the time for paying up their timber license fees was requested of the B. C. Provincial Cabinet recently by a delegation of timber holders headed by R. D. Rorison, of Vancouver, and Andrew Wright, Victoria. The improvement in the market was more promising, the delegation informed the cabinet.

The Pembroke and Colonial Lumber companies' mills closed recently for the season, having run since the first of May, and remained cutting two weeks later than last year. Some of the 400 men employed in these two mills will become absorbed in other industries, in Pembroke, Ont., while others will go north into the woods to work.

The Riordon Co., of Montreal, are resuming logging operations in the Gatineau district and are putting in several camps. It is understood that about 2,000 men will be employed in the bush. The opening of operations in the Gatineau district by the Riordon Co. has made a radical reduction in the ranks of the unemployed in Ottawa.

The east end retail yard of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, had a narrow escape from a severe visit by fire recently when the wastepaper warehouse of Levi Bros., at 74 Don Esplanade caught fire. The building which was filled with wastepaper, was badly gutted, and only the strenuous action of the firemen saved the lumber yard.

E. L. McCormack, who for several years has been superintendent of the newsprint mill of the St. Maurice Paper Co., Cap de la Madeline, near Three Rivers, Que., recently entered upon his duties as superintendent of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills at Three Rivers. He is succeeded by George Dymond, late of Finch, Pruyn & Co., Glen's Falls, N. Y.

The E. Long Mfg. Co., of Orillia, Ont., say that inquiries are more numerous and a larger volume of equipment is being purchased than has been the case for a number of months past. The company feel that 1923 should see a considerable improvement over the one that is just closing. They do not look for any great boom but a steady average volume of trade.

The Sully Lumber Co., Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Sully in the district of Kamouraska, Que., and a capital stock of $15,000. The company is authorized to carry on a general lumber business in all its departments. Among the incorporators are Tobie, Levasseur, of Sully, Joseph H. Duval and Joseph Ch. Blanchard, of Escourt, Que.

A delegation waited upon Hon. Dr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, and advocated that money should be appropriated for the improvement of the road from Windermere to the Kootenay Valley in order to permit motor tourists using the new Banff-Windermere highway to return through the United States. The district vote will likely be increased to meet this appeal.

Provisions are contained in an order-in-council published in the Quebec Official Gazette to the effect that each licensed culler shall always be accompanied by an assistant, whose name shall be furnished before the 1st of December of each year to the Department of Lands and Forests, to get better control of the measurements of timber. The assistant is to take the oath of office.

Pontiac Lumber & Development Co., Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of $49,000 and headquarters at Campbell's Bay in the district of Pontiac, Que. The company has wide powers to engage in a number of lines of business, including lumber and sawmilling. Among the incorporators are Adolphe J. Rougier, L. A. Gauthier and J. F. Doyle, all of Campbell's Bay, Que.

The annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Canada will be held at Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, on January 24th to 26th. These are the same dates that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will hold their annual convention in Windsor, Ont. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association also assembles in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on January 24th-25th.

A charter has been granted to the Pine River Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $50,000. and headquarters in Provost, Alta. The company is empowered to carry on the business of timber merchants, shingle mill and pulpwood owners, loggers, etc. Among the incorporators are Octavius C Yates, of Hayter, Alta., Lewis Dale, of Fort St. John, B. C., George F. Kenny, Raymond M. Lee and Robert S. Waters of Provost, Alta.

Over one thousand school children and half as many adults were present recently at the Opera House in Fredericton to witness the moving pictures put on by the Canadian Forestry Association. The views showed the methods employed in combating forest fires, the work of the Association and some of the natural resources of the province of New Brunswick. Appropriate addresses were delivered by several prominent gentlemen.

A charter has been granted to the International Fibre Board Co., with a capital stock of $350,000. and headquarters in Montreal, to manufacture, sell and deal in fibre products made from pulp, waste paper, ropes, rags, sawmill waste, etc., and to manufacture and deal in paper boxes, containers and also timber, lumber, wood, pulp, paper, etc. The incorporators are Henry J Wiser, Edward Lauster, Arza C. Casselman and James W. Ault, all of Prescott.

Returns from the office of the Crown Timber Agent in New Westminster, for October amounted to $21,793. as against $15,000. for the corresponding month last year. E. Walmsley, Crown Timber Agent, says the increase is due to the fine condition of the lumber market which has been favored for many weeks by good, open weather, making it possible to operate the logging camps. The operations have been continued until an unusually late period.

La Compagnie Santerre & Pineau, Limitee, with a capital stock of $100,000. and headquarters in Rimouski, has been incorporated and empowered to take over the business heretofore carried on in partnership under the name of Santerre & Pineau. The company is authorized to manufacture, sell and deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood, pulp and paper. The incorporators are Ferdinand Santerre and Arsene Pineau of Rimouski, and Joseph A. Laferte, of Montreal.

Word has been received in Toronto that the embargo on Canadian cars going to the United States has been lifted temporarily by the C. P. R. until December 1st. This applies only to cars in the West and not in the East. Ontario representatives of British Columbia are of the opinion that the temporary raising of the embargo is likely to cause a scarcity in transit cars and are advising their customers if they desire to secure deliveries of Western stock promptly to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The many friends of James T. Gilchrist, of the James T. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Toronto, will sympathize with him in the death of his wife which took place at the family residence, 63 Lynd Ave., on November 14th . Mrs Gilchrist was a patient sufferer for many years from hip trouble and is survived by her husband and two sons, Hubert and Earl Gilchrist. The funeral, which took place to Prospect Cemetery, Toronto was largely attended by representatives of the lumber industry. The floral offerings both from public and private parties were numerous.

Charles Demers failed in his effort to run seventeen lumberjacks across from Canada into the United States to work for him at Graniteville, Vt., according to the U.S. Immigration officials. It is stated that Demers went to St. Sophie, Que., and secured seventeen lumberjacks. They were brought to Rock Island and were to walk across the border, and later be picked up. However, the United States officials were alert, and they were deported. Demers is being held for an attempt to violate the United States immigration laws, and the Alien Contract law .

Dues on tie timber have been considerably reduced by an order in council according to advices received by the Dominion Lands office in Edmonton, Alta. Formerly railway ties paid dues amounting to fifteen cents for each tie of eight feet, with two and a half cents for each foot over that length. The price will now be ten cents for each eight foot tie and one and a half cents for the additional foot lengths. This regulation took effect on November 1st and is felt by the land officials to be important, as the reduction should make it more profitable for the tie cutter, and doubtless many men will undertake this work who felt they could not make reasonable wages under the old rate in force.

British Columbia industries are uniting to oppose Major R. J. Burde's eight-hour day bill, which recently received first reading in the Legislature, and a large delegation of Vancouver business men, led by F. E. Burke, chairman of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, went to Victoria where they interviewed the cabinet. This makes the third time that Mr. Burde has brought his eight-hour day bill before the legislature and the third time that the industrial interests of the province have united to oppose it. Twenty organizations, representative of the lumbering, fishing, canning, transportation, mining and manufacturing interests of the province have sent delegates to Victoria.

The new paper mill of the Bathurst Co., which is now in course of erection at Bathurst, N. B., will cost $2,000,000. Construction is being carried out under the company's own direction and when completed this will be the first paper mill in the Maritime Provinces. The interests of the Bathurst Co. at Bathurst will in the near future represent an investment of about $10,000,000. During the past year about $2,000,000. has been spent in the development of the Nepisiquit Falls water power. The Bathurst Co., of which Angus McLean is the president, will employ about 3,000 men when running at full capacity. Mr. McLean declares that about 50,000,000 feet of logs and pulpwood will be the minimum annual requirements for the company in the future.

The total cost of fighting forest fires in New Brunswick during the past season, including wages and maintenance of lookout towers, has amounted to approximately $45,000 which is considerably less than one-third of the expenditure during the preceding season of 1921, amounting to $149,000, according to information given out recently by the Forest Service branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. A total of 113 fires were reported and handled during the past season, in addition to 254 railway tie fires reported and extinguished by the railway patrols. The statistics show that 74 of the larger fires were located on lands removed from railroads, while the number of railroad fires is given as 39. The total loss from forest fires is estimated at $17,741 with 7,000 acres burned over.

Forest Air Patrols are Commercial Success

(Continued from page 37)

was carried in a seaplane to various points along the coast where district rangers were busy combatting fires.

The longest day ever put in at this work was spent by the late Major C. MacLaurin and Major L. R. Andrews, district forester at Vancouver, early in July when they left Vancouver at 6 o'clock in the morning and returned at 9.15 in the evening. More than six hours actual flying time was spent and landings were made from time to time at various points along the coast so that the forestry official could confer with his rangers. British Columbia experienced a very dry season this year and the heavy pall of smoke which hung over the coast for more than two months made forestry patrols an arduous task.

The value of these flights for forestry patrol have been very definitely established by the first two seasons at the Jericho Beach air station and it is the expressed intention of the provincial and federal departments to make even more extensive use of the seaplanes next summer. The smallest wisp of smoke can be spotted from many miles away when planes are on patrol and fire-fighting equipment can be transported to the scene in minutes where by ordinary methods it would require days.

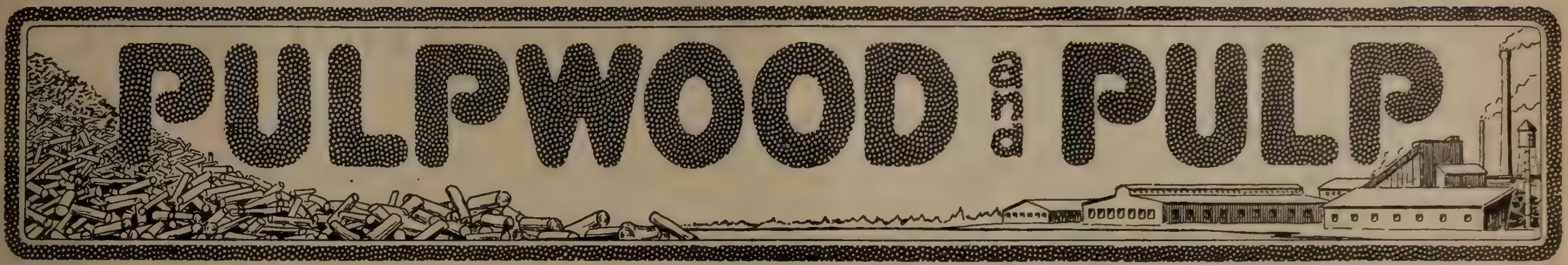
An HS2L seaplane, the type most usually employed for forestry patrols in British Columbia, on the ways to the Jericho Beach air station, Vancouver, just prior to a flight. This type of machine has a wing spread of 75 feet and carries a useful load of 1800 pounds, including fuel. It has a cruising radius of 300 miles and has accommodation for four persons and gear.

Another interesting feature of the summer's work at the Vancouver station was the use of the planes for the rapid transportation of officials of the white pine blister rust control board. A thorough survey of blister rust conditions in the province of British Columbia is being carried on by Dr. A. T. Davidson, who has made his headquarters at Vancouver. The seaplanes were used for reconnaissance to learn the location and extent of white pine stands and for transportation to these locations. The work was greatly advanced in this manner.

An optimist is one who makes the best of it when he gets the worst of it.

No man can stand still in accomplishment. He either goes forward or backward.

Men do a lot of things if they need the money—some of them will even go out and work for it.



Companies Taking Out Much Pulpwood

A. E. Wicks, of the Hawk Lake Lumber Co., Limited, whose sawmill and rossing plant are at Monteith, Ont., was in Toronto recently on business. He states that his company has contracted for 40,000 cords of pulpwood during this season, which is one-third more than last year. All this will be rossed at Monteith and in the rossing plant at Wasach, ten miles south of Montieth, which will be built in the near future. Two new barkers turned out by the Canadian Barking Drum Co., will be installed, one at Montieth and the other at Wasach. The Hawk Lake Lumber Co. will saw about a million feet of spruce and jack pine during the coming year.

Two of the large paper companies in Northern Ontario are each taking out 60,000 cords of pulpwood during the present season, and the settlers are cutting more wood than usual. Prices for rough spruce and balsam f.o.b. cars or delivered in the streams, in the Monteith district are from $4.75 to $6.00 per cord.

Busy on Railway Ties and Pulpwood

According to the estimates of lumber companies in the Fort William—Port Arthur district approximately 248,000 cords of pulpwood will be cut in that section this winter. Of this amount 165,000 cords is for export and 93,000 cords for local use.

In addition large contracts have been awarded for taking out ties some of which are as follows: C. W. Cox at Lake Nipigon for railroads, 150,000; Earl Greer for C. P. R., 150,000; Thomas Falls, 125,000; E. E. Johnson, 100,000; J. J. McKeown. 50,000; other smaller contracts 75,000.

Mr. McInnes Tells of Northern Needs

In a recent address delivered before the members of the Board of Trade in Toronto, R. A. McInnes, manager of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., and past president of the Temiskaming Board of Trade, spoke of the needs of the hinterland of the province. He said that the area of Ontario was 77,000 square miles, with a population of two and one-half millions. The area of New Ontario is 330,000 square miles with a population of only 450,000. Yet this was the area of greatest undeveloped, potential wealth, contained in mines, forests and agricultural lands.

The mining industry was flourishing. This year it would create about twenty millions of new wealth. Still, it required assistance to prospectors, more geological surveys, more roads. The paper industry represented an investment of $100,000,000. Its output would be doubled in the next five years, but it was menaced by an annual fire loss of twenty millions of potential wealth. "Taking a five-year average," said Mr. McInnes, "we burn up 270,000 cords a year, and that is a low estimate. We must at all costs reduce our fire losses."

The speaker concluded with a declaration that the problem of New Ontario was not a local problem, or a governmental problem, but largely a problem of Old Ontario itself. There was a tremendous market to be opened in the north, and it was the duty of the southern part of the province which would ultimately profit by this expansion to bear the costs of this development. The north itself would supply all necessary energy and courage.

Car Shortage Still Handicaps Shipments

Quebec bankers and dealers in pulpwood in general interviewed towards the end of November say the situation, as far as shipments are concerned, is still in the same position. They have considerable orders on hand for shipment but are unable to carry on the contracts on account of the shortage in cars.

Speaking of the demand, the dealers say it is growing, especially from the small American paper mills whose supply of pulpwood is running out and who are anxious for a new supply. The big corporations, such as the Industrial Paper Co. with their headquarters in New York, the St. Maurice Paper Co., and others are not worrying in the present because they each have a three years' supply on hand. It is the smaller American mills with their supply running low who are worrying and telephoning as well as telegraphing to hurry up with the shipment of their pulpwood orders to their respective mills, and the shippers are powerless to comply on account of the shortage of cars.

Pulpwood is now commanding a price of $19. delivered at the mills, who are offering 50 cents additional per cord to the regular freight rates to the railroads which will provide the cars, and even with the advance offered, the shippers cannot obtain the car accommodation. Every available freight car is being utilized these days in the western grain shipments. The mill owners are even offering 50 cents additional for the accommodation of return coal transportation cars, but the Quebec shippers are loath to use these cars so circumscribed in space by their special build to carry coal and would not give the shipper justice in measurement.

In the meantime there are lots of pulpwood lying along the railways in the district of Quebec for shipment.

As regards the price of pulpwood in the present $19 the Quebec dealers look forward to an increase in the price within the next few years. They say the supply at the base of the American mills is getting pretty well depleted and in the course of time they will have to come to Canada and pay an increased price for their pulpwood as the American cut is also giving out and thereby leaves them no option.

Want Big Fund For Research Work

An important meeting of the Engineering Alumni of the University of Toronto was held recently and reforestation, particularly with regard to the various woods for trade, was strongly urged in a resolution which set forth that realizing the necessity of research in the fundamentals of industry besides knowing Ontario to be wonderfully endowed with natural resources for agriculture, manufacture and electricity, the Engineering Alumni advocate the raising of an industrial research foundation for $10,000,000 by the people of Ontario, their subscriptions assisted by the Provincial Government.

Heavy Receipts for Ontario's Forests

The past year has been a very gratifying one to the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario. Timber receipts have made a new record owing to the many limits sold. The income for the last fiscal year was $4,440,000 from the sale of timber and pulp limits and crown lands. This figure constitutes a record, being substantially in excess of the previous high total of $4,035,000, which was achieved in 1921. During the past year 41 timber and pulpwood limits have been sold, involving an area of over 600 square miles.

Spruce Falls Plant Ready to Start

The Spruce Falls Co., of Neenah, Wis., who have built a well-equipped sulphite pulp mill at Kapuskasing, Ont., will put the plant in operation during the first week in December. The equipment consists of four digesters, and they expect to turn out from 100 to 120 tons of pulp daily. All of the product will be unbleached. F. J. Sensenbrenner, the president of the company, states that the wood supply for the coming year is partly on hand and the balance is being harvested now. The company has its own rossing plant.

Two New Mills Nearing Completion

Paper-making machines are being installed in the plants of the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, at Port Arthur, and the Fort William Paper Company, at Fort William. H. S. Taylor, chief engineer of the Engineering and Development Co., Dayton, Ohio, was recently in connection with the taking over of the plants by the respective operators.

The Port Arthur mills are putting in a 40-ton-a-day capacity book print mill, and the Fort William company two newsprint papermaking machines. Mr. Taylor said that the present installation would be followed almost immediately, in his opinion, by further extensions to both plants. He expressed the opinion that the head of the Lakes was becoming one of the greatest centres of pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada. Machinery at present being installed is arriving in 65 carloads 25 for the Port Arthur mill and 40 for the Fort William mill.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$100.00	$110.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	75.00	80.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	85.00	90.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	36.00
2 x 5, 2 x 6	35.00	36.00
2 x 8	39.00	40.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
1 x 4 and wider	34.00	36.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	28.00	30.00
2 x 4 and wider	29.00	31.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$35.00	$36.00
1 x 6	36.00	37.00
1 x 8	38.00	39.00
1 x 10	41.00	42.00
1 x 12	46.00	47.00
2 x 4	34.00	35.00
2 x 6	36.00	37.00
2 x 8	38.00	39.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
2 x 12	46.00	47.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$25.00	$26.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	32.00	33.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$72.00	$75.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	53.00	55.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough		81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing		81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base		86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping		97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping		87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S		84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.		3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 Butts to 2" per M.		5.00
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.		6.00

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.50
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 70.00	$ 45.00
1¼ and 1½"	115.00	75.00	50.00
2½ and 3"	130.00	90.00	60.00
4"	155.00	100.00	65.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$ 95.00	$ 50.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	100.00	55.00	42.00
2"	155.00	100.00	65.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 75.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/4	125.00	80.00	50.00	32.00
6/4	125.00	80.00	50.00	32.00
8/4	128.00	87.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	80.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 26.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$140.00	$ 85.00	$ 32.00
1¼ to 1½"	150.00	95.00	35.00
2"	160.00	105.00	35.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	90.00	65.00	45.00	30.00
5/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	30.00
6/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	105.00	75.00	55.00	37.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	125.00	90.00	60.00	30.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$128.00	$78.00	$135.00	$77.00
1¼"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
1½"	138.00	83.00	135.00	85.00
2"	143.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$65.00	$50.00
1¼ and 1½"	68.00	52.00
2"	75.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	155.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	130.00	75.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	80.00
8/4	150.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	95.00
12/4	165.00	100.00
16/4	175.00	105.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$155.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	165.00	85.00
8/4	185.00	90.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$150.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in., 8 in. and up		150.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		150.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		58.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips, 1 in.		45.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		33.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		40.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		24.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	26.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		22.00
O. culls r and w p	18.00	20.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.	25.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft	35.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1″ x 9″-10″ and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		42.00
1¼″ x 7, 8 and 9″ up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		42.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	42.00	44.00
1½″ x 12″ x 12″ and up, 12′-16′		45.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B		65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		20.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	26.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		28.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	60.00	65.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	8.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	8.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	100	120
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	90	100

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$25.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge..	26.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	32.00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	26.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6, ...	35.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7, ...	36.00
2x10, 3x9, ...	38.00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	27.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	26.00
Merch, Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up. ..	40.00
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.

Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.

Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.		$115.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		135.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		130.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		152.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide		110.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in. 1¼ and 1½ in. 10/16 ft. ...	32.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—

1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	170.00
Fine Common, 6/4	170.00
Fine Common, 8/4	170.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	120.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	140.00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	150.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	110.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	115.00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	63.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	70.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	160.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	93.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	79.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	83.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	66.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	78.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	47.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	49.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	52.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	43.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	44.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	45.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00

White Ash

1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	110.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		96.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		95.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		80.00
Barn Boards No. 2 1 x 8		72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		73.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		56.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		50.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9″		85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.....		85.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		47.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in random lengths, 8 ft. and up	43.00	45.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths	$43.00	47.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	$34.00	40.00
2 x 8, 2 x 9	$42.00	43.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	$34.00	36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	32.00	33.00
1 x 2	34.00	35.00
1 x 3	31.00	33.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath	$ 9.50	10.00
1½ in Spruce Lath	$ 8.50	9.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	$ 6.00	6.50
Clears	$ 5.00	5.50
Second Clears		4.00
Clear Whites		3.25

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

We are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 23-3

Spot Cash

for ties, wood, frames. McKay, 327 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass. 23-2

Lath Wanted

Pine and Hemlock Lath—all grades, delivered Detroit, Mich. rate of freight.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER CO.,
333 State Street,
23 Detroit, Mich.

Wanted

2 million ft. Hemlock.
1 million ft. Spruce.
1 million ft. Jack Pine.

For spring delivery. Will make advances.

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Company, 123 Bay St., Toronto. Phone Adel. 1999. 23-2

Wanted

Canadian Birch Veneer, 26" x 21" wide, .10 of an inch thick (12G). Must be good clean stock. Please state quantity and price and time of delivery. Frank Rosser, Timber Merchant & Importer, 53 Chorlton Street, Manchester, Eng. 22-23

Wanted for Shipment at Once

6 cars 4/4 No. 1 Common & Selects Canadian Basswood—delivered New York City.

1 car 4/4 No. 1 Common & Better Canadian Brown Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

1 car 2" 1s and 2s White Ash—delivered Rochester, N. Y.

Address reply Box 27, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and Birch.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc.
1¼" x 3¼" same lengths.
1¼" x 2½" x 49")
(one half each size.
1 " x 3½" x 49")

All to be free from defects.

Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Lumber Wanted

For prompt shipment—10 cars each 4/4 and 5/4 No. 3 Common Basswood 3" and wider. For shipment during 1923—10 cars 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 Mill Culls, No. 4 White Pine, Jack Pine, Spruce or Balsam. Lumber must be dry, good grade and fair lengths. Quote prices F.O.B. cars, stating shipping point.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER CO.,
333 State Street,
22-23 Detroit, Mich.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

4/4 Soft Elm—75,000 No. 1 Common & Better, 150,000 No. 2 Common, 100,000 No. 3 Common.

Canada Wood Specialty Company, Ltd.,
23-2 Longford Mills, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

Cheese Box Veneer Sets—choice stock—carload lots only. Box No. 40, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

Four Foot Hardwood, in carload lots. Prompt shipments. R. C. Cameron, Golden Lake, Ontario. 23

For Sale

250 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 250 M—4/4 Soft Elm, 30 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 20 M—6/4 Hard Maple. Also cedar posts. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario. 21-24

For Sale

100 to 200 M. ft. Hemlock Squares, Size 6 x 6 to 12 x 12, Length 10 to 25 ft. long, Price $25.00 F.O.B. Brookbury, Que. Merchantable 12 M. ft. 1½" White Pine, 6 M. ft. 1" White Pine. Price $40.00 F.O.B. Brookbury, Que., Mill run dead culls out. L. H. Martin, Bury, Que. 23

For Sale

2 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 8/4 Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
1 car each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Sap Gum.
2 cars each 4/4 F.A.S. Red Gum, Plain and Qtd.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 8/4 F.A.S. Whitewood.

We have for quick shipment also, complete stocks of other Southern hardwoods. Send us your inquiries for Ash, Basswood, Cherry, Chestnut, Gum, Hickory, Poplar or Oak. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

A large 15" McGregor Gourlay Planer and Matcher, also a shingle machine (flat) both in first class order. Ask for prices to P.O. Box 81, Mont Joli, Que. 22-23

Linn Logging Tractor for Sale

Comparatively new Heavy duty Linn Tractor for sale. Capacity up to 25 tons for lumbering, mining or any heavy haulage on bad road conditions. Ice and mud creepers and front sleighs complete. Apply Box No. 37, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

Sacrifice Sale

Wheelock Engine, Latest Type, Valve Motion
In good operating condition.
Engine 18" x 42".
Fly-wheel 15' diameter x 26" face.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
We Must Have This Space for Other Purposes.
Real Estates Corporation Limitel.
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.
Telephone Adelaide 3100. 23

For Sale

12 x 15" Leonard Taugye Engine. Can be seen running at Bothwell. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 23-2

For Sale

One—Length 24", 3 ply leather belt, seventy-seven feet, practically new.
One—Steam Plant, consisting of 100 H.P. engine, and 150 H.P. boiler and accessories.
One—Steam Plant, Consisting of 275 H.P. Corliss Engine, two boilers, pump, heater, etc. Will sell complete or part only.

THE HALL MACHINERY COMPANY,
24 Sherbrooke, Que.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Engines, Boilers, etc., for Sale

One "Williams" Upright Engine 6" x 6".
One Upright Engine 5" x 6".
Six return tubular boilers of following dimensions:—
One "Butterfield" 72" x 14'—3¼" tube—⅜" shell.
One "Polson" 64" x 14'—3¼" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 15'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Doty" 60" x 14½'—4" tube—½" shell.
One "Inglis" 60" x 16'—3" tube—½" shell.
One double acting "Northey" Fire Pump, 6" suction, 5" discharge, 14" steam cylinder, 8" water cylinder, 13" stroke, capacity 450 gallons per minute.
One "Northey" feed pump 6 x 4 x 7" stroke, capacity 60 gallons per minute.
One brass mill steam whistle.

For further particulars apply The Conger Lumber Co. Limited, Parry Sound, Ontario.
13-E.o.I.-T.f.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band resaw, Connell & Dengler, 54" and 60".
Band rip saw, Yates No. 281.
Circular resaw, 44".
E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver.
Jointers, 16" and 24".
Matcher, Sherman Hardwood Flooring End.
Matcher and Sizer, 30" x 12", American.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, 14" Woods.
Matcher, 26" x 8", Connell & Dengler.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, Smith 10" four side.
Moulder, Berlin 10" No. 118 inside.
Moulder, Woods 12" 5 head inside.
Planers, all sizes single and double.
Sanders, three drum, 30", 42", 48" and 60".
Saws, circular, power feed, several makes.
Timber Sizers, Yates and American.

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
23-E.o.I.-T.f. Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Position wanted by experienced lumber salesman. Best references. Full information by addressing Box 58, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Open for engagement—Advertiser age 39, twenty years experience lumber trade in England, U. S. A., South America and Canada. At present with Eastern firm. Thorough knowledge of business, all branches office; selling and handling outside work. Willing to go abroad if terms suitable but would prefer Ontario or Northern States. Write in first instance to Box No. 51, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN—Married, abstainer, wishes permanent position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man. Have had following experience: Six years' banking, two years' assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, London, England; eight years' lumber office experience; have also general store bookkeeping experience. Salary $100-$125. Apply Box 41, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-23

Aggressive Young Man with ability, integrity and 5½ years' experience in lumber and mill work offices, desires permanent position with a progressive concern. Accustomed to handling correspondence, orders, sales and bookkeeping, and have always given the highest satisfaction where employed. Always make my employers' interests paramount, and endeavor to do the correct thing by them. Would like to locate around Georgian Bay or Northern Ontario. Excellent credentials. All replies treated confidential. Box 54, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Situations Vacant

Wanted—Man to erect and take charge of mills; prefer one willing to invest; McKay, 327 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass. 23

Wanted—Ontario Government Licensed Scaler. Apply to T. S. Woollings & Co. Ltd., Connaught Station, Ont. 23

WANTED—January first, experienced Travelling Salesman, familiar with Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, with good trade connection with retail yard trade of Ontario, by prominent Toronto wholesale concern. Write full partirulars as to experience, salary expected, etc. Box 56 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Business Chances

For Sale

Second hand Shingle Mill outfit, bargain price. Apply G. Walter Green Co., Peterboro, Ont. 23-2

Limits for Sale

I have good timber limits for sale—big or small— freehold or license within the Province of Quebec. Apply to Honore Grenier, 319 St. Paul St., Quebec, P.Q. 22-23

For Sale

Mill and Timber Limits for sale. Timber large proportion Hardwood. Mill twenty thousand capacity. Large cattle and breeding ranch. Will sell with or without ranch. Located in Eastern Ontario. Address Box No. 50, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22T-f.

A Real Bargain

Complete circular sawmill and power, located at Charles, Mich. Will sell complete mill or any part. Mill contains steam feed, log jack, steam nigger, edger trimmer, etc. Property should be seen to be appreciated.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO.,
Cheboygan, Mich.
23-2

Business Chance

Advertisers open to contract for several million feet of Maple, Birch and Beech, to be taken out by responsible hardwood operators during the coming winter. Address Box No. 48, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

Heavy portable Sawmill, Locomotive Boiler on wheels, Centre crank, high speed engine and camp outfit for forty men. First class condition. Will take payment in lumber next spring. Hall Bros. Limited, 300 Crown Office Bldg., Toronto. 23-T.f.

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit in Algoma District with or without Mill—estimated forty million feet and other timber. Box 53, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

For Quick Sale

Standing Timbers—Black Cherry, Oak, White Ash, and Maple. One mile from Pickering Station on the G.T.R. A beautiful lot of timber; none finer in the Province. **150** Oak best quality, **16** to **30** inches on the stump; **40** to **50** feet clear of branches; several fine Black Cherry; one dozen White Ash and some Maple. To be sold by tender, the highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders received until **Dec. 10, 1922.** For further information apply to W. V. Richardson, Pickering, Ontario, to whom tenders should be submitted, who will supply conveyance for parties wishing to view timber. 23

Questions and Answers on Forestry

What were the forest fire losses in Canada this year?

Final statistics are not available, but the number of fires exceeded four thousand and the damage was above ten million dollars.

Has radio telephony been utilized yet for forest protection?

Yes, in several districts and has been remarkably successful. The Air Board employed radio communication from their aeroplanes in Alberta and the system will probably be extended next season.

Is the photography of timber limits from aeroplanes yet a commercial success?

Yes, a company has been organized in Quebec and has completed most satisfactory aerial photography surveys for banks and lumber and pulp companies. Accuracy has been fully attained and the speed of such surveys is obviously great.

Has any valuation been put on the whole of the forest resources of Canada?

It depends what is meant by "valuation." What for example, is the value of a very young forest in progress of yearly growth? There have been rough estimates of the standing timber of the Dominion as worth upwards of two billion dollars, but the figure is largely guess work.

Use of Jack Pine for Railway Ties

That the maintenance of the supply of jack pine is of national importance is one of the claims made on behalf of this tree by Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

The use of jack pine for railway ties has for several years been the subject of research by the specialists in wood preservation at the Laboratories who have experienced with methods for its preservative treatment and have watched its behaviour in the track. The results of these investigations show that jack pine is the best wood for railway ties in Eastern Canada. Its mechanical strength is high, it seasons rapidly, it is easily penetrated by creosote oil and other preservatives and, not being greatly valued for other purposes at present, it is available in considerable qutntities.

But it may be doubted whether the growth of this useful tree can keep pace with the forces which tend to its destruction and the tie situation may become acute in the not distant future. Railways cannot be operated without ties of which nearly three thousand are required for every mile of track. Most of the ties now in Canadian tracks have received no preservative treatment and must be renewed within a few years.

The growth and maintenance of railways are of such vital importance to Canada that not only the railway officials but every Canadian has an interest in this matter and should insist that adequate measures are taken now to ensure the prepetuation of the supply of jack pine.

Lumber Interests in Quebec Up and Doing

The cut to take place in eastern Quebec this winter will be the largest in average than in the past ten years. This has been decided by the big firms and limit holders who have cleared up the harvest of previous years and disposed of it at prices without killing the demand. Last year's cut on the whole was quite small though some of the concerns did not reduce their cut while others reduced theirs considerably, and, in some instances, some firms did not cut at all.

The feeling now in the trade is that prices have considerably influenced architects engaged in the work of construction and that next year an increase price can be looked for but this outlook will depend upon building activities. The lumber industry in the opinion of Quebec experts will benefit in the coming year from reduced cost of production to give a fair profit. So far as arranged, the cut will be larger this winter than last winter; in fact it is admitted by the operators, will be larger than any cut within the past ten years, but will not, however, be sufficient to glut the market.

Discussing these conditions, one of the largest mill owners as well as limit holders, said Eastern Canada cannot look for much of a demand from Europe, and must, therefore, look to the United States and the Canadian Markets. Architects in Europe nowadays are preparing their specifications to take in smaller wood material in order to use up the wood in England, and besides the Canadian exporters were up against competition with Scandinavian countries and high steamship freight rates ever since the war. The steamship rates not only affected the export of Canadian lumber to the United Kingdom but also embargoed the export of manufactured wooden goods, such as boxes, doors and all things connected with building. The steamship companies must come down in their freight rates if they wish to find cargoes and export manufactured wood goods being exported to the European markets.

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale Lumber

WOODSTOCK - ONTARIO

All kinds of Sawn Lumber
Your enquiries solicited.

We are open to consider offers on cuts of Jack Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and White Pine. Also standing Rock Elm.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wycliffe, B. C.

Western White Pine
Larch and Fir

Pine Shop—Clears and Commons

Larch and Fir Dimension, Boards and Shiplap

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:
1311 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO

Phones: **Main 4708**
Hill. 7167 W.

A. G. Wilmot,
Manager

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Quebec Export Trade Shows Gratifying Gain

The Quebec lumber and timber trade for the year 1922 up to the end of November has been over one hundred per cent better than it was in the season of navigation in 1921. The shippers received a great deal more orders than they expected, especially coming from Ireland, and all the Quebec firms, including John Burstall & Co., W. & J. Sharples, Limited, Price Bros., Limited, Goodday & Co., the Louise Lumber Co., and Dobell Beckett & Co.

These good and unexpected results, however, do not mean that the exporters made money in profits. It has to be considered that a great deal of this lumber and timber was cut and manufactured when the cost of production was high. It does mean, however, that the firms concerned have got rid of a large volume of the old stock, and turned it into money with a very small margin of profit, but at the same time clears the decks for a new cut this winter at a less cost in production.

Since writing my last letter several steamers took on board parcels of lumber and sailed for the United Kingdom. It is quite probable that more small parcles of lumber will be shipped from the port of Quebec before the close of navigation.

In the meantime it must not be taken for granted on account of the foregoing demand that business is going to take any change for the better in 1923. Your correspondent has made a careful survey of the situation during the past month and has not only consulted the opinions of the Quebec lumber firms but also has had conferences with representative importers from abroad as well as studying the reports coming from overseas, and from telescopic observations would judge that the Canadian trade would be acting with wisdom and foresight by placing their dependence on the Canadian and American markets.

It must be taken into consideration that there was a huge quantity of lumber purchased during the war that had been left over to be disposed of since. It is true that a vast quantity has disappeared into construction but it is nevertheless true that there is some left, culls, if you will, but the economy practiced in England by force of circumstances after the war has forced the English architects and builders to utilize the wood. The British building public never in the past used culls as part of their building material which they have done after the war and even in the present.

There is another feature that must not be lost sight of. During the war a great quantity of lumber and deals was used to build temporary munition and other factories which are in course of demolition even to the present day and the lumber and timbers being used in new construction works. Until this is all used up by consumption and the dark clouds of prospective war disappears, the Canadian trade cannot expect to carry on a large market trade with the United Kingdom. This is the logical conclusion come to by experts interviewed respecting the situation, and the main reason advanced it that the Canadian lumber trade place their dependence on the Canadian and American markets for the next three years.

These opinions are not by any means given in a spirit of pessimism. No! not in the least. They are gathered with all care and due consideration from expert sources of information and advanced for the benefit of the Canadian trade. There is no gainsaying the fact that a veritable business boom in the building trade was created in the United States last spring and summer, and is continuing, and the same may be said of Canada, and judging from signs and reports, the building boom initiated with such good promise and good results in 1921 and 1922, is likely to be kept up for the next three years which will take the greater part of the lumber manufactured in the mills of Canada.

St. John Reports Numerous Inquiries for Spruce

A decided change has taken place in the lumber market during the last ten days. The English market has certainly advanced from $3 to $5 per M. Many more inquiries for spruce than can be filled have come from the other side of the water, while the same condition applies to the American side where an advance of $3 to $4 per M has taken place. 2/3 to 2/6 which was selling at $30 to $31 ten days ago, now sells at $35 to $36, Boston while 2/8 has advanced from $38 to $43 per M, Boston.

This condition has started about all the portable mills to be found into the different wood lots available, and to-day it is certainly very hard to find a portable mill anywhere which is not booked up for the winter. Many mills which are handy to tide water on any easy haul, will saw English deals with scantlings for the American market.

Wages in the woods have advanced, at least, $10. per month caused by the heavy demand for good chopers. This condition coming as it has at the present time, will cost the operators many more thousands of dollars than anticipated and whether the extra outlay for logging will be warranted, remains to be seen. Certainly it will cost from $2 to $3 per M more to log than a year ago if this shortage of man-power and extra wages keeps on the increase. All the large stationary mill operators are putting full crews into the woods so that the cut will be normal all over New Brunswick.

As far as portable production is concerned, it will not be felt until after the New Year along about February, and if the car shortage continues only a limited amount of stock will find its way into either market. Certainly everything points to the car shortage keeping up for a long time to come with industrials fast speeding up and business steadily increasing. No let-up can be looked for for the first part of 1923, and perhaps all through the year, for all the railways are in a bad shape with their cars, and until replacements come, very little help can be looked for.

Laths continue to be sold at $7.50 to $8.00 on cars St. John. Local business is good and stocks of low-grade lumber are fast being depleted with prices advancing.

Ottawa Reports Increase in Prices and Orders

Increased firmness both as to prices and orders, was generally noticeable in the Ottawa lumber market during November. Spruce stocks in several grades showed price advances ranging from two to ten dollars per M. Orders and inquiries, from the United States and also from the domestic trade showed an improvement as compared with the closing part of October. Birch, log run, also jumped in price.

The market on the whole was reported better, there being, it was said, a greater movement of stocks and more business. The increase, the trade reported, was principally in the mill run grades of white pine and also in the spruce stocks. This applied chiefly to orders for the United States.

The domestic trade was reported as being reasonably good, and the outlook dealers said was that there would appear to be a fair volume of business assured to the end of 1922 and firm prices, would in all probability prevail.

Some sections of the trade viewed the advance in the manufacturers prices for spruce, as being of a temporary nature and due indirectly to the rail and coal strikes in the United States which have resulted in congestion at many points on American railroads, thereby holding up lumber shipments from the western and southern states to the northern states, and creating a greater demand for Canadian stocks.

"If yards in the northern states cannot get their shipments from the southern and western dealers, and they have to have them, why it is only reasonable that they should look to Canada for their supplies. This is apparently what has happened with the result that a greater demand has arisen for spruce stocks, and the prices have accordingly gone up," was the comment of one exporter to American yards.

Transportation and shipping facilities, to the United States yards, several shippers reported were not of the best and the car supply though it had shown some improvement had not got back to normal. Dealers said that, while some of the 22,000 Canadian cars reported to have been on American lines were coming back, all of them had not arrived. Another complaint was that when cars did become available, there was much uncertainty as to the time they could be had.

Another matter that is bothering shippers is the embargoes placed on several points on American roads. Niagara Falls, and Syracuse were two of the chief points where embargoes chiefly affect shipments going through from the Ottawa trade.

The operation of the woods camps of the various Ottawa Valley Companies were reported to becoming more normal. There is still considerable difficulty in securing an adequate supply of efficient woods labor. In the last two or three weeks, reports coming through from the camps have indicated that the work of the woodsmen imported by the Ottawa Valley Companies from Gaspe, Que., has in

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

many instances been unsatisfactory. Their work, it is said, is not up to the same standard of efficiency as that of the old Ottawa Valley woodsmen.

"When my company imported the men from Gaspe, it thought it was getting the real genuine old Gaspe woodsmen. We got a few of them, but on the whole the men we brought in are not shaping up to what we expected they would. They are quite away behind the old Ottawa Valley woodsmen," commented a camp operator.

In addition to having their difficulties in securing the required number of efficient woods workers, the companies are also experiencing more trouble, by quite a few of the men brought up from Gaspe, at heavy expense to the operating companies, jumping from one camp to another. In some instances the men do not give any reason as to why they are quitting, but simply pack up and pass on to another camp or somewhere else.

All of the Ottawa Valley sawmills have closed for the season. While it is too early to make any estimate of the season's cut, it was stated by one lumberman, that contrary to previous expectations this year's sawmill output, would be more like normal, and he expected it to exceed that of last year.

The Gatineau Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Riordon Company, Ltd., has re-opened operations on its limits in the Gatineau valley and will operate several camps this year. Announcement of the resumption of camp operations by this concern were posted on church doors in the Gatineau district, calling for woodsmen to get to work.

Montreal Prices Show an Upward Trend

Under the stimulus of a good demand, prices in the Montreal market are showing an upward tendency; some grades of spruce have advanced, and there is a widespread opinion that values will go higher in the immediate future. According to wholesalers, the mills are asking more money for the small stocks of dry stocks available. No doubt the cost of logging will exhibit an advance for the new cut, especially in districts where the pulp and paper companies are operating. There has been competition between these concerns to secure adequate supplies of labor, with the result that wages went up. In other parts of the province there is a fair amount of help and wages have not been affected to the same extent.

The car situation is still far from what it should be, and there are renewed complaints of delays in getting shipments. It is declared that the pulp and paper companies are better off than lumber mills, probably due to the fact that pulp and paper are regarded as more perishable than lumber. Lath is still in good demand, but prices are softer.

Except for some large sales of timber, business in B. C. forest products is dull. The B.C. lumber trade with the St. Lawrence via the Panama Canal is developing very rapidly. This season several vessels have unloaded cargoes at St. Lawrence ports. The latest is the "Margaret Coughlan," which arrived from Vancouver with 4,700,000 feet of timbers, intended for the construction work of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. This is the largest cargo of B. C. timbers sent to a St. Lawrence port via the Canal. Construction work will be carried on throughout the winter.

For the time of year, the building permits are keeping up very well. A large amount of construction is still being carried out, and it looks as if the winter season will be an active one.

The export season is now over. Figures for the total shipments are not yet available, but indications are that the shipments will be about the same as last season. The exports have been of a more or less spasmodic character, with a strong opening succeeded by intervals of dullness.

Business Keeps up Well in Ontario

Business in the lumber line continues steady and there is an evidence of strengthening values in a number of woods, particularly spruce. General conditions of the market are favorable. Stocks are being shipped out from many mill yards but numerous complaints are heard with regard to the shortage of cars, the prevalence of embargoes and the congestion at terminal points, as well as inability to secure dressing in transit. All these are handicaps to a large extent but it is hoped that the tangle will be straightened out in the near future.

Were it not for the car situation proving so embarrassing and irritating, the lot of the lumber manufacturer and wholesaler would be comparatively happy today, for business is keeqing up well, particularly in the softwood line owing to continued building activity. In the hardwood line, due to the approaching industrial revival, there is a considerable call for increasing supplies, native and imported.

The continued fine weather of November has resulted in extending building operations. It is feared that if an active programme of construction prevails throughont next season, there will be a shortage in divers lines of lumber, particularly in hemlock.

Men are offering themselves in larger numbers for the bush, and most camps are now fairly well manned. Several firms are increasing their camps and appear convinced that 1923 will witness normal conditions in the lumber line. It is hoped that there will be no runaway market or fictitious values as the reaction is too severe.

In lumber circles just now the principal topics of conversation are the car shortage and distribution. They have become insurmountable in some cases and were transportation matters in anything like a normal shape there would be little to complain of.

The general opinion is that lumber prices are bound to strengthen. All stocks are getting into fewer hands, and in some widths and thicknesses, there is already scurrying around to fill bills of material. There is one thing certain that lumber values will not recede and on the other hand are inclined to advance.

It is reported that representatives of British firms have lately been enquiring into the Canadian market for hardwoods and that there is some prospect of new openings being brought about which will mean the disposition of large quantities of birch to meet the requirements of the British Isles.

In hardwoods, the piano factories are buying a little more freely and there has been considerable activity in other musical instrument lines during the past few weeks. Some automobile concerns are still in the market for a fair amount of stock and furniture factories, whose yards have been depleted, are purchasing to a limited extent. Very few contracts, however, are being made for material that will carry the consumer far into next year regarding which various predictions are made with respect to hardwood quotations.

No two men entertain the same idea relating to prices, some maintaining that values will rise sharply owing to limited stocks in the hands of distributors, the higher rates of wages in the bush and the expected industrial recovery. On the other hand, knowing ones state that they expect to buy hardwoods in the bush at prewar prices or the figures that prevailed in the spring of 1914. They declare that it is not safe to go above that level and take chances. This will be about 30 to 50% below the "peak prices" of 1920.

The demand from American consuming centres for Canadian woods keeps up well although, in many instances, it is difficult to make shipments in foreign cars. More inquiries are being received all the time for basswood, maple, elm, ash and birch and more actual transactions are taking place. Manufacturers and consumers are not doing as much "shopping" now as they were several months ago and the spread in prices as obtained from different sources is not nearly as wide as it was.

Six Months Exports from British Columbia

The shipments of lumber from the province of British Columbia for the first six months of 1922 show a gratifying gain over the corresponding months of 1921. The following table, showing the export for each month and the total number of feet shipped to each country, will prove interesting to the trade:—

Shipments	Feet	Ships
January	17,586,450	25
February	13,665,800	26
March	14,262,500	24
April	16,118,288	28
May	14,258,207	27
June	18,761,500	23
Feet B. M.	94,552,742	153

Shingles—January 27,750,000; February, 15,312,000; March, 8,204,500; April,23,206,500; May' 33,961,500; June, 20,500,000; total, 128,934.500.

Box Shooks	164,943 bundles
Lath	12,220 bundles
Shipped to:	
United Kingdom	3,977,976 feet
United States	10,969,288 feet
South Africa	3,030,000 feet
South America	808,000 feet
Australia	11,806,000 feet
Europe	401,800 feet
Siberia	123,500 feet
India	2,800,000 feet
Orient	60,636,181 feet
	94,552,745 feet
First six months 1922	94,552,745 feet
First six months, 1921	72,815,000 feet
Increase	21,737,745 F.B.M.

The way to Success is a hard one and no man has ever reached a high station in life except by self-denial, earnest application and hard work.

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For low pressure, standard, extra heavy, hydraulic, superheated steam and extreme hydraulic pressures, ranging in size from 2 to 72 inches, and for working pressures from 50 to 3000 pounds.

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GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER.

Subscribers' Information Form

Many letters reach us from subscribers enquiring where a certain machine, a certain kind of lumber or veneer, or some other class of goods, can be obtained. We can usually supply the information. We want to be of service to our subscribers in this way, and we desire to encourage requests for such information. Make use of this form for the purpose.

"CANADA LUMBERMAN" Date..................................18

345 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

Please tell us where we can procure ....

....

....

....

Name ....

Address ....

Should Base Policies on Current Conditions

Labor seems to be in large demand and practically fully employed. This is indicated by the resumption of activities in the coal, steel and textile industries and the general knowledge of the intense activity in building and allied trades. All of these facts seem to indicate that labor has come into full employment and that an actual labor shortage exists. It is stated that emigration from the United States last year exceeded immigration to our country. This has had the tendency to accentuate the shortage of labor, says Chas. S. Keith of the Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo., who is a leading authority on market outlook and conditions.

The prospects, therefore, are that business is now entering into a period of expansion and that expansion will create a demand for industrial consumption of lumber; the loans of country banks are becoming liquidated, due to the fact that the farmers are selling their crops and paying off their loans at these banks. In our judgment we may expect, first, a continuation of general building, with possibly an increase in factory building to offset the possible decrease in house construction; second, we may expect an increase in demand for our product for industrial factory consumption; third, an increase in demand for lumber from agricultural sections, and lastly, a resumption of some of our foreign business.

During this year, since the first of April, lumber mills with a total production of 1,250,000 feet daily have been destroyed by fire in the Pacific Northwest, and new mills have not been built to replace these losses. In the South, due to the very natural cause of depletion of raw materials, many mills have cut out and have ceased production, so that the South today cannot produce what the South of yesterday produced. In the Northwest, due to the expensive installations necesssary to provide production, it will be some time before the present depleting conditions of the South will be replaced by new mills, and consequently, for no inconsiderable time there will probably be a shortage of production.

Therefore, it looks as though, with the demand we are experiencing; the prospective increases in demand, and decreasing production, we may expect at least that the present prices will prevail for some time.

The present evidence of light demand, we believe, is largely due to the erroneous conclusions on the part of purchasers, that there will be a falling off in general consumption, resulting in price reductions, and the desire to pass over the first of the new year with a decreased inventory. It is our conclusion that such a theory is not compatible with the facts, and policies adopted on that theory are bound to be met at a later time by increased demand and higher prices.

It is very much better that the consumer and the manufacturer both cease speculating on the future and base their policies on current conditions. In this way the dealer can aid the manufacturer in stabilizing conditions, but if the opposite policy is pursued, while it may result in temporary slight reductions on some items, prices can only result finally in a speculative and perhaps a panic market.

Look for Activity in British Trade

J. F. Favell of the firm of Price, Pierce, Limited, London, England, British agents for the Quebec lumber export firm of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, is on avisit to Canada on business connected with his firm. He has come to Canada to visualize the lumber situation and keep in touch with all matters concerning the Canadian selling market in anticipation of a rejuvenation of business in the British Isles in the year 1923. He seems optimistic of the future for the lumber trade in Great Britain during the coming year.

John Forest, of Brownlee & Co., Glasgow; E. Roberts, Liverpool; J. Robinson & Co., Liverpool, and Y. Long, of Cox, Long & Co., London, members of the British Disposal Association, formed in England to purchase and sell to the British trade are the principals of a Board of Clearance, who arrived in Canada in the early part of October to make a tour of the country and confer with the Canadian lumber interests in regard to recognition and dealing direct in their export business with the British Timber Association. They arrived at Quebec at the end of October. These gentlemen who had passed some time in the province of New Brunswick in consultation with the lumber trade interests of the province, came to Quebec to confer with the same interests here, and then left for Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto to continue the object of their visit.

Speaking of the organization of the British Timber Association and the object they have in view with the principals of Quebec lumber export firms, the latter made it plain that in so far as the trade in Quebec is concerned, and they were inclined to believe that the same interests in the whole province and in Ontario would agree with them, the Canadian trade was satisfied to continue its transactions in the present and future as was carried on in the past.

One of the principals of a leading Quebec firm, who voices the general sentiments of the Quebec export trade, and the representatives of the British Timber Disposal Association may have met with some success in New Brunswick, but he did not think the proposition will appeal to the trade in the province of Quebec or in the province of Ontario. He ventured to express this opinion because the Quebec lumber interests were very conservative in all their transactions and he was under the impression, from his knowledge of the Canadian lumber trade situation, that the business houses in the rest of the province and in Ontario held the same attitude.

The British Timber Association said the Quebec exporter, has come to Canada with a proposition which means, (if we were to agree to it,) would oblige us to create a new organization in dealing with our customers abroad, and instead of dealing in general with the many, would confine our transactions with a few. This might have its advantages and, perhaps, facilitate business in regard to bookkeeping, etc., but it would also mean that we would have to divorce ourselves from all our old customers which we in Quebec are not prepared or likely to do.

"I repeat," said the gentleman interviewed, "that the lumber trade, as far as it refers to Quebec, is very conservative. We have customers on our books for many years who have sailed with us in all kinds of fair and foul business weather, firms whose standing in character has always been unquestioned. We certainly have no desire to break with them to satisfy a business innovation which may not meet with the general business opinions of our many British customers who have been faithful and true in all their dealings with us.

How Prices of Food Shape Up

It it always interesting to study the trend of prices in connection with camp supplies and to furnish a comparison of the present quotations with those in the corresponding periods of other years.

It is generally conceded that men can be boarded in the bush today for less than a year ago, and while the range of values may differ at various centres still the following table, which is reprinted from the special fall number of the "Canadian Grocer," Toronto, affords an interesting study. It will be seen that during the past two years, there has been a considerable drop in most of the lines used in huge quantities in the camps.

On the other hand lumbermen are faced this year with an increase of from 25 to 50% in the wages of bushmen, with help scarce at many points. This will more than offset any reduction in commodity prices and make the cost of getting out logs as high, if not higher, than last year. What the present cut will cost, operators cannot be foretold at this juncture, but the consensus of opinion is that producing expenses will be heavier than they were last year.

Prices on sugar on the Montreal basis, others Toronto basis, during the last week in October of each year:—

	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1922
Granulated Sugar	$7 11	$8 05	$9 50	$11 00	$17 90	$7 50
Molasses, Barbadoes, per gal.	0 45	0 69	1 18	1 08	1 45	1 05
Corn Syrup, 2-lb. tin, case	2 65	....	4 80	5 45	5 55	4 25
Rolled Oats, 90-lb. bag	3 25	3 25	5 30	5 00	4 75	3 25
Cornmeal, 98-lb. bag	2 65	2 95	6 00	6 00	6 00	2 75
Rolled Wheat, 100-lb. bbl.	3 75	3 50	7 00	7 10	7 75	5 25
Split Peas, 98-lb. bag	5 00	....	10 00	7 25	8 40	5 50
Sockeye Salmon, 1s, doz.	2 52½	....	4 50	4 75	5 80	5 00
Tomatoes, 2½s, doz.	0 95	2 17½	1 90	1 85	1 75	1 47½
Peas, Standard, 2s, doz.	0 95	....	1 45	1 85	1 90	1 42½
Beans, Golden Wax, 2s	0 95	....	1 95	1 85	2 15	1 92½
Corn, 2s, doz.	0 95	1 47½	2 27	1 65	1 62½	1 25
Pineapple, 2s	1 92½	. .	3 10	2 30	4 75	3 75
Pumpkin, 2½s, doz.	0 85	1 65	1 60	1 10	1 50	1 45
Apples, gals., doz.	2 05	....	5 00	5 25	5 25	4 75
Peaches, H S., 2s, doz.	2 02½	1 85	2 40	3 25	5 00	2 85
Strawberries, H. S., 2s,	2 17½	....	4 00	4 65	5 50	3 25
Raspberry Jam, 16 oz.	2 15	2 30	3 90	4 25	5 65	3 60
Do., 4 lb.	....	0 69	0 98	1 05	1 50	80
Strawberry Jam, 16 oz.	2 25	2 35	3 90	4 35	5 65	3 40
Do., 4 lb.	....	0 69	0 98	1 10	1 50	83
Lemon Peel, lb.	0 12	0 20	0 40	0 46	0 46	28
Orange Peel, lb.	0 12	0 21	0 41	0 47	0 48	28½
Citron Peel, lb.	0 19	0 25	0 46	0 62	0 75	49
Currants (Amalias)	0 17½	0 16	0 32	0 27½	0 19	19
Do., (Patras)	0 08	....	....	....	0 22	19
Raisins, Valencia, lb.	0 06	0 11	0 11½	....	0 23	19½
Do., Seeded, pkg.	0 09	0 11¼	0 14	0 14	0 25	0 15
Shelled Almonds, lb.	0 35	0 42	0 55	0 62	0 60	0 43
Do., Walnuts, lb.	0 35	0 43	0 85	0 80	0 58	0 53
Rice, Blue Rose, 100 lbs.	7 85	....	15 00	17 00	17 00	7 00
Do., Rangoon B	3 50	4 75	9 50	11 75	12 50	7 00
Do., Japan	6 00	7 50	11 25	14 50	17 00	7 00
Tapioca, Pearl, lb.	0 15½	0 10	0 15	0 13½	0 12	0 07½
Potatoes, 90-lb. bag	0 65	1 70	1 75	1 50	1 75	0 85
Flour (Firsts), bbl.	6 70	10 00	x11 75	x11 15	13 00	6 60
Butter, Creamery, lb. prints	0 29	0 42½	0 50	0 63	0 55	0 38
Cheese, lb.	0 16	0 22	0 26	0 29½	0 28	0 21½
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 36	0 45	0 65	0 73	0 75	0 58
Lard, tierce basis, lb.	0 12¾	....	0 26½	0 31½	0 31	0 32
Breakfast Bacon, lb.	0 19	0 25	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 19

x Government standard flour under Government control.

Are you aware of the superiority of

Golden Air-Dried Spruce

We are operating this season in some of our best timber and so can more than ever assert with confidence that GOLDEN SPRUCE is the Best of Mountain Woods and unbeatable for your requirements in No. 1 Common Boards, Shiplap, Flooring, Siding, etc. A trial order will make you a permanent user.

We also manufacture FIR and CEDAR, and can strongly recommend our FIR DIMENSION. Our CEDAR, of which we will be manufacturing a large quantity this year, is a SMALL-KNOTTED type and will be found especially desirable for Boards and shiplap.

Our sawmill, the largest in the interior of British Columbia, situated at Golden, B.C., has a daily 10-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet. Your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention, in line with the REPUTATION we have built up for GRADES and SERVICE.

We run all orders through the planing mill at time of shipment so that our stock always comes to you bright clean and newly milled.

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30M' 4/4" FAS.
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5M' 5/4" FAS.
5M' 5/4" No. 1 Com,
15M' 5/4" No. 2 Com.
45M' 6/4" FAS.
60M' 6/4" No. 1 Com.
20M' 6/4" No. 2 Com.
50M' 8/4" FAS.
80M' 8/4" No. 1 Com. & Sel.
60M' 8/4" No. 2 Com.
30M' 12/4" FAS.
40M' 12/4" No. 1 Com. & Sel.
20M' 12/4" No. 2 Com.
22M' 16/4" FAS.
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EDGINGS

Northern Forests & Products, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., were recently incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Gull River Lumber Co., Lindsay, Ont., are contemplating the erection of a dry kiln and warehouse.

The lumber yard of R. W. Baxter, Chatham, Ont., was recently visited by fire causing considerable damage.

A federal charter has been granted the International Fibre Board Co., Limited, Montreal, with a capital stock of $350,000.

James Free, Mimico, recently completed a new office which affords every facility for the discharge of his growing lumber business.

Jas. Stutt & Sons, West Flamboro township, Ont., are contemplating the erection of a new factory for the manufacture of paper at Dundas.

Large numbers of men have been leaving Winnipeg daily for the lumber camps. A number have been quitting the threshing operations and are now entering the bush.

Debbit Gurtin was recently killed in the sawmill at Nestorville, Ont., when he was struck on the head by a splinter from a saw. He leaves a wife and three children.

E. Calvert has begun the manufacture of frames, sash and other woodwork in a new plant on 9th St., New Toronto. His factory is well equipped with the latest machinery.

Scott Lumber Co., Limited, Port Arthur, Ont., is a new concern with provincial charter to manufacture and deal in all kinds of lumber and wood products. Capital $50,000.

Gilbey's Distillery in Scotland has just instructed its local representative to purchase large quantities of box shooks in British Columbia. Hitherto this business was placed in Norway.

The James Barnett Lumber Co., New Toronto, reports business as being active during the past season. Considerable extra equipment is being installed in the planing mill of the company.

A federal charter has been granted to Snelling Paper Sales, Limited, with a capital stock of $40,000. and headquarters in Ottawa. The organization is empowered to make, sell and deal in paper, pulp and paper products of all kinds.

The lumber cut on the Restigouche River and tributaries extending into the Province of Quebec is conservatively estimated at between seventy-five and eighty million feet. Such a cut is three times as great as that made last season.

Hope Lumber Co., Thessalon, Ont., have secured timber limits in Range 4 township G. & H. in the Mississauga Reserve. The company intend improving and erecting dams on a 25 mile stretch of the Blind Diver.

It is announced that an English firm is negotiating with the city of Hull, Que., for the purpose of establishing a pulp mill and match factory there. The representatives of the company are expected to visit Hull in the near future.

The work of the Canadian Forestry Association is to be greatly extended through the activity of the younger generation, who are being banded together in a junior branch of the association recently organized and known as the "Young Canadians' Forest League."

Jalmar Yalto, who was employed in the pulpwood camp of C. W. Cox, of Port Arthur, on Black Bay Peninsula, was killed recently while at work in the woods. This is the first fatal accident that has ever occurred in any camp operated by Mr. Cox, who has been taking out pulpwood for many years.

Peter Potvin, of Ottawa, Ont., who for many years was employed by the Bronson Company and the E. B. Eddy Company, died recently in his 86th year. He was well known throughout the Ottawa Valley. Surviving him are his widow, two sons and three daughters.

M. F. Preisch, president of the Haines Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has removed his office to New York City, where he will in future be located. George A. Young, who has been with the Haines Lumber Co., for the past twenty-one years, has recently joined the Kreeton Company, of North Tonawanda.

The Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co., whose plant is at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., are now operating to capacity. There has been great improvement in the pulp market of late and the affairs of the company which have for some time been in the hands of a receiver, are taking on a brighter character.

The Barnjum prize of $250.00, in cash, for the best municipal forest plantation in the Province of Quebec, has been awarded and paid to the town of St. Jerome, Lake St. John. It is to be hoped that this may be the inauguration of a general tree planting campaign by municipalities throughout the whole Dominion of Canada.

Unsecured creditors of Riordon Company, Montreal, have unanimously decided to extend time of payment to Nov. 17, 1923. Motion embodying this decision also provided that creditors' committee may at its discretion and on thirty days' notice to the company, declare any debt due at any time within that period.

Word received from Fort William is to the effect that there is much more activity in the pulp and paper business than for some time past. It is estimated that 214,000 cords of pulpwood will be produced locally as against 138,000 cords last year. The farmers, it is said, will receive about $8.25 a cord on the river bank as against $7.25 a cord last year.

The largest tract of timberland ever offered for sale by the New Westminster Crown Timber Agent, E. Walmsley, will take place on December 20th at an upset price of $83,754. The tract consists of 2,462 acres, known as timber berth 590, situated on the East side of Stave Lake. The berth has been cruised by Government cruisers and the timber found to be largely of cedar for which there has been a good demand of late.

G. H. Prince, chief forester of New Brunswick, recently delivred an address before the Fredericton Science Club. He made special reference to the Provincial Crown Land survey, dealing with the methods employed, the fire-fighting equipment and other interesting data in connection with the conservation of the wooded wealth of New Brunswick. Several lantern slides were used to demonstrate the methods employed in survey, fire-fighting and other ways of conservation.

Victoria Mills at Fredericton, N. B., the local plant of the Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmundston, will be operated throughout the coming winter, in making shingles and lath and the running of the planing mill department. The cut of 1922 was about 12,000,000 feet. The company's logs were all cut up during the past season with the exception of some cedar which was piled for manufacture this year. Contracts for sufficient logs to keep the mills running throughout next season have already been made.

The St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited, recently purchased the planing mill of E. S. Hatch, on Stanley St., St. Thomas, and will use the plant in connection with their business. The building will be converted into a framing department and will be connected with the southeast portion of the St. Thomas car barns, lately leased to the St. Thomas Metal Signs, which owing to rapid expansion, requires greater manufacturing space.

J. E. A. Dubuc, general manager of the Saguenay Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, who was in Quebec recently, reports that the company's mill at Chandler, which has a capacity of 125 tons daily of sulphite pulp, is now running full time with contracts ahead for a number of years, the output having been sold to English interests. Mr. Dubuc says that over 60,000,000 feet of timber will be cut in the Gaspe woods during the coming winter. The work will give employment to 400 or 500 men in the bush.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, was in Port Arthur recently and took occasion to visit the pulp and paper mills in that city. The new book paper mill of the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, is nearly completed and it is expected that the plant will be in operation early in the new year. The Thunder Bay Co., which some time ago took over the plant of the old Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co., is busy at the present time, and about $125,000. is being spent on improvements and extensions.

The Quebec office of the Canadian National Railways was advised recently that owing to the activity in the lumber camp centres three hundred men were on their way from Harvey Junction to Temiscamingue district with full equipment, including horses to work in the lumber camps of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., of which Sir Henry Egan is president. These groups are formed by farmers who leave their farms and spend part of the winter working in the camps. Other large firms are also employing a number of farmers in the bush.

The Ontario Hydro Commission have not yet come to terms with the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co. who will erect a $3,500,000. plant at Port Arthur. L. A. Alstead, who is at the head of the company, was in Toronto recently in connection with the delay and says that the big plant is waiting on the Hydro Commission to provide an agreement which is fair and just. The Great Lakes Co., wish to secure 10,000 h.p. of energy, and Mr. Alstead contends the Hydro calls for a one-sided contract which is not acceptable to his bankers or lawyers. He says that the Hydro demands that if the company fails to take the power contracted for, it must pay anyway, and if the Hydro fails to supply the necessary power, the company cannot take action in the courts.

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These additional facilities were made necessary by our growing business. With it we will be able to offer even greater service and quality to our customers.

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SPECIAL
NORWAY PINE
DRY—MERCHANTABLE—STOCK

4 cars 1 x 3 8/18'........................Dressed as Desired.
1 " 1 x 4 " .... " " "
1 " 1 x 5 " .... " " "
2 " 1 x 6 " .... " " "
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Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster
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Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

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Evenly tempered
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Wood's Arctic Eiderdown Sleeping Robe
Unequalled for Warmth and Utility Either in the Woods or Open Country

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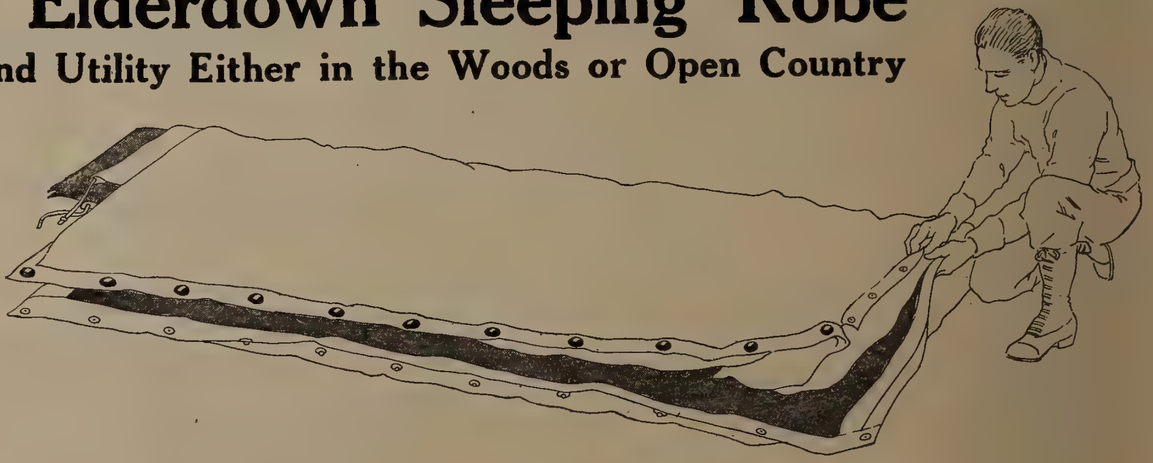

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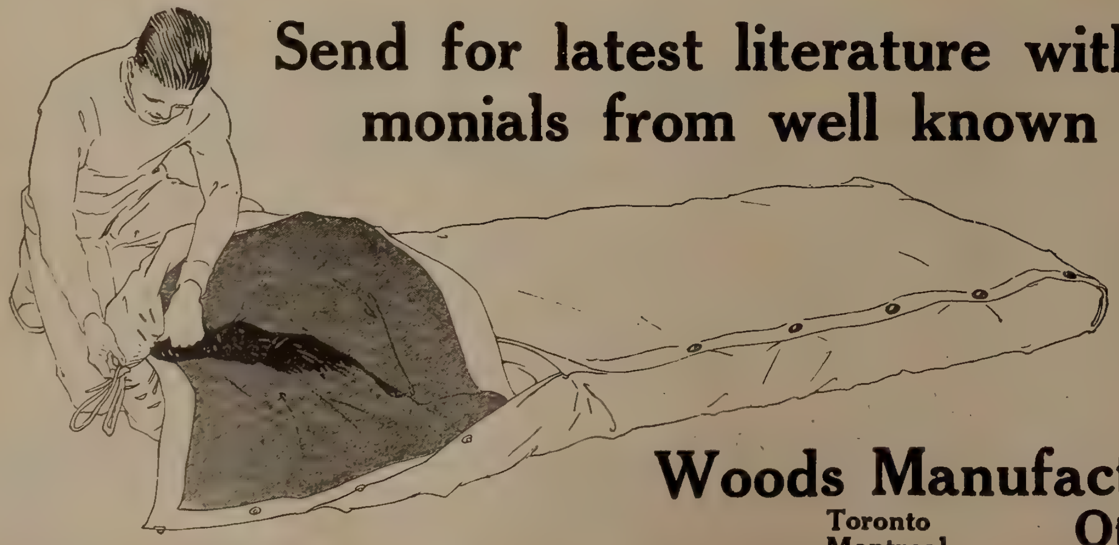

Wood's Arctic Eiderdown Sleeping Robes have revolutionized outdoor sleeping. No more heavy rolls of blankets—Wood's Arctic is light as a feather—saves carrying a tent—you can sleep in the open—it's better that way.

Thousands of Wood's Arctic Eiderdown Robes are now in use—they will last a lifetime and once you use one you will never consider any other robe for outdoor sleeping.

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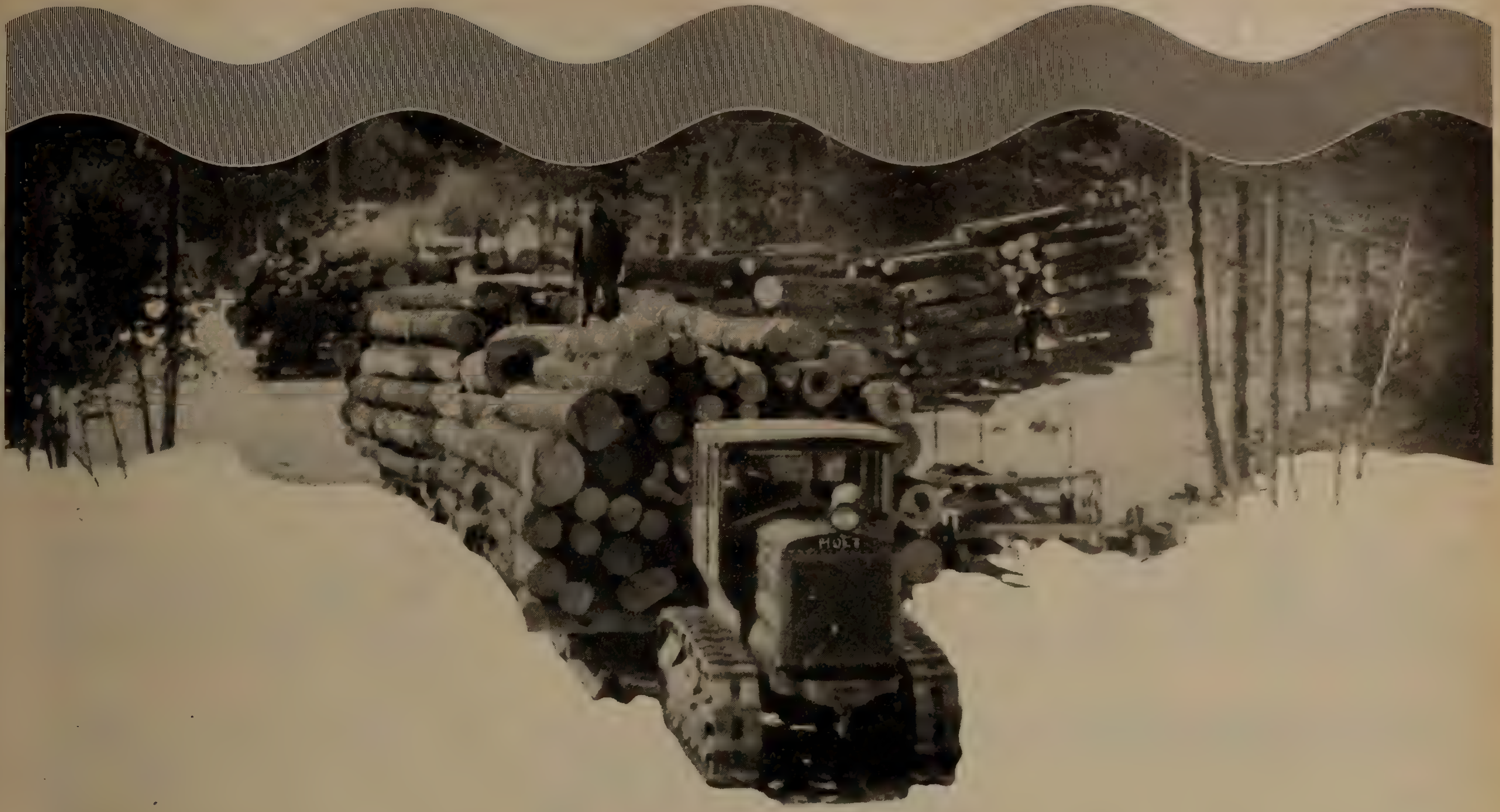

"Caterpillars"* Show Big Savings on Every Logging Job

The "Caterpillar's" field of usefulness is by no means limited to Logging. There is a "Caterpillar*" of size and capacity for every power need. On farm or ranch, in the mining and oil industries, for building and maintaining roads, removing snow and doing other civic work — wherever tractive power and endurance are at a premium, the "Caterpillar"* has no competitor*

Pulling steadily on either snow or ice roads and operating continuously at lowest temperatures, the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger provides the surest means of reducing logging costs. Extremely powerful, compact in build, and easy to operate and steer on hills or sharp turns, it can be used effectively in close quarters. Its wide range of speeds enables it to master stiff grades and to travel at higher speeds on level stretches and on return trips.

Our constant study of the needs of the Canadian lumberman, coupled with years of tractor building experience, has made the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger a practical and economical machine for both small and large operations. It is equipped with every operating convenience for work in the winter woods. Whether used for swamping out roads, toting supplies, making up trains, hauling to mill or landing, the "Caterpillar"* works cheaper and faster than teams.

Our motion pictures, exhibited upon request, show the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger at work on actual jobs. We maintain complete service stocks. Write today for our catalog.

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TRADE MARK
HOLT

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, *Limited*
1109 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, P. Q. Telephone Uptown 1504
Holt branches and service stations all over the world

Horse Blankets

Robes, Hessian Ticks, Camp Blankets, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Tents, Pack Bags, Lunch Bags, Tumplines, Eiderdown Robes,

Guaranteed Non-Sag Snow Shoes and Toboggans

are now in demand and can be supplied promptly.

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

PLIBRICO Jointless Fire Brick for lining your boiler furnaces Dutch-ovens, Wood-burners. Can be done by your own men.

AMBEST Metallic Packing is a perfect packing. No limit to pressure or temperature—high or low.

We can supply you with TARRED PAPER and SHEATHINGS for your camps. But our STORMPROOF Rubber Roofing will last several times as long.

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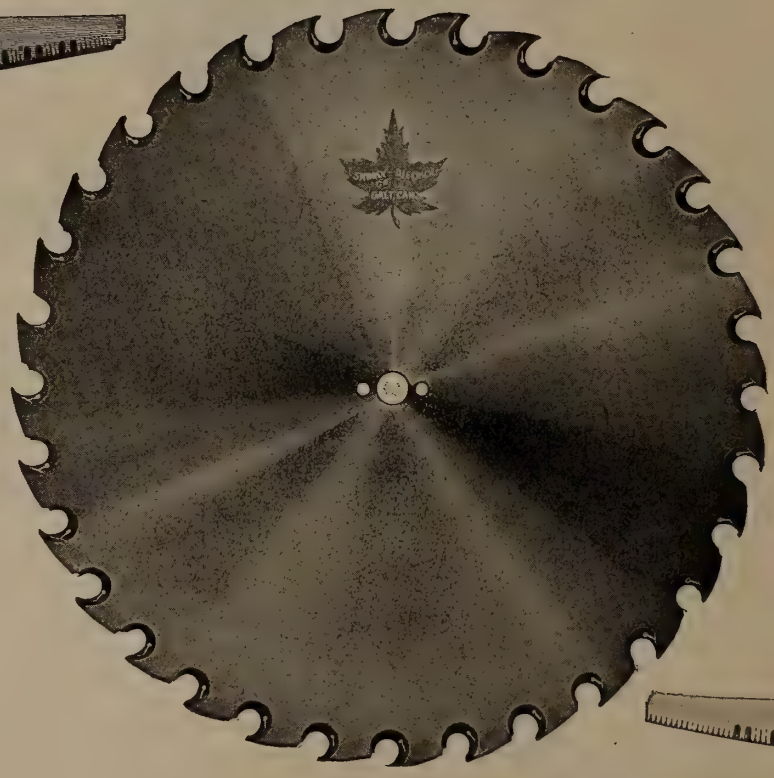
Maple Leaf Saws are a joy to work with. The razor-like keenness remains undulled after the hardest kind of service, for the extra refined steel is tempered by our own secret process.



Your day's production figures will quickly reflect the extra work accomplished by the use of Maple Leaf Saws. They're stronger, last longer and cut faster. They are the Proven Best.

Made in Canada

SHURLY-DIETRICH COMPANY LIMITED - Galt, Canada
WESTERN BRANCH 1642 Pandoro St., Vancouver, B.C. **Agencies Throughout the World**

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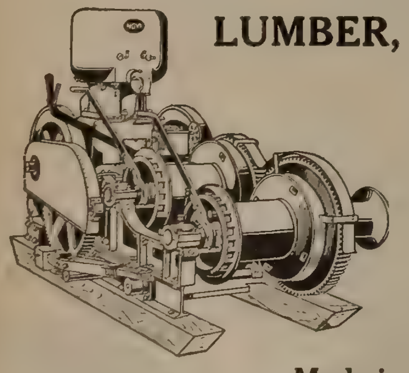

should be handled with modern machinery to keep down labor costs.

We manufacture **Gasoline and Electrical Drive Hoisting Engines** in sizes from 3 to 40 H.P. and in designs to meet every requirement of the Lumbering and Logging Industry. Catalogue and prices on request.

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We manufacture Concrete Mixers, Hoists, Air Compressors, Pumps, Brick, Block and Tile Machines, Barrows, Carts, Silo Moulds, Ornamental Moulds and Tools.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

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We receive constant testimony from advertisers as to the value they have received from this far-reaching and inexpensive method of publicity in the lumber trade and allied industries.

Try these columns. The result will surprise you.

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FIRST CLASS
WOODWORKING MACHINERY AND SAWMILL MACHINERY

In Stock For Immediate Shipment

One new 3 Block McCrea Rope Feed Saw Mill.
One new 2 Saw McCrea Edger, medium size.
One new 2 Saw Cochran Edger, light pattern.
One used 3 Saw Waterous Champion Edger, heavy pattern.
One new Green 4 foot Short Log Lath Bolter.
One used Wickes Combined Lath Machine and Bolter.
Four Owen Sound Lath Machines new, 4 Saw.
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One used Hand Swing Shingle Machine.

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48236—Used C.M.C. No. 107 Planer and Matcher.
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50984—Practically new Jackson Cochrane 40" Band Resaw. Resaws 18" wide 2¾" blade.

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Full lines of Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Electric Motors, Saws, Shingle and Lath Mill and Saw Mill Machinery, etc.

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Shingle and Heading Saws
Backed by DISSTON Reputation

Made of Famous
DISSTON
STEEL

WHY not buy **everything** you can when you purchase Shingle and Heading Saws?

Saws that fit your needs, of course. Saws that do their work, naturally. But **more**—install DISSTON Shingle and Heading Saws. Disston Shingle and Heading Saws are made in Canada by Disston-trained saw-makers specializing in their work. These Saws are of the famous Disston-made Steel that is expressly prepared for Shingle Saws—toughened and tempered by special processes.

Eighty-two years of saw-making experience of the Disston organization are back of Disston Shingle and Heading Saws.

Buy this Reputation when you buy your Saws. You can buy it in no other saws but Disston.

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Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

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OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY MONCTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER LIMITED TRADE MARK

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Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

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Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

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SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

Genuine·British·Oak·Tanned
LEATHER·BELTING

IT costs you nothing to insure your machinery against costly breakdowns, stoppages and leakage of power, from defective transmission, if you see to it that your drives are equipped with D. K. McLaren's genuine "British Oak" tanned leather belting. Because of its great toughness and resistence to strain, it is particularly suitable for the heavy work demanded of belting in the lumber and planing mills. It is always more economical because it lasts longer, and keeps the repair bill down to a minimum.

It is very likely that our Service Department can show you where you can save money in the cost of your transmission. We have a staff of experts who are willing to give you every assistance in your selection of belting. Why not write us for further particulars.

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Head Office and Factory 351 St. James St. Montreal

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Is Advertising in Canada Lumberman Profitable???

Well here are two well-known firms who testify as to its value to them:—

P. PAYETTE CO., Penetang, Ont., manufacturers of high grade saw mill machinery, say: "As far as we are concerned, we have a great number of machinery orders on hand. We certainly can thank your paper for procuring us the major portion of these orders."

MAGEAU LUMBER CO. LTD., Field, Ont. write: "Our advertisement in your paper has been a great help to us. You may rest assured that as soon as we are in the market again with a quantity of lumber, we will be only too pleased to make use of your columns."

These letters which came entirely unsolicited, and which are used by permission of the writers, show the strength of Canada Lumberman in two important fields. It helps machinery manufacturers to sell their equipment to the lumber operators, and it likewise has demonstrated its efficiency as a sales-aid to the lumber manufacturer or wholesaler.

Now What About The Market?

Here again we quote from reliable authorities, firms of recognized standing

One of the big lumber operators writes: "Inquiries and demand for forest products are increasing and we note quite a considerable improvement in business." This firm is doubling its camp activities this season.

A machinery manufacturer, one of the largest, says: "There appears to be much improvement in trade as is evidenced by volume of enquiries —as near as we can determine the coming year will be a busy one for all."

Manufacturers of saw-mill machinery and equipment, makers of logging equipment, firms who sell camp supplies: Are you missing your chance to interest the important buyers in the Canadian Lumber industry by failure to use the most powerful force in this field: advertising space in Canada Lumberman? If in the past these opportunities have been neglected, why not remedy the condition now?

December 15th issue of Canada Lumberman will be our Christmas number. It will be an especially attractive issue, with appropriate cover in colors. It will be a fine issue in which to start your advertising.

Let us quote you advertising rates and help you with your copy.
Service of copy department free.

Hugh C. MacLean Publications

LIMITED

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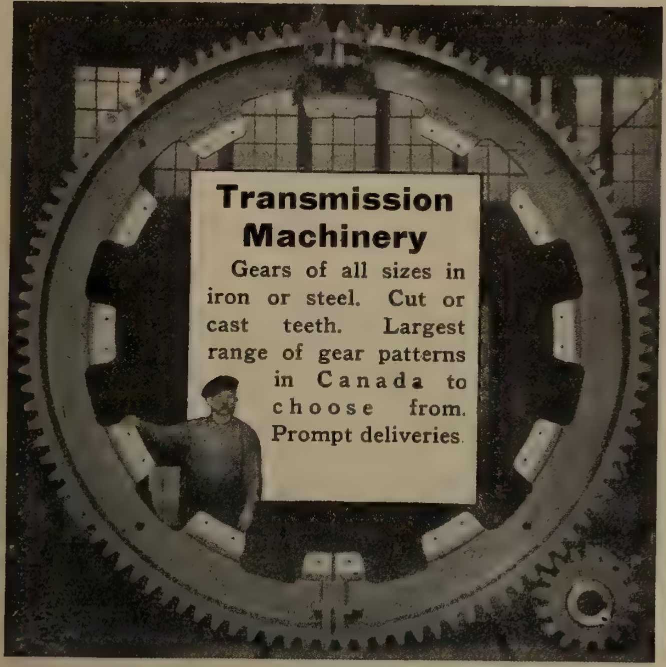
The largest publishers of technical papers in the British Empire, printing in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, Proprietors of MacLean Building Reports Limited.

KENNEDY



Transmission Machinery

Gears of all sizes in iron or steel. Cut or cast teeth. Largest range of gear patterns in Canada to choose from. Prompt deliveries.

The Wm. Kennedy & Sons
OWEN SOUND ONTARIO
LIMITED

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'Phone Hillcrest 2014

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232 St. James Street,
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'Phone Main 394

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND
Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running

Specially adapted for use in Lumber Mills

We have a good stock of well seasoned belting on hand, and would be pleased to receive your orders. Ask your Superintendent what he requires. The best is the cheapest.

MAPLE LEAF BELT DRESSING

The Best for all Kinds of Belts

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Quebec Branch: 51 Duluth Building, MONTREAL

DOMINION BELTING CO.
LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO CANADA

Building and Engineering

Every week we come to tell you of contemplated construction in every province in the Dominion. Every week, since 1886; we have told how great engineering feats have been performed—the material used and the machinery employed. Besides interesting technical reading, we supply you with advance information on lumber requirements for every contemplated structure.

Is this not worth Three Dollars a year to you?

Contract Record
and Engineering Review
349 West Adelaide Street, Toronto

General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

Blankets,
Tents,
Oil Clothing
and
Camp
Supplies
of all
Kinds

We are prepared to handle your supplies in any quantities and have particularly good facilities for shipping carload lots. These include our own railway sidings, and deep water wharfage facilities.

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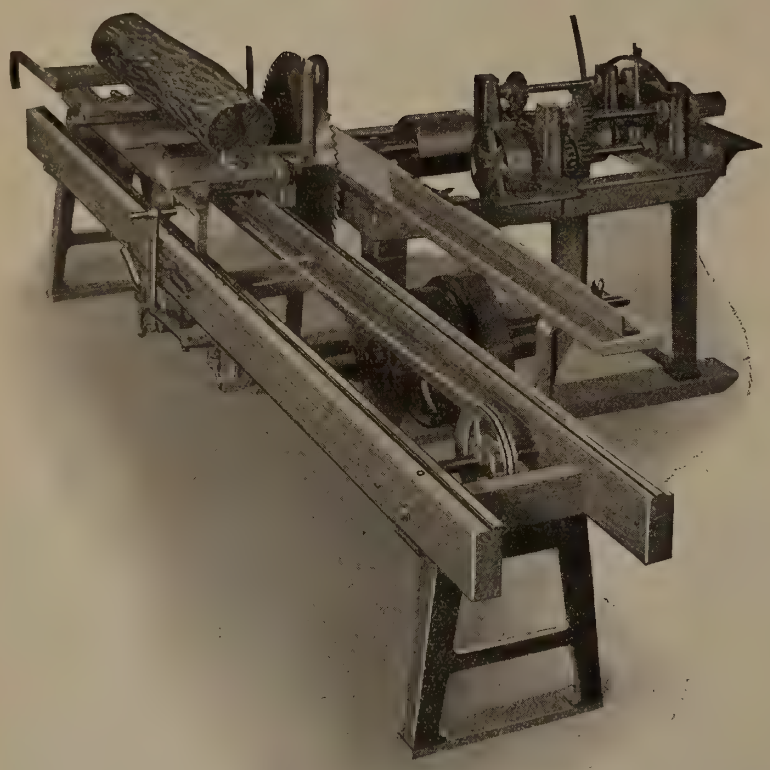
All classes of general merchandise handled in transit or for storage. Our location enables us to give assurance of excellent service. You will find our charges reasonable.

A. H. M. HAY, Quebec City

Phone 5311
Residence 6383

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log



No. 2 Combined
Lath Mill and Bolter

Illustration shows our No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter—A machine for manufacturing lath direct from the round log. The bolter is automatic and the mandrel carries a 24 in. saw. It is a machine for every modern sawmill and does rapid, continuous and thorough work.

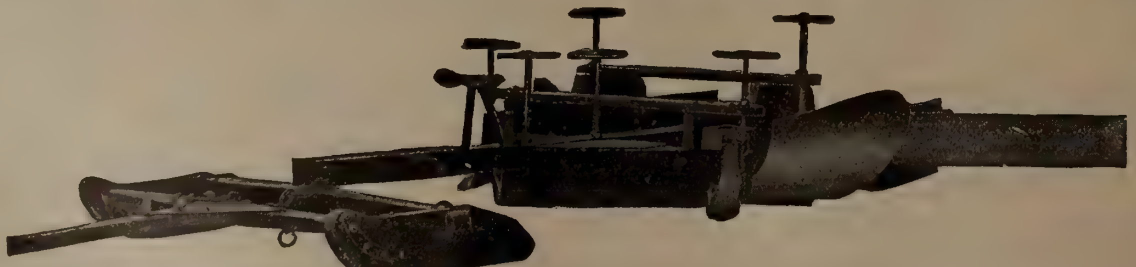
Send for Catalogue

The G. Walter Green Co.,Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"Brazel Patent" SNOW PLOWS

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



Combination Model, Lumberman's Snow Plow can be used either with or without Rut Cutter.

One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9 ft. wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. BRAZEL PLOWS cut 6 in. wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure heaps from an ice road, leaving a clean roadbed. Roll and push entirely away from the road, 12 inches of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
300 Symington Ave., Toronto

Catalogue and prices on application

Successors to the WILKINSON PLOW CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA

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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE . . . . . ONTARIO

It's a Pink anyway you take it and it's the best Peavey made.
MADE IN CANADA

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West, Peachey & Sons Simcoe, Ont.

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ARCHES
BRIDGE WALLS

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Write us for estimates and for copy of book on "MODERN FURNACE BUILDING."

Manufacturers of "BOICO" feed water treatment and
SHELL-BAR GRATES
and
Dealers in Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Gaskets and Packing and every ENGINE ROOM NECESSITY.

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BLUE STRAND

No Wire Rope is More Economical

Spreads Its First Cost over a Long Period of Service

ROPES OF ALL CONSTRUCTIONS AND SIZES IN STOCK

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A Logging Camp is not complete without one or more.

Backed by years of successful Railway Service.

JUST THE THING FOR TRANSPORTING MEN AND DOING LIGHT HAULING

The old hand car is slow, expensive to operate and entirely out of date. Sylvester equipped cars will pay for themselves in a short time. Use them to transport your men and do your light hauling. You will be surprised at the amount of work they will do.

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Motor Cars built for Engine Drive.
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Write for our Prices and Catalogue.

Sylvester Manufacturing Company, Limited
LINDSAY ONTARIO

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STERLING QUALITY **SAWS**

Making Saws Right

In the Atkins plant the tempering of Sterling Steel Saws is not done by craftsmen who pose as "wizards." It is done by experts who work on information supplied by the laboratory and the latest devices for making accurate physical tests.

For this reason you will find Atkins Sterling Steel Saws uniformly tough, hence they will cut and do good work for a longer time without refitting than any other saws.

Ask for our catalog and learn more about our products.

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TRADE MARK
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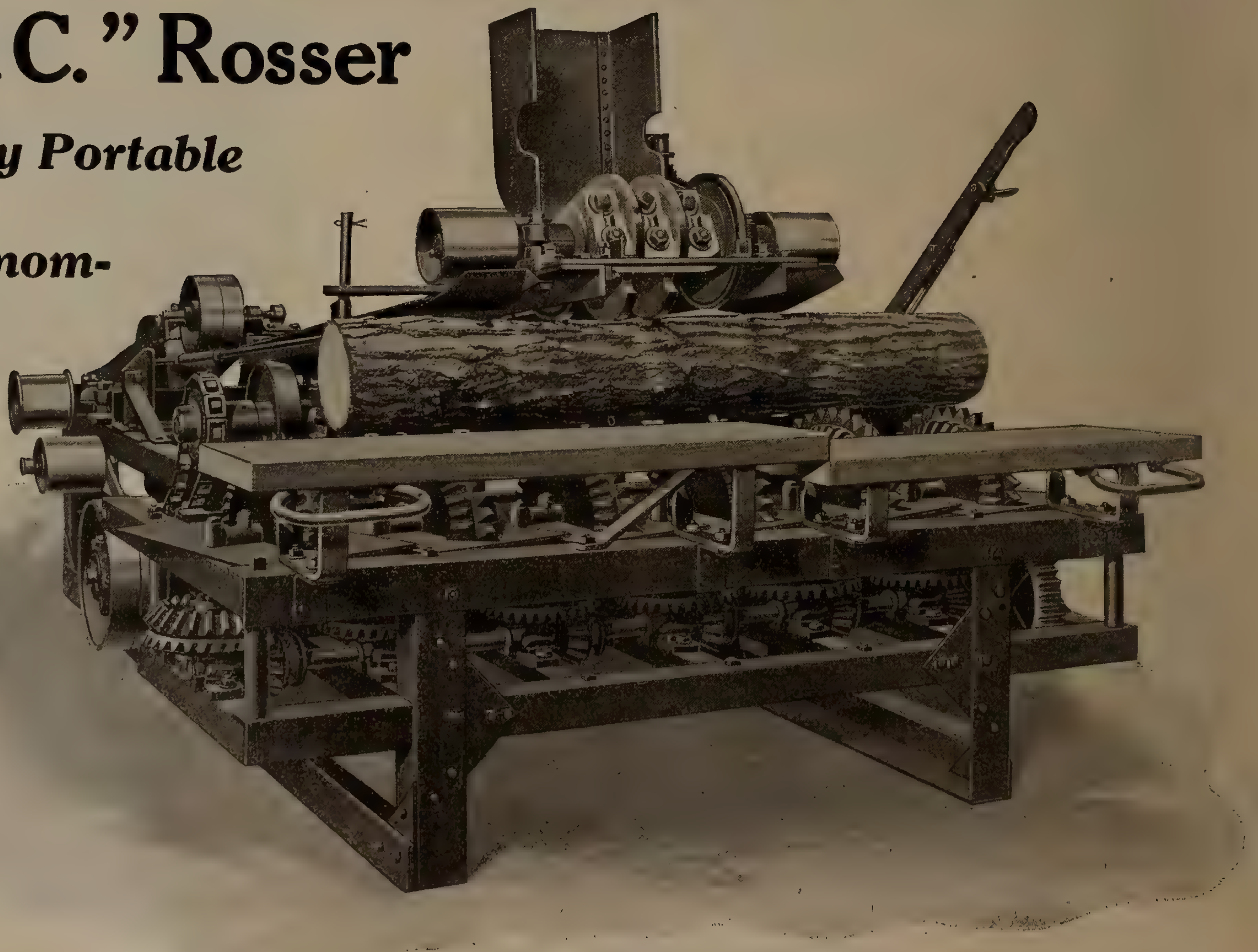

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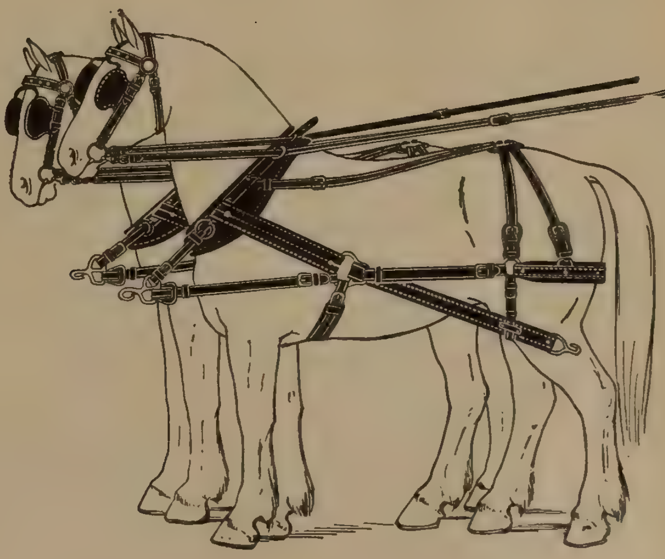

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Dudley Arthur N.
Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.
Fraser, Companies Limited
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack Lumber Co.
McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Northern Lumber Mills
Power Lumber Co.
P. Q. Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
W. & J. Sharples.
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills, Limited
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

STEAM SHOVELS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

STEEL CHAIN

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES

Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

STEEL DRUMS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

TARPAULINS

Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company Ltd.

TANKS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Horton Steel Works

TENTS

Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

TIES

Austin & Nicholson
Carew Lumber Co., John
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co..
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
International Land & Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS

Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS

Savage & Bartlett.
Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS

Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

TOWING MACHINES

Payette & Company, P.
West, Peachey & Sons

TRACTORS

Holt Manufacturing Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

TRAILERS

Dominion Truck Equipment Co.
Sylvester Manufacturing Co.

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

TRUCKS

Tudhope Anderson Co.

TRUCK UNITS

Dominion Truck Equipment Co.

TURBINES

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES

Crane, Limited

VAPOR KILNS

Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln

VENEERS

Bury & Co. Robt.

VENEER DRYERS

Coe Manufacturing Company

VENEER MACHINERY

Coe Manufacturing Company

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Dr. Bell Vetinerary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WARPING TUGS

West, Peachey & Sons

WATER WHEELS

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WIRE

Canada Metal Co.
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Beveridge Supply Company
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Company
Power Lumber Co.

WOOD PULP

Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Power Lumber Co.

The Linn Logging Tractor hauling 63½ cords of Pulpwood

THE LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The Canadian Logger has evidenced his appreciation of the value of the Linn Logging Tractor for log haulage.

This winter the Linn Logging Tractors will be found operating as far East as Newfoundland and as far West as the Port Arthur District, and as far North as Cobalt.

It is our hope that every Canadian Logger will this winter avail himself of the opportunity to see Linn Logging Tractors in operation during the haul.

As Linn Logging Tactors will be in operation this winter within easy reach of every locality in Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland, any operator will be able to see a Linn Logging Tractor operation without loss of much time from his own operation.

We will gladly supply any interested operators with the name of his nearest neighbor who is using Linn Equipment.

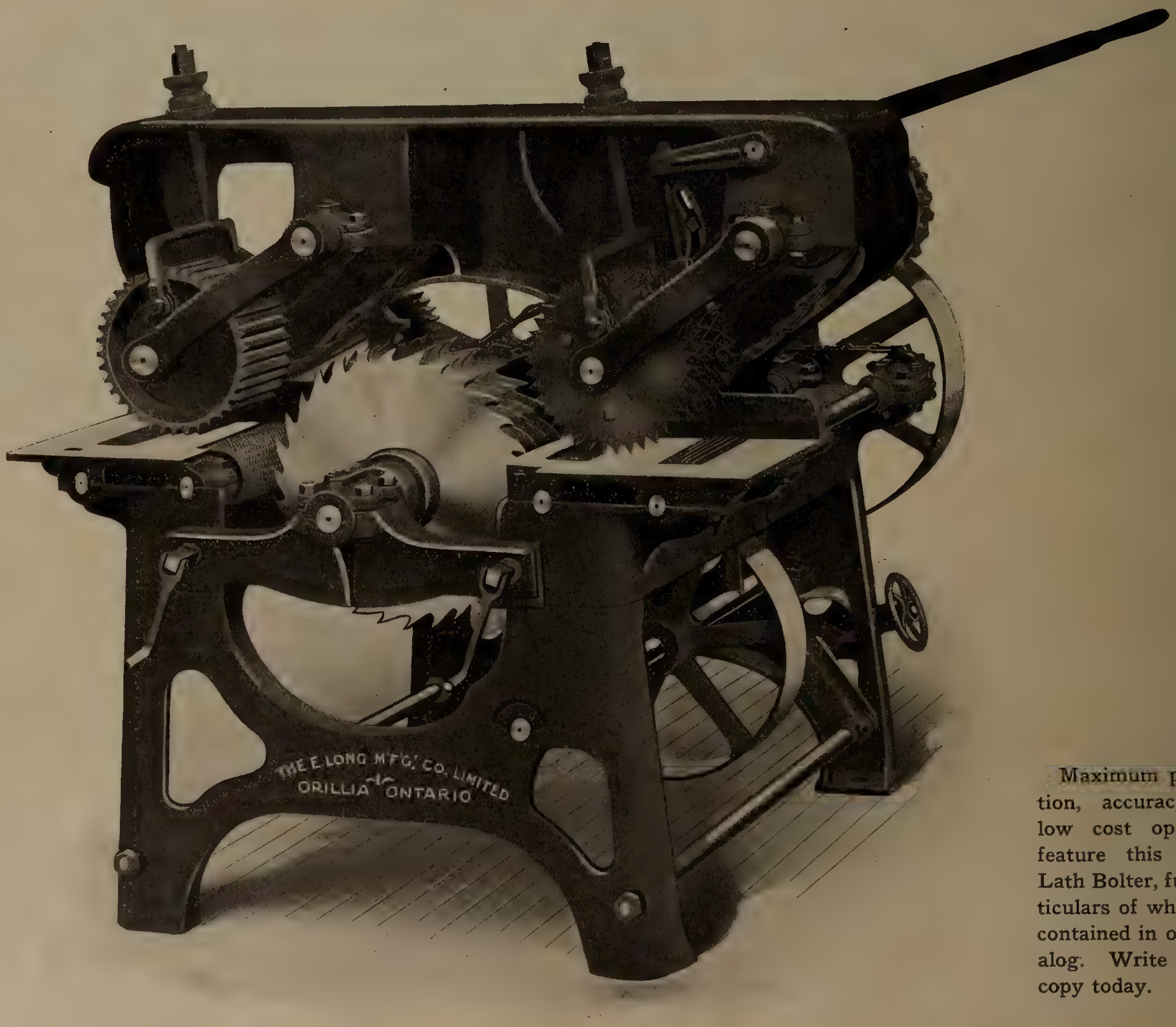
—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Dubrule Building **Philips Place** **MONTREAL**

LUMBERMEN'S EQUIPMENT

SPEED? *You can get it with this No. 3 Lath Bolter*


THE E. LONG M'F'G' CO. LIMITED
ORILLIA ONTARIO

Maximum production, accuracy, and low cost operation feature this No. 3 Lath Bolter, full particulars of which are contained in our catalog. Write for a copy today.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

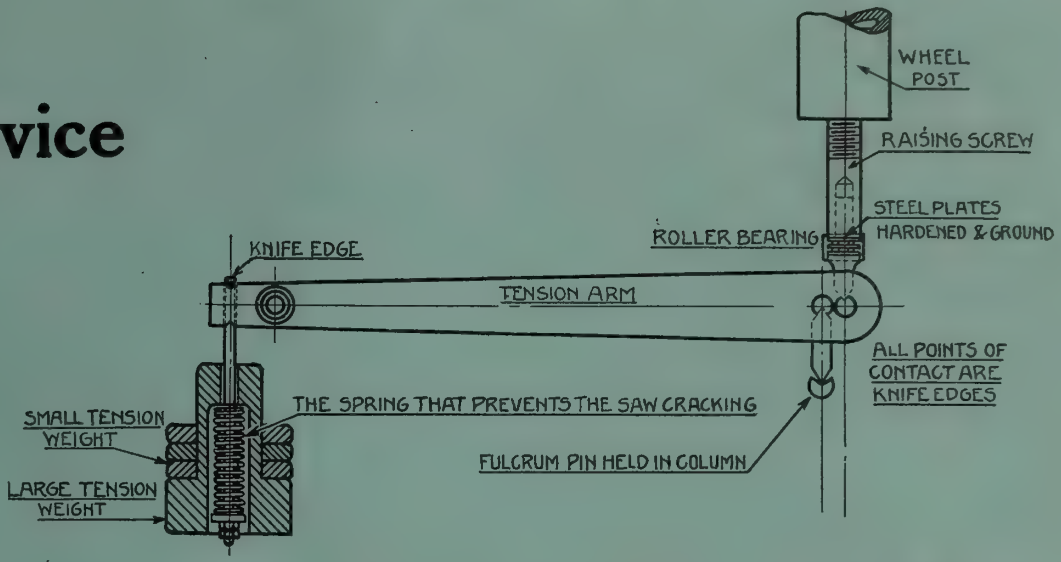
Orillia **Canada**

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.
of Canada Ltd. Vancouver
Gormans, Ltd. Calgary and Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal

Why 255 Waterous Band Mills Have Been Purchased

No. 6
Tension Device


WHEEL POST
RAISING SCREW
STEEL PLATES HARDENED & GROUND
ROLLER BEARING
KNIFE EDGE
TENSION ARM
ALL POINTS OF CONTACT ARE KNIFE EDGES
SMALL TENSION WEIGHT
THE SPRING THAT PREVENTS THE SAW CRACKING
FULCRUM PIN HELD IN COLUMN
LARGE TENSION WEIGHT

We would like particularly to draw your attention to the tensioning device supplied on this mill, and for that reason attach the diagram shown. From it you can see why the "New Model" Mill has earned a reputation for being easy on saws and why we make our tensioning device a strong talking point in all our references to the mill. First of all, its construction is such that the device as a whole will act independently of the position of the upper wheel. You will notice that the fulcrum points throughout are knife edges and that the tension weight is not solid but is a hollow casting supported on an internal spring. By using the knife edged fulcrums we obtain extreme sensitiveness and the spring within the tension weights increases this. When a sudden vibration or jar is thrown on the mill the extra tension is not transferred momentarily to the saw as is the case with rigidly connected weights where the weights themselves have to move for every jar or vibration—but the shock is smoothly taken up and balanced by the springs.

That this tensioning device is successful in prolonging the life of saws used on the mill, this extract from a letter from one of our customers will indicate. He writes:—

> "We have sawed over 20,000,000 feet this past season, our logs run about forty to the thousand, and have not broken or cracked a saw."

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver **Winnipeg, Man.**

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

ANNOUNCING

Cadillac BRADY-MADE 404
PATENTED

A Portable Sawmill—

Something New and Greatly Improved

It is a Real Labor-Saver and Produces the Goods

YES, it is a Portable Sawmill designed especially to handle short logs, veneer cores, etc., working the same up into good marketable stock, railroad ties, box lumber, dimension stock, cooperage stock, etc.

To insure reasonable deliveries we are putting forth maximum efforts towards increased production.

BRADY MACHINERY COMPANY

Traverse City, Mich. Cadillac BRADY-MADE 404 **Cadillac, Mich.**

Manufacturers of
Portable Sawmill Machinery

General Offices:
Traverse City, Mich.
U. S. A.

Machine Shops and Foundries:
Cadillac, Mich.
U. S. A.

Canada Lumberman

Christmas — 1922

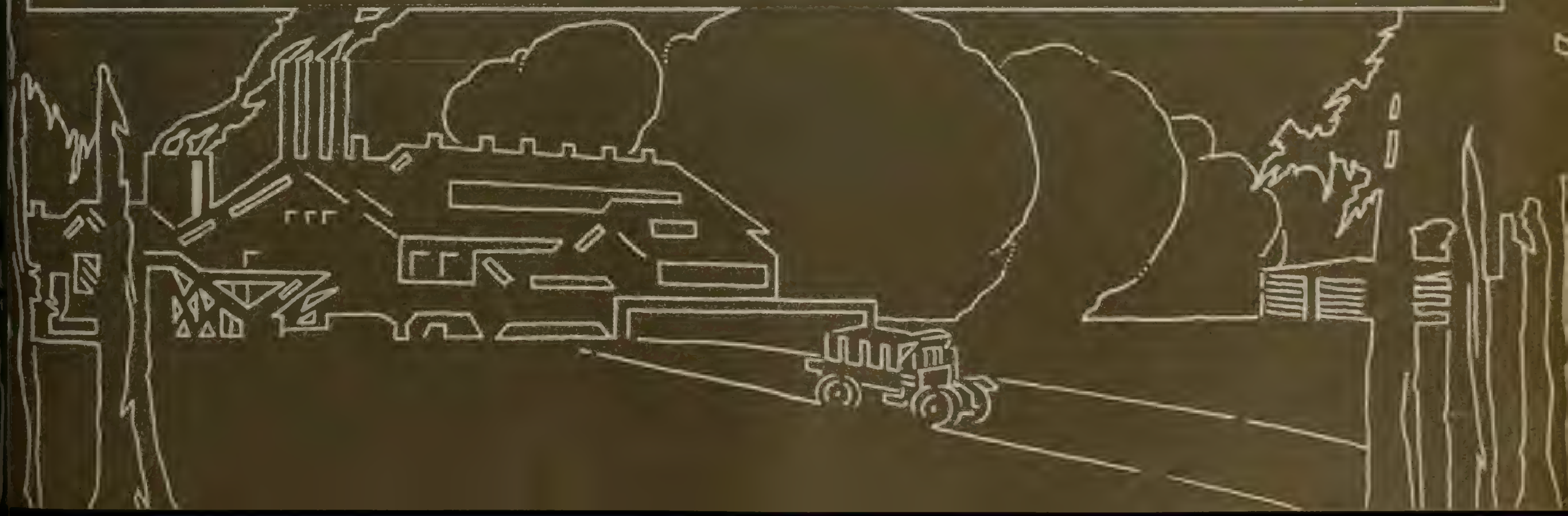
SIMONDS SAWS
CRESCENT GROUND-CROSS CUT

CHRISTMAS EVE WITH THE LUMBER JACKS IN THE SPRUCE FORESTS OF CANADA.

SIMONDS
CANADA
SAW Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL
St. JOHN
VANCOUVER

GUARANTEED 10% FASTER CUTTERS THAN ANY OTHER



Greetings

AND now a little respite from our daily endeavours, to hail another Christmas and to wish our many good friends through the lumber industry a Yuletide of good fellowship and cheer.

And during 1923, may you enjoy a full measure of health, happiness and prosperity

William Hamilton Co., Ltd.

Peterboro, Ontario

The
Fesserton
Timber Co. Ltd.
wish You a
Merry Xmas
and a New Year
of Good Health
and Success

The Same Service for 1923—

In acknowledging your generous patronage during the closing year, we want to assure you that it will be our endeavor for 1923 to maintain the quality of our products and the service which, we believe, has given us our reputation throughout the lumber industry of Canada. We hope to be favored with your enquiries and your further valued orders.

The
Fesserton Timber Co.
Limited
15 Toronto St., TORONTO
Main 795-6
Western Office:
Winch Building, - Vancouver, B.C.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Another vessel on berth for unloading, showing our booms and part of Montreal Harbour

Eastern Canadian Mill Address
P. O. Box 27
Lauzon, Que.
(Opposite Quebec City)

Head Office
512-513 Drummond Bldg.
Montreal

At Quebec we specialize in dressing in transit for wholesalers and manufacturers.

May the Trials of the
Past Year Smooth
the Way for Future
~ Prosperity, and ~
Success Attend your
Efforts during 1923

**Hemlock, Spruce, Pulpwood
Lath and Hardwoods**

FASSETT LUMBER CO., Limited
FASSETT, QUE.

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Strips Clear	Com No. 1	Com No. 2
¾ in.	2,000	......	1,417	2,800
1 in.	155,300	12,000	35,000	70,700
1¼ in.	62,500	5,000	87,500	4,000
1½ in.	56,000	11,500	87,000	13,500
2 in.	86,000	600	128,000	63,000
2½ in.	56,500	......	23,000	37,500
3 in.	63,500	......	47,500	44,500
4 in.	76,900	......	16,000	6,500

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Strips Clear	Com No. 1	Com No. 2
1 in.	32,500	8,200	181,900	213,000
1¼ in.	23,500	200	23,600	17,500
1½ in.	8,200	......	33,700	88,300
2 in.	7,000	......	28,200	68,900
2½ in.	5,500	......	4,300	2,200
3 in.	22,700	......	6,500	5,300
4 in.	4,900	......	900	400

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com	No. 2 Com
¾ in.	1,500	......	2,000	......
1 in.	69,000	4,500	105,000	6,000
1¼ in.	7,800	100	17,200	33,200
1½ in.	14,500	1,600	75,000	62,300
2 in.	14,200	......	22,300	29,200
2½ in.	3,000	......	400	......
3 in.	1,300	......	300	500
4 in.	1,500	......	300	......

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	1,100	6,000	1,000	2,500
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050	300
1½ in.	9,600	23,900	9,000	2,600
2 in.	4,200	12,200	17,200	3,300
2½ in.	3,000	13,000	5,700	600
3 in.	......	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	......	400	375	......

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
¾ in.	500	1,100	1,500	200
1 in.	64,200	121,000	82,800	3,700
1¼ in.	80,100	16,300	5,000	1,200
1½ in.	127,300	41,500	12,400	1,500
2 in.	88,000	42,000	4,400	......
2½ in.	14,000	10,900	4,700	......
3 in.	29,700	31,800	21,000	800
4 in.	8,200	9,000	4,000	200

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	50,000	31,900	600	......
1¼ in.	23,000	11,325	400	600
1½ in.	27,000	61,300	15,500	5,000
2 in.	4,000	300	......	......

FIGURED RED GUM

			1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	......	......	6,000	1,900
1¼ in.	......	......	3,000	300
1½ in.	......	......	500	......
8/4	......	......	1,500	200

QUARTERED RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	18,000	64,000	......
5/4	......	18,400	9,800	200
6/4	......	29,900	50,500	5,600
8/4	......	44,300	......	12,000
10/4	......	2,000	3,000	......

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	......	400	......	......
1¼ in.	1,400	15,200	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	......	1,800	13,500	2,500
2 in.	5,100	2,400	......	18,800
3 in.	......	......	......	300

QUARTERED SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	......	......	1,800	......
5/4	......	14,000	......	......
8/4	......	15,500	......	......
10/4	......	10,250	15,000	1,800
12/4	......	3,500	4,000	300

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.—29,000
1¼ in.— 2,500

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	88,000	224,000	31,800	11,500
⅝ in.	......	74,000	21,600	2,000
1 in.	66,200	23,000	9,400	50,000
1¼ in.	22,700	15,600	400	1,100
1½ in.	36,900	19,200	700	......
2 in.	46,500	121,000	26,000	5,000
2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	......	......
2½ in.	94,100	33,000	......	......
3 in.	5,800	20,500	7,000	12,000
4 in.	2,600	4,900	......	......

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
⅝ in.	......	7,000	16,900	3,000
¾ in.	125,800	271,000	86,000	38,000
1 in.	61,300	33,000	16,200	105,000
1¼ in.	26,700	1,000	......	......
1½ in.	29,300	33,000	......	......
2 in.	16,000	60,000	7,000	6,500
2½ in.	118,800	47,500	2,000	1,800
3 in.	18,800	42,800	2,400	600
3½ in.	4,500	5,000	......	......

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com	No. 2 Com
½ in.	6,100	......	......	......
¾ in.	3,900	......	5,600	3,000
⅝ in.	2,800	......	700	800
1 in.	35,000	300	2,400	200
1¼ in.	600	4,300	2,000	200
1½ in.	8,000	500	3,500	......
2 in.	2,000	......	24,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	......	400	......
3 in.	1,800	......	700	......
4 in.	2,500	......	1,700	......

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com	No. 2 Com
¾ in.	1,700	......	5,700	500
1 in.	6,200	5,400	2,500	1,400
1¼ in.	5,900	......	900	......
1½ in.	......	......	......	......
2 in.	......	......	7,400	......

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18″ & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13″ & up	Bright Saps
¾ in.	......	9,100	......	2,500
⅝ in.	1,500	24,000	......	1,900
1 in.	1,300	52,000	4,800	12,200
1¼ in.	3,300	33,300	......	1,700
1½ in.	6,300	14,100	......	22,400
2 in.	......	6,700	......	18,300
2½ in.	......	6,800	......	13,150
3 in.	......	4,000	......	19,000
4 in.	......	7,200	......	10,200

POPLAR

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
¾ in.	......	9,000	......	......
⅝ in.	4,000	10,300	1,800	......
1 in.	19,000	84,900	7,800	......
1¼ in.	6,000	30,700	5,000	......
1½ in.	15,700	19,000	22,500	8,000
2 in.	20,422	9,400	7,500	......
2½ in.	4,700	15,800	600	......
3 in.	5,400	2,900	31,000	9,000
4 in.	2,900	6,300	200	......

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	8,500	4,900	13,300	3,000
1¼ in.	200	1,300	2,200	1,600
1½ in.	500	400	300	......
2 in.	1,900	11,000	4,000	200
2½ in.	......	200	......	......
3 in.	110	50	250	......
4 in.	25	500	1,200	......

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office : BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building - Toronto

Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY E C & S **BIRCH**

Christmas 1922

A Holiday Season full of peace and happiness.

Greetings 1923

A New Year full of success and prosperity throughout.

Now is the time to Book your Contracts for 1923

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE

Not so bad!

A retrospect of 1922 discloses many pleasant business transactions, and a good deal to be thankful for. The patronage extended us is much appreciated and, we feel, a tribute to the quality and service we have offered. For 1923, there is

Plenty of Good White Pine

that will give as much satisfaction as our output of this year. Accept our thanks for your business and our assurance of continued good service during the New Year.

We extend the season's greetings and wish you and those whose happiness is yours a full measure of Christmas joy and success for the New Year

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

An Appreciation and Greeting

FOR us, the pleasure of doing work and doing it well has been greatly enhanced by the co-operation and patronage extended us throughout the lumber industry during the year now drawing to a close. Thank you, gentlemen. We greet you with our heartiest wishes for a bounteous Christmas and a New Year of health and prosperity.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

80 St. Francois Xavier St. (Wholesale Only) Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors
(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:
Pacific Building
Hubert C. Gordon
Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

MUIR & KIRKPATRICK

1325-6-7 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.
TORONTO, CANADA

WHITE PINE, JACK PINE, RED PINE, SPRUCE, LUMBER & LATH

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE SHIPPERS

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
Poplar

Rossed Pulpwood
Lath

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

SERVICE QUALITY

FOR us the year 1922 passes into history with crowded evidences of substantial progress. We have made many new business friends, while we believe, retaining the confidence and good will of the old.

To the Canadian Lumber Trade and to our Customers overseas, we say with all sincerity

May This Christmas be the Happiest You Have Ever Enjoyed

AND

The New Year Bright and Prosperous

TERRY & GORDON

LIMITED

TORONTO

Montreal **Vancouver**

C. A. Larkin Company

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

229 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

are glad of this opportunity of offering to their customers and the Lumber Trade in General

Hearty Season's Greetings

Christmas Greetings

IN grateful recognition of the generous patronage of the lumber trade during the year now about to close, we offer our sincere Christmas greetings coupled with the wish that the New Year may bring prosperity in good measure.

Schroeder Mills & Timber Company

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

Room 305 Stair Building **123 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.**

DRY LUMBER

For Immediate Shipment

Special outs of good White Pine Sidings

18,000′ —1x4/6″
15,000′—1″x7″ & up—12/16′
19,000′—1¼″x7″ & up—12/16′
28,000′—1½″x7″ & up—12/16′
24,000′—2″x7″ & up—12/16′

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE

and

Hardwood

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

THE approach of the festive season gives the Linton Lumber Company their first opportunity of wishing the trade a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

May 1923 bring you health, happiness and prosperity aplenty

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY

306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

Dry White Pine

At Ottawa, 1921 Cut

175,000 ft.	1 x 4	Mill Run White Pine.
35,000 "	1 x 5	" " " "
90,000 "	1 x 6	" " " "
30,000 "	1 x 8	" " " "
15,000 "	1 x 10	" " " "
15,000 "	1 x 12	" " " "
200,000 "	1 x 8/up	No. 1 White Pine Culls.

At Gogama, 1922 Cut

50,000 ft.	2 x 6	Mill Run White Pine.
200,000 "	2 x 8	" " " "
250,000 "	2 x 10	" " " "
250,000 "	2 x 12	" " " "

The Long Lumber Company

TORONTO OFFICE: - - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - - Hamilton, Ont.

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies

50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S. Kingston, Ont.

Know Your Market

A timely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is $3.00.

Send to

Contract Record
and Engineering Review
347
Adelaide Street West,
Toronto. Ont.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE
705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING
All kinds of new and used Belting Shipped subject to approval, at Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

HICKORY AXE HANDLES
Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY
Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada
High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats Handles. and Hardwood Lumber."

BELTING FOR SALE
We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements
N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.
Royal Liver Building
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Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

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52 St. Enoch Square
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Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

Quick Action

You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

"Good Will"

in the ordinary use of the term has a cash value; but—

The Good Will

which radiates at the Christmas Season is not measured by dollars and cents.

We extend ours to all of our friends in the trade.

Canadian General Lumber
Company Limited
FOREST PRODUCTS
TORONTO OFFICE:—712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building

Montreal Office:—514 Canada Cement Co. Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

TRANSIT CARS

We have at all times inch and two inch B.C. Stock in transit. Particulars on on application. We are in the market for medium size blocks of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and two inch, Merchantable grade, and No. 1 White Pine mill culls from 6 to 12'. In writing quote your lowest prices.

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Manufacturers of
WIRE For TYING, BUNDLING and many other purposes
NAILS
LAIDLAW BALE TIE CO., Ltd
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Dealers in Eastern and Western
Canadian Softwoods

Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock
Lath and Shingles.

Soliciting enquiries.

Money Saved, Money Earned
By applying correct cutting methods
Our ESTIMATES help you
James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer
Old Town, Maine. Davidson Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Largest Cruising House in America.

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Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Dry Hardwood for Immediate Shipment

PEDWELL
Since 1883
Service to Hardwood Users

5	Cars	8/4"	Soft Elm No. 1 & B.
2	"	6/4"	Soft Elm, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
5	"	4/4"	Soft Elm, No. 1 & B, 20% No. 2.
5	"	4/4"	Soft Elm, No. 3 Common.
4	"	4/4"	Basswood, No. 1 & B.
1	"	4/4"	Basswood, No. 2 & 3 C. 15% No. 3.
1	"	8/4"	Basswood, No. 1 & B, 15% No. 2.
5	"	6/4"	Beech, No. 1 & B, 20% No. 2.
1	"	6/4"	Beech, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
3	Cars	5/4"	S. Maple, Mill Run.
3	"	16/4"	H. Maple No. 1 & B.
5	"	12/4"	H. Maple, No. 1 & B, 10% No. 2.
1	"	6/4"	H. Maple, No. 2 & 3 Common.
15	"	4/4"	H. Maple, No. 3 Common.
5	"	4/4"	Birch, No. 1 & B.
5	M. Ft.	6/4"	Hickory, Mill Run.
5	M. Ft.	4/4"	Butternut No. 1 & B.
1	Car		5 x 5 Box Hearts.

The
PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
Ft. Spadina Ave., TORONTO

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 150,000 ft.

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VICTORIA—— ——B.C.

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

S. M.
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Mixed and Straight Cars of
all B. C. Forest Products
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MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our ngles hiare all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

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WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE

Shevlin - Clarke SHEVLIN LOG MARK REGISTERED **Company Limited**

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

Manufacturers
and Wholesalers

Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

No. 402 Inside Doors

Christmas Greetings

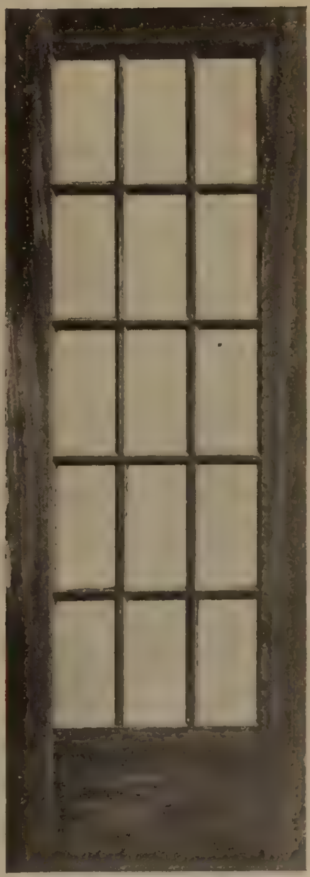
We wish you the heartiest of Season's Greetings—a Joyous Christmas and a New Year of Health and Prosperity.

BIRCH
DOORS

In Stock For Quick Delivery

These Birch Doors are made from selected stock, beautifully figured and finished, and have proved unusually good sellers. We are quoting very attractive prices at present. Write, wire or phone today.

We also carry complete Stocks of Doors in Gum, Plain Oak, Klimax, Pine, Redwood, Fir.



No. 491 French Doors

PANNILL DOOR COMPANY LTD.

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The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY
EXPORTERS OF
SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

We wish all our friends,
who may see this message
The Season's Greetings
and assure them of our appreciation
of their goodwill and patronage

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.
By J. O. Cameron, President
1922—1923 Victoria, B.C.

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT
LAY & HAIGHT
34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Spruce Jack Pine
LUMBER AT WHOLESALE
We will be pleased to quote prices.
Thirty two years in the wholesale trade

Milling in Transit
A Well Equipped Mill
C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work *Prompt Service*

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
ORILLIA, ONT.

We extend the season's greetings and wish you and those whose happiness is yours a full measure of Christmas joy and success for the New Year

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA, CANADA

May Health and Prosperity and a bounteous share of all good things be yours during the years that are to be

Christmas Greetings

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY
236 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - TORONTO

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON
CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

In Transit Now

G.T. Car No. 19498 Dec. 2nd.
  14089′ 1 x 4″ B.B. Steam Dried Yellow Pine.
C. & N.W. Car No. 79574—Nov. 22/22.
  1 x 6/12″ 8/16′ B.B. Steam Dried Yellow Pine.
C. & A. Car No. 17976—Nov. 23/22.
  1 x 8, 10, 12″ Clear Redwood 5039′.
  1 x 24″ wide Clear Redwood 1024′.
  4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6″ Clear Squares 1061′.
  6/4″ No. 1 Shop 4152′.
  8/4″ No. 1 Shop 6241′.
G.T. Car No. 32322 Nov. 29/22.
  6/4″ No. 1 Shop Redwood 9405′.
  8/4″ No. 1 Shop Redwood 9002′.

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario. Phone Regent 162

TRANSIT

FLOORING, CASING, BASE,
CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS,
BOARDS, SHIPLAP,
DIMENSION,
SHINGLES,
TIMBERS.

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Everything in Lumber

The
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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lath Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles to the South American and British markets. Docking facilities are unexcelled.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

Portland Office
31½ Exchange St.

Cable Address: Chalbay, Portland, & Restigouche, Que.

We Offer Our Sincere Good Wishes to Every Reader

A Bright and Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

In full realization that our success and progress can only result from continued satisfactory service, we assure our patrons our best endeavours will be given to their interests during the coming year.

THE OLIVER LUMBER COMPANY

OF TORONTO, LIMITED

6 King Street, West
TORONTO, Ont.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SANTERRE
AND
PINEAU

Rimouski, Quebec

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Lumber

Quality Service, and Delivery Guaranteed

MILLING IN TRANSIT A SPECIALTY

The Smile of Satisfaction

Know what real satisfaction means by giving McDonagh Lumber a trial. Wholesale Hardwoods (Native and Foreign), Crating Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, Canadian Birch, Basswood and Maple.

Every Shipment Guaranteed

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

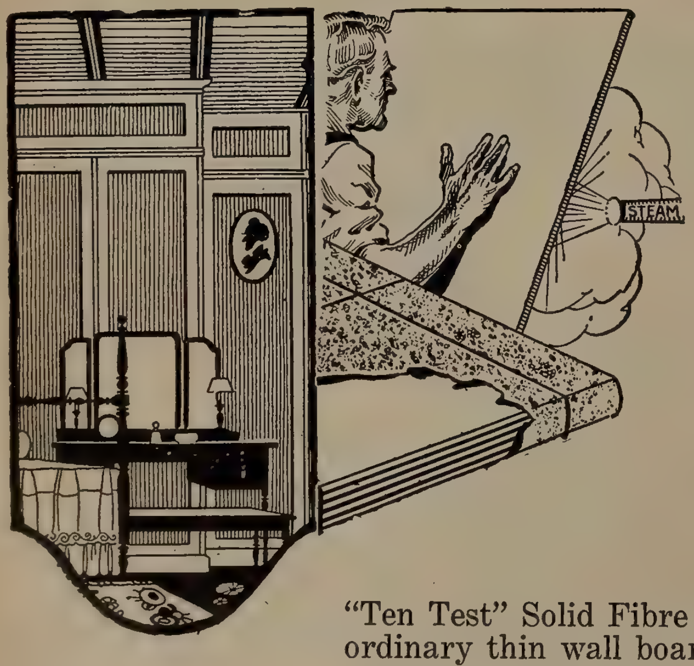
Birch - Spruce - Cypress

Always on hand

A large quantity of dry lumber of every description, with good facilities for Dressing and Matching, in straight car lots, one or more widths

2,700 Acres of FREEHOLD land for sale

ROCH JULIEN
MORIN BUILDING 111 MOUNTAIN HILL
QUEBEC, QUE.



Proving the Superiority
of
"Ten Test" Solid FIBRE BOARD

This fibre board was subjected to ten severe tests to prove its superiority as a building material. In the test shown live steam was discharged against a sheet of "Ten Test" and the intense heat could not be felt on the opposite side for a period of four and one-half minutes proving it to be an almost perfect insulator against heat and cold.

"Ten Test" Solid Fibre Board is not a substitute nor is it in any way comparable to the ordinary thin wall boards. This SOLID fibre board is of proven superiority because it is almost soundproof, permits of wide scope in decoration, keeps houses warm in winter and cool in summer, is easily handled and makes solid moisture—and fire-resisting, flat surfaced walls of great strength. These advantages are so evident that they offer a unique opportunity for the lumber dealer to greatly increase his business.

We would like to send you a booklet we have prepared: "What, Why and How to Build with "Ten Test." A card will bring it. Address Department 2.

Manley Chew, Manufacturer, Penetang, Ont.

Phone Adel. 7718 **302 Brass Bldg.**

B. C. Lumber, Shingles and Western Spruce

No. 1 Saskatchewan Spruce, dimension lengths up to 20′ sized ¼″ Scant or Rough. This is nice, sound, red knotted stock.

Spruce Crating Lumber—6′ to 16′ largely 12′ to 16′ all even lengths.

Write for prices.

Transit Cars of Cedar Shiplap and Rough Clear Fir

J. L. Nevison & C. J. Brooks, Toronto, Ont.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered
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Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered
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Trade Mar

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices **Fair Inspection**
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue **Toronto, Ont.**

Wiarton Lumber Company Limited
Wiarton, Ont.

We have the following for quick sale.

50,000			4/4	8/4		Hemlock Merchantable grade
5	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Dry Birch No. 1 Com & Btr.
4	cars		4/4	8/4	12/4	Hard Maple No. 1 Com & Btr
3	cars		4/4			Basswood No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car	Each	4/4	6/4		Beech No. 2 Com & Btr.
2	cars		8/4	12/4		Elm No. 1 Com & Btr.
3	cars		4/4			Elm No. 2 Com & Btr.
1	car		4/4			Butternut Log Run
3	cars		4/4			Hardwood Crating.

Special Prices. ***Order Now.***

WIRE PHONE OR WRITE

For your supply of

WANEY BIRCH TIMBER
ROUND BIRCH VENEER LOGS
HARDWOOD and SOFTWOOD SAWN LUMBER

THE WILLIAM J. MURPHY LUMBER CO.
55 St. Francois-Xavier St.,
MONTREAL

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Sawn Lumber of the Better Kind

Manufactured in Modern Mills
by Men Who Know How

BUY FROM THE MILL AND SAVE

You get satisfaction, prompt and
careful service when you buy our

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, LATH
SHINGLES AND RAILWAY TIES

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
LUMBER
SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

Season's Greetings—

May British Columbia Forest Products play a dominent part in your Prosperity during 1923.

Underhill
LUMBER CO. LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

The
Season's Greetings

Yuletide Greeting CHRISTMAS once again reminds us of those most valuable of all our assets—our business friendships, and the goodwill that makes them real factors in our daily transactions throughout the year.

In expressing our appreciation of this goodwill, we wish each one of you a good old Merry Christmas and fullest prosperity in the New Year following.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

Merchandisers of Better Lumber

Vancouver, B. C.

P. L. CANFIELD

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

B.C. Fir, Larch, Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce

B.C. Western Soft Pine

B.C. Western White Pine

above grades In Shop or Common

B.C. PRODUCTS ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Building TORONTO

Phone Main 6752

We Specialize in

British Columbia Lumber and Timber and Red Cedar Shingles

Let us quote you. Our prices are right

We also handle the well known

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

FOR SALE

Pine Lumber and Box Shooks

150 M 1x4 & up 6 ft. & up Mill run pine 150 M 2x4 & up 6 ft. & up Mill run pine	Cutting of 1920-21

We can mill this if required by the Purchaser.

Our Box Shook Plant is now running and we solicit inquiries.

J. B. Snowball Co.

LIMITED

Chatham New Brunswick

W. S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber including

SPRUCE, PINE and LATHS

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4 SCANT SIZED DIMENSION, ALSO DIMENSION AND BOARDS IN THE ROUGH

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

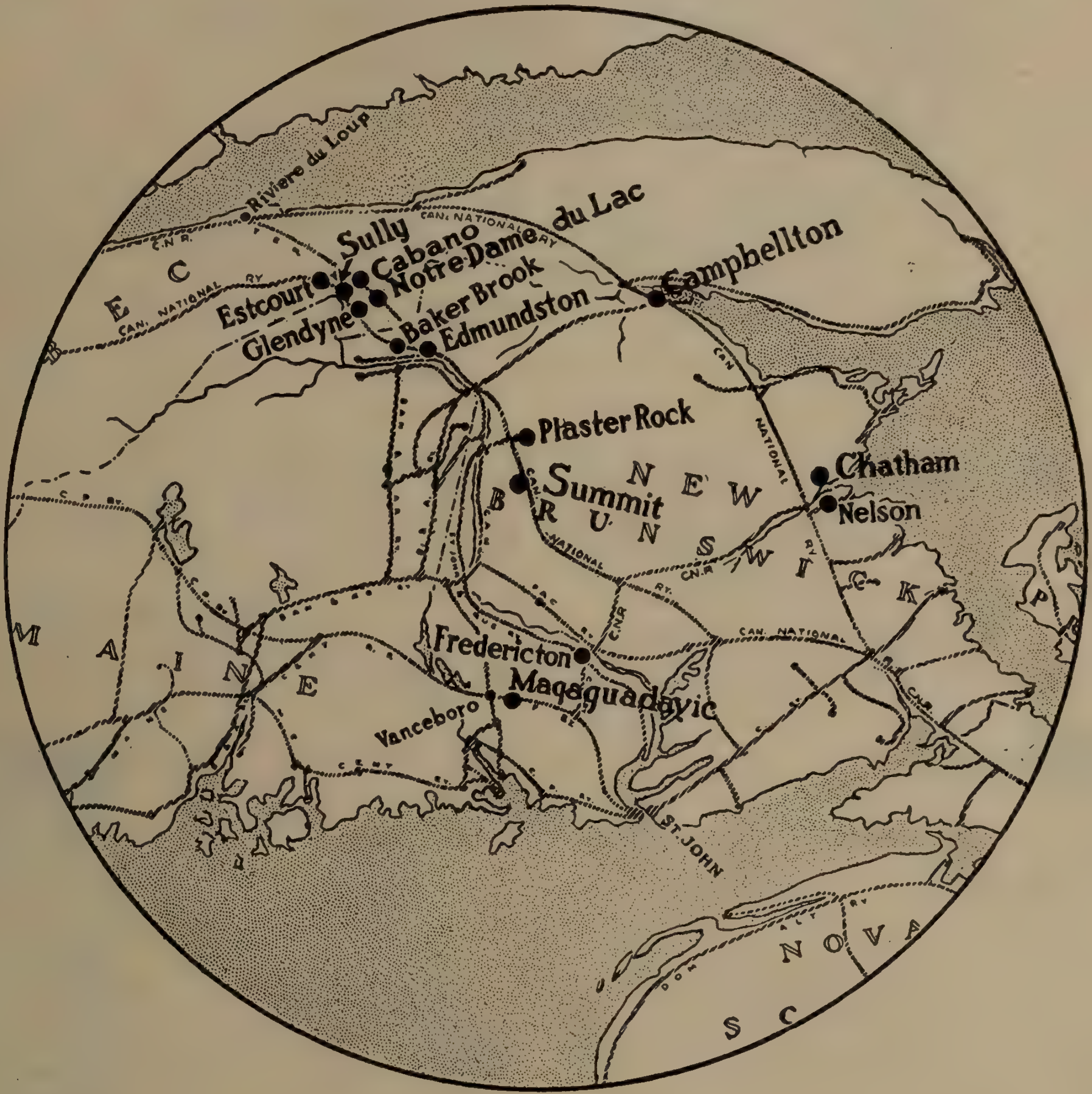
Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. ....Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

RELIABLE QUALITY
TRADE MARK
SERVICE

To our friends and customers we extend wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We also thank our customers for their cooperation during the past year and assure them that we will do everything in our power to merit their patronage during 1923.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representatives: Elliot & Elliot, Bartlet Bldg., Windsor Ontario

Vancouver, B. C.

SIX COAST MILLS
DAILY OUTPUT 500,000 FT
THE LINK THAT SERVES
ASSOCIATED MILLS LIMITED
VANCOUVER BC
THE RETAIL
LUMBER DEALER

MEMBERS
ALBERTA LUMBER CO., LTD.
DOMINION CREOSOTING & LUMBER, LTD.
EBURNE SAW MILLS, LTD.

MEMBERS:
LADNER LUMBER, LTD.
ROBERTSON & HACKETT SAW MILLS, LTD.
THE TIMBERLAND LUMBER CO., LTD.

Associated Mills
Limited

Extend to you

The Season's Greetings and Sincere Wishes for your Prosperity in the New Year

Eastern Representatives:
J. T. Todd, E. D. Warner - 1305 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE:
513-514 Metropolitan Bldg.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

May Health and Prosperity and a bounteous share of all good things be yours during the years that are to be

Timberland Lumber Company Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.

GEORGE HACKETT
Manager Robertson-Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Our Christmas Greeting

IT is with great pleasure that we once again wish our many friends and customers the Compliments of the season and all Good Wishes for the New Year. We thank you for the business you have favored us with and the kind co-operation you have shown. May 1923 be the biggest, best and happiest year you have yet known.

Robertson and Hackett Sawmills Limited

VANCOUVER, B.C.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service and prompt shipment

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Let us Quote you

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
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Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

F. W. Brennen & Sons
474 Main St. East Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

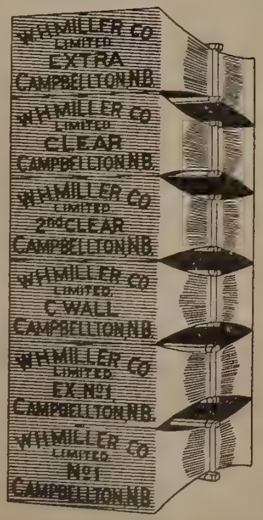
We have what you want: Write us for quotations

EVERYTHING IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ties, Posts, Sash, Frames, Doors, Mouldings, etc.

Dressing and matching in Transit

The John Carew Lumber Co. Ltd.
Lindsay, Ont.


W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED EXTRA CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
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W.H.MILLER CO LIMITED Nº1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.

Get the Habit

of always keeping a stock of these New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles in your yard. Their quick turnover and generous profit make them a very desirable product for you to handle.

Quick delivery by rail or water. Get our quotations also on Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, Etc.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD. Campbellton, N.B.

Christmas!

May it be a pleasant one to all.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

Lumber, Logs, Telephone,
Telegraph Poles
Railway Ties, Pulpwood

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The Rolland Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

Convey their best thanks to customers for patronage during the year and wish all a Merry Christmas and "a Guid New Year and mony o' them."

We wish our Customers and the Trade generally

A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

Greig-Morris Limited
411 Manning Chambers, Toronto

The Boot With a Record

75 Years Behind Every Pair

Chrome Tanned Driving Boots

ALL LENGTHS OF LEG

Guaranteed to hold Calks and give satisfaction

Also Cruisers and Prospectors' Boots in every style

C. B. DAYFOOT & CO., Georgetown, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MacDonell Conyers Lumber Co.

Limited

Hardwoods
Birch
Maple
Basswood
Ash

790 Bronson Avenue
OTTAWA

Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

Extends Christmas Greetings To The Trade

British Columbia Lumber, Timbers, Shingles

or anything in B. C. Wood Products. Direct from best mills, have several Cars Long Fir Joistings, Clear, Fir, Cedar Boards, Shiplap and Shingles in transit.

Prices Right, Quality First Class.
Write me for anything in B.C. Material

D. WILLIAMS

Wholesale Commission Dealer

40 Major Street, - - TORONTO

A. A. BAILEY

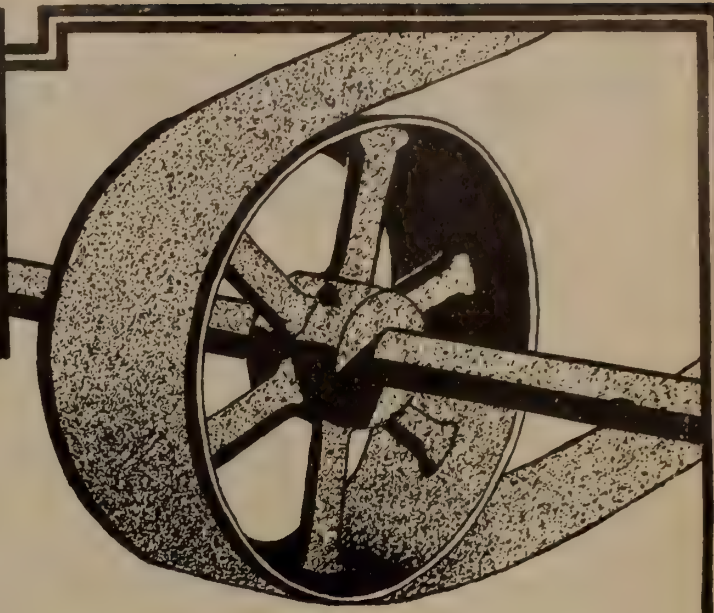
Manufacturer of

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber

Spruce dimensions sawn to order up to 12″ in width. Any length desired.

Ripples, N. B.

GOODHUE BELTS



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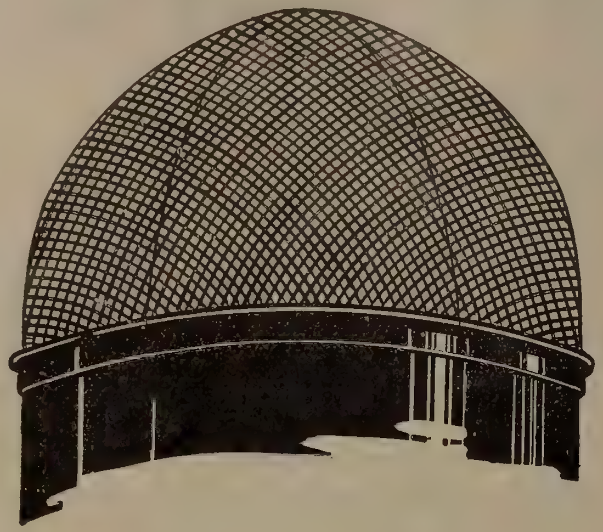

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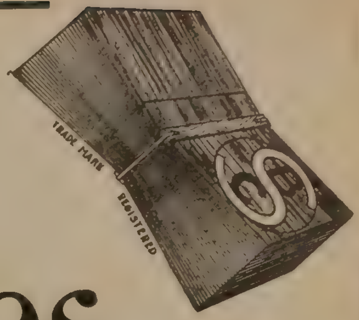

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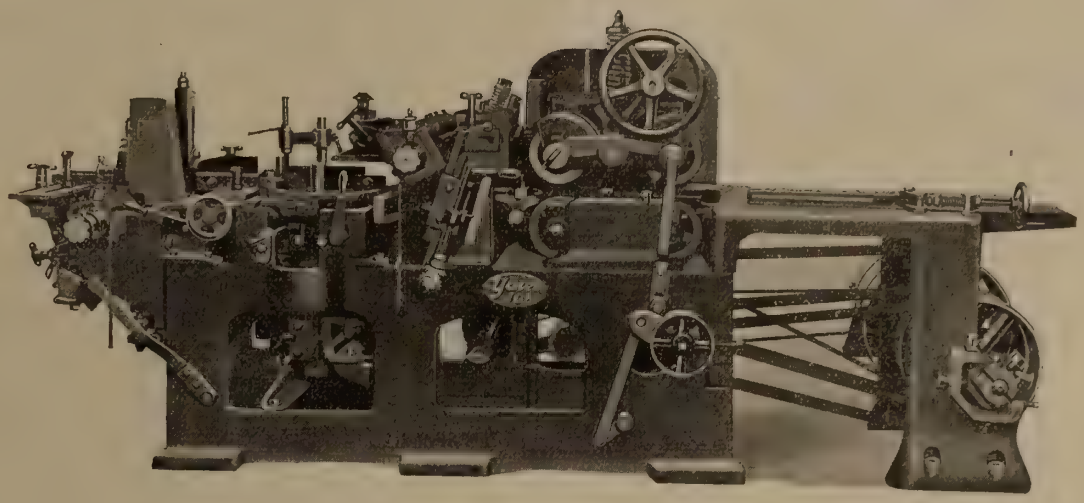

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All high revolving parts are perfectly balanced and the feed works are driven with a powerful chain drive which gives a positive feed.

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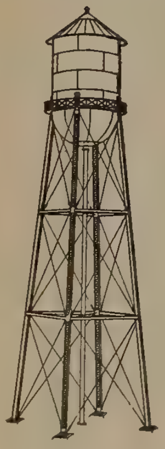

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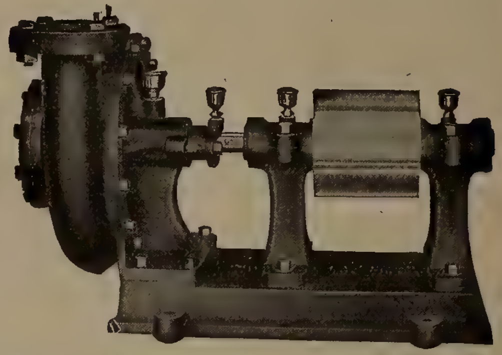

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THE GREAT NATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

Pioneer and Leader in the Industry

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

Recognized Authority for Forty Years

Vol. 42 Toronto, December 15, 1922 No. 24

Farthest North Saw Mill Is Operated by Police

Groups of Amazed Eskimos Watch the Process of Producing Lumber on the Delta of the Mackenzie River—Pioneer Arctic Plant is Unique

By A. S.

Circled by admiring groups of Eskimos, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police last summer operated the furthest north sawmill on the American continent at Aklavik post, on the delta of the Mackenzie river. The little Waterous mill carrying a forty inch circular saw and powered by an eighteen horsepower gasolene engine was sent north via the long river route from Edmonton to the Arctic, and was primarily intended for squaring logs to be used in the construction of new R.C.M.P., posts at Aklavik and at various points on the Arctic coast. In addition it will furnish lumber for roofing and flooring the various buildings, while already there is a big demand for lumber, the Eskimos being particularly keen on obtaining supplies for boat building and other purposes.

As is usual, in the ranks of the Mounted Police a man can always be found to tackle any job in hand, be it driving dogs along the Arctic coast, building a schooner or running a mill. Sergeant Anderson in private life had served a considerable period as a millwright in eastern Canada; he undertook the work of erecting the plant and when the last steamer left for the "outside," the pioneer Arctic mill was whirring merrily, to the no small astonishment of the natives, whose previous conception of sawmill operations was to visualize two Indians at one of the posts nearer civilization laborously sawing board by board with whip saws.

A barrack square of eight large buildings is to be erected at Aklavik, which promises to become the metropolis of the Arctic; all these logs are to be squared to erect the neat dwellings common to police posts, while the material comes in the shape of drift logs washed down the mighty Mackenzie for hundreds of miles. It was found however that these were unsatisfactory owing to the amount of sand and small pebbles embedded in the timber causing much woe to the sawyer, so of late the timber on the delta has been used. It is likely that logs will have to be rafted down from the Peel river, 100 miles away, as it has been found that, due to the water soaked condition of the delta lands, that seventy five per cent of the trees are rotten in the centre and unfit for use.

In addition to the sawmill the ubiquitous R.C.M.P. also possess a planer and a shingle machine, and though these latter have been known to cause many a mechanic exquisite agony in the correct alignment of the knives, so far the Guardians of the North have had no trouble, and every thing has gone "according to Hoyle-or Doyle). Previous to advent of the police mill, lumber for the Arctic reached the northern posts at the mouth of the Mackenzie river by the annual steamer from the Pacific coast ports via the Behring straits and Alaska waters, and it is rumored that the cost landed price would make the mouth of the average pushing yard line manager water.

In addition to the Police, the Church of England missionaries are erecting very large buildings at Aklavik where the youth of the Arctic will be taught that, somewhere to the south, it a mysterious place called the "outside" where there are animals larger than dogs to pull sleighs, and where the white men have unlimited lumber with which to build houses. The material for these buildings all came via the Behring straits, and when completed this outpost of learning will run into very many dollars.

Prior to the advent of the present mill, the nearest lumber yard to the Arctic coast was at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie river, some 700 miles to the south and about 1,100 miles north of Edmonton. Here the government still operates an efficient little mill under W. T. Harris, the Ingian agent, who is also mining recorder, experimental farm manager, Dominion Lands agent, chief fire ranger and a few other things. Rough spruce lumber retails there at seventy five dollars per thousand feet, and when the writer was at this post during the past summer, he was informed that the lumber used by the Imperial Oil Company at Fort Norman cost them approximately five hundred dollars per thousand at the well site.

There is no merchantable timber in the vicinity of Fort Simpson and the logs for the mill have to be rafted down the turbulent waters of the Liard river—which empties into the Mackenzie at Fort Simpson. This timber reaches a fair size averaging up to that of Alberta and the east slope of the Rockies generally and running about fourteen to sixteen logs to the thousand. The logging is strictly of the "hand" type due to the fact that the only beast of burden available is the team of oxen belonging to the Mission. These are regarded with much the same veneration as the sacred cattle of India; in driving them the chariateer must refrain from needed blasphemy, and a good "stand in" with the priest is necessary before logging can commence. For this reason most of the logs are cut right on the river bank, then being rolled into the stream, pocketed, and rafted. The marvellous huskie dog of the north in addition to hauling everything haulable—as he is in general the sole winter motive power of the Lone Land—has been known to be employed in skidding logs, teams of eight or ten of the canines hauling a stick at a time, but so far the majority of the logging has been accomplished by human toil and canthooks.

During the past season the government mill turned out 140,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 spruce shingles which found a ready market at all the scattered fur posts along the mighty rivers flowing to the pole. In addition to being used for roofing and flooring the usual log buildings it was turned into schooners, boats and the crazy box—like scows into which the northman embarks his goods and family and, thereafter, casually starts on a journey of five or six hundred miles on practically unknown waters.

An Arctic flap-jack artist "Big Fred," known to all the far frontier. He can even please a lumberjack!

Due to the many hundred miles which intervene between Fort Simpson and Edmonton, home made repairs are the order of the day for the reason that everything must be ordered a year ahead to ensure its arrival. Planer knives are constructed out of plow parts, an erratic steam governor is quickly fixed with hay wire, while a buckled circular must stay buckled—and work. Despite the drawbacks which would cause the average millwright to tender an immediate and irate resignation, the little mill at the fur trade fort goes blithely on its useful way—an indespensable adjunct to the lives of those who live on the edge of things.

When Robinson Cut the Price of Spruce

Story of Practical Joke Between Two Rival Lumber Operators That Ended in Happy Christmas Reunion

By Charles J. Brooks

WHEN Mr. Longfellow began his story of Evangeline by citing "The Forest Primeval," he had reasons; and when he concluded that beautiful poem by adding, "Still stands the Forest Primeval," he was not so far wrong.

Not far from the village of Grand Pre, lies the town of Middleton, connected across the thick part of Nova Scotia. with the distant town of Bridgewater by the H. & S. W. Railway. This line crosses a country almost primitive in its wilderness; thickly wooded for the most part, and peopled only sparsely by a few hardy pioneers who are still satisfied to wrestle with the forest for a scanty living. For the most part, these cling closely to the railway; while "out back" an occasional sawmill camp pecks away at the heart of the woods, making a brief stir in the lonely vastness.

It is a land of forest-clad hills between which blue lakes nestle. The home of bear and moose and red-deer—the game-lure which, every fall, entices the hunters from outside to endure its privations that they may try their skill.

Midway between Middleton and Bridgewater on the H. & S. W. line, in the years before the war, the construction of a spur had been started westward through the wilderness, to tap the forest riches of this vast country. About ten miles the work progressed when the outbreak of war in 1914 called a halt. The work had never been resumed, and now, switches connecting with the main line locked, two melancholy streaks of rust disappeared into the bush as though striving to hide the disappointment of abandonment.

Five miles back from the main line, two young men were trudging along this spur scouting around far from their home for a stray deer. It was the 31st day of October and, already the early frosts had painted the leaves of the maples. The beech nuts, too, were ripe and plentiful, so that the deer were in prime condition.

The young hunters approached a rude shelter alongside the track,—open in front and with the name "Spruce Valley" painted on a board in black letters on a white background swaying creakily in the wind.

"Guess we'd better eat and start back," remarked the elder of the two, as he seated himself inside the shelter; "take us 'till dark to get home an' some rough travellin'."

"What'll it be, cold lunch Tom?" returned the other, swinging off his pack containing the lunch and the "kettle" for making tea.

"Suit yourself, Bill," answered Tom, "that drink I had at the brook back there'll carry me awhile unless—"

"Aw right, won't bother with tea," said Bill, "here's sandwiches, dig in."

As the young hunters munched their bread and meat, they talked the gossip of the back-woods.

"Wonder when Old Man Horton's goin' to move his lumber?" said Bill speculatively, between bites.

"Dunno," answered Tom, "This his stuff back here?" jerking his head in the direction of a siding that branched off just above the rude station and wound along the base of a hill and out of sight.

"Uh Huh," grunted Bill, "pulled the mill out last fall—year ago—lumber's there yet, or was a month ago. Been no cars in here by the look of them rails."

"Feller by the name of Robinson's got some lumber in around here too, aint there," asked Tom.

"Yah," returned his friend, "that's in back of Beechville, next station up the line. Siding runs quite a ways back. Station's only 'bout a mile from here, but them two lots of lumber must be five miles apart—or more. Takin' a chance leavin' all that lumber in the bush. S'pose they've got it insured though. Them dudes from Halifax liable to burn up this woods anytime. Hunters? Bah."

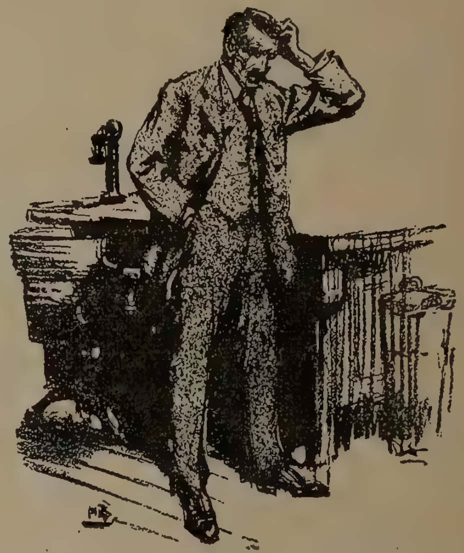
After a brief silence broken only by the activities of busy jaws young Bill, eyeing the swinging sign, broke out.

"Say, the names of these two palatial stations never did suit me. "Spruce Valley" may be all right, but there's just as much spruce at Beechville, and a damsite more beech right here than there. Seein's this is "Hollow Eve" guess I'll just change them name plates while you take your smoke; and, pushing the last remnant of his lunch into his mouth, he took down the Spruce Valley sign, which was merely hooked over two staples, and started briskly up the track.

At his office on Upper Hollis Street in Halifax, Old Man Horton was laying down the law. His round, good-natured face was red with temper and his sturdy fist pounded the desk till pens and inkwell threatened to break for cover.

"Cut the price will he, the old pirate? After that junk has laid back there in the bush for a year just waiting for the market to come back so's we could get what it's worth—the Hound."

It was early in December. The New York market had been demoralized, so far as Nova Scotia spruce was concerned, by shipments of yard stocks from the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal. All through the season the Nova Scotia operators who could stand the pressure, had hung on to their stocks, hoping that there would be some improvement; and now, when the unprecedented demand on the West Coast had stiffened prices in that quarter, and an opportunity had arisen to sell his Spruce Valley cut at a reasonable figure, young Fred Horton had just acquainted his father with the fact that Glassey, the New York buyer, had just called up from the Hotel, stating that Robinson, their competitor, had offered approximately the same quantity at Beechville at two dollars a thousand less.


"Get me Robinson on the phone" snapped the old man, "maybe I can ginger him up a bit"

"Even at that, I guess we'll have to sell," said Fred, "Xmas is coming and we need the money."

"Get me Robinson on the phone," snapped the Old Man, "maybe I can ginger him up yet."

Fred returned to the outer office and gave the instruction to the operator, then putting on his coat and hat, went down to the Queens' to see Mr. Glassey.

"Hello," barked the Old Man into the transmitter, when he had been connected," that Robinson? What the—Yes this is Horton, the Old Man if that suits you better—What's the idea of dropping the price on that Beechville cut? Glassey'll take all we've got, yours and ours. No need to get weak at the knees. Prices stiffening all around. What's that you say, Sold already? Well I'll be ———"

The Old Man slammed the receiver into place with a grunt, "Fred, Where's Fred?" bouncing from his private sanctum and glaring around, "What's he mean by going out when I want him?"

"He had an appointment with Mr. Glassey," said the switch-board operator meekly.

"Did, Hey?" roared the Old Man, "Who does he think's running this business? Get him on the phone. I'll show him," and he retreated to open his mail.

The switch-board girl, wise in the Old Man's ways, after waiting a few minutes, reported,

"Can't locate Mr. Fred at the Queens', Mr. Glassey's not in either, they're probably on their way to the office."

"Humph" grunted the Old Man, "tell Miss MacKenzie to come for dictation."

It was an hour later before Fred returned and he returned alone.

"Where's Glassey?" asked the Old Man who had cooled off somewhat in the interval while attending to other matters.

"Took the ten-thirty to Truro," replied Fred, "I split with him, so its only a dollar less than we asked. Wants us to ship right away. I'll see Cross of the Harbor Shipping this afternoon and arrange for schooners. There won't be any trouble about cars—"

"Hold on, Hold on," broke in the Old Man warming up, "I haven't sanctioned this deal yet far's I know. Who gave you authority to take a lower price than I set on that stock? You wire Glassey at Truro that the deal's off—'

"Now look here, respected parent," interrupted Fred, eyeing the Old Man firmly, "We need the money. You know you would have sold at Robinson's price after spluttering all over the shop, so that's a thousand dollars you owe me on the two million feet at Spruce Valley. I'll take your cheque anytime between now and Xmas. Come in handy—the wife's been praying for a new sedan."

Old Man Horton knew he was beaten for Fred had full authority to close deals for the firm; and if he was a little hurt because he had not been consulted before final disposition of the matter, he was conscious of a deep-seated glow of pride at his son's ability in getting a better price than he himself would have sold at. This was not to be shown, however.

"Cocky young whipper-snapper," he muttered; then aloud, "Get out of here, I'll tend to you later," and noting on a pad "Robinson, 1,000 bucks, take it out of his hide," he turned again to his letters.

Late that afternoon, Fred was giving directions in the office to the foreman of his loading crew,—

"The bunch we had up there last year are all on the Musquodoboit but you'll have no trouble in finding the place. The siding runs off right at Spruce Valley station. They're holding the cars at Bridgewater till you get there. You can take the night train down and go up with the train-crew in the morning. I'll get up in about a week if I can, but don't look for me specially because I'll be pretty busy at this end. You can bill the cars out to us at Mahone Bay. We'll have the schooners on hand so we can shoot the empties right back. Ought to clean up in a fortnight; I've ordered supplies at Bridgewater for that long, and if you take a rifle along—there's lots of game in that country. So long and good luck."

Accordingly, bright and early next morning, with a string of empty cars and a spare engine, Horton's loading gang set sail from Bridgewater for the bush. The improvised crew of this extra train were new to the country "out back" and so had to proceed by dead reckoning. Duly the switch was unlocked to allow passage from the main line to the abandoned road, and just before noon, the cars were spotted conveniently to the lumber piles on the siding at Spruce Valley; and the engine snorted its way, disdainfuly, back to Bridgewater, to return the day following with more empties and to take out the loads.

Mac, the big Scotch foreman, got his men to work in a hurry, and, promptly after dinner, with bang and bustle, the dry spruce began to clatter on the bare car floors.

That same afternoon, at the office, Old Man Horton and Fred were discussing the situation.

"Guess old Mahone Bay'll be a pretty busy spot for the next week or so," remarked the Old Man, "spose Robinson's stuff will be coming along at the same time as ours."

"No" Fred chuckled, "they're going to load at Lunenburg —when the time comes. Glassey thought it would look better to ship our stuff first at the higher price, so he's told Robinson to hold his for a couple of weeks. By that time the first of our shipments will be in New York, and his people there will be better satisfied; besides it kind of clears the field for him in jewing the other fellows down to Robinson's price."

"Just been looking over that stock-sheet," said the Old Man with a grin, "just a few odd feet over two million. Spose you're having it tallied on to the schooners?"

"Yes, we'll invoice schooner-loads—for the Customs—simplest way," returned Fred, "I'll have to run down to the Bay to-morrow, but I won't have time to make Spruce Valley. Mac'll be alright there anyhow."

"Just a minute, Son," spoke up the Old Man hastily, as Fred started away, "here's that cheque for a thousand, I've made it out to your wife; she can handle money beter'n you —Humph."

"Why, thanks dad; you're a good old sport. I didn't mean that, was only joshing—"

"Ne' mind, you earned it son," returned the Old Man with a far-off look in his eyes as he muttered to himself. "Robinson, danged old hound, take it out of his hide."

Fred was busy all day making arrangements with the shipping companies

Two weeks later the last schooner had been loaded and was on her way to New York. Late in the afternoon Fred was busily checking up the invoices covering the total shipments. There was a frown on his fine open face as, papers in hand, he came to his father's desk.

"Guess I'm not so good as I thought I was," he confessed. "I took that Spruce Valley stock myself and, according to shipments, it over-runs about forty thousand. Must have missed something—Funny."

"Probably got off wrong on that random length stuff—runs pretty long. Averaged it twelve feet I 'spose," remarked the Old Man critically; and in answer to Fred's nod he went on, "lot of long stuff there, son; she'd average mostly fourteen, I'd bet."

"I'm not so sure," returned Fred, "there was a good deal of long stuff as you say, but there was a lot of six and eight foot too don't believe it would run much over the usual length. Anyhow, "with a shrug of his shoulders, "better over than under. That'll just about cover the thousand you got rimmed for."

"Don't you worry about that thousand, young man," testily replied his father, "that comes out of my friend Mr. Robinson. Haven't figured it out yet, but he'll pay—or I'll take it out of his hide."

During the following week, the Robinson Lumber Co. were given instructions to ship by their New York customers. Old Mr. Robinson himself, went back to the woods with his loading crew, and, of course saw at once what had happened when the train crew stopped at the station at the sign of "Beechville."

"This isn't Beechville," he burst out to the man in charge of the train, "somebody's changed the names on these danged rookeries."

"You must be wrong, sir," returned the train man, "there's lumber piled in here, and the last bunch at Spruce Valley up above, was loaded out last week. Horton Lumber cars were billed to.'

"Oh, all right, shoot your empties in here," Robinson replied briskly, "we'll play her as she looks."

Figuring closely to the truth of what had happened, Robinson was not at all displeased. He realized that, knowingly, Old Man Horton wouldn't touch a stick of his lumber with a ten-foot pole; and that a strange loading crew, misled by the changed signs, had unwittingly loaded the wrong lot. While he had not taken definite inventory of his stock, he knew the quantities to be practically identical; and he knew that Horton had been cutting some nice long stuff that would be particularly acceptable to the New York trade.

"Yes," Robinson decided, "things looked pretty good." For he sincerely believed that the stock that remained was better than his own, and would boost his standing with his customer at the expense of his old rival. Accordingly, he decided he would play out the cards he held and take a chance of what he looked on as "getting away with it."

So, once more, the Land of Evangeline resounded to the bump of falling lumber; and the busy extra engine plied back and forth to Lunenburg.

The day before Xmas Fred Horton heard the joke. Some of the loading crew which Robinson had taken to the bush, were old-timers, and, returning to Halifax, had told the story along the water-front.

"That accounts for the over-run," remarked Fred as he concluded telling the story to his father.

"Any word from New York," asked the Old Man reflectively as he reached for the telephone.

"Letter yesterday," Fred replied, "They say the stock's first Class, and they're well satisfied."

"Wait till I get Robinson," said the Old Man with a chuckle; then into the phone, "That you Robinson—Old Man Horton speaking. Just called up to say I felt kind of peeved about your cutting prices on that Beechville spruce, but tomorrow's Xmas: life's too short to fight; how about getting together for Xmas dinner same as usual? All right. That's good."

A prolonged silence on Old Man Horton's part followed. Evidently Robinson, under the influence of friendly overtures, or afraid that the truth would leak out anyhow, was unfolding a tale. Winking at Fred, the Old Man held the receiver to his ear for many minutes, ejaculating "You don't say" and "Well I'll be—" at suitable intervals.

When he again took the floor it was to say, "Well if you're satisfied, we are. It's over and done with, though, if it wasn't Xmas, I'd feel like—What say? You're sending over a letter confirming the transfer? Right. Send a buck to make it binding." Snapping up the receiver, the Old Man lay back in his chair and roared.

"The—old—hound," he gasped with tears trickling down his cheeks. Thinks he's put something over on us. Says she checked out just about two million as he had figured his own. Write a letter accepting his proposition. This is too good to keep," and tearing up a memorandum which referred to Mr. Robinson's hide, Old Man Horton left the office.

Around the Christmas dinner table the combined Robinson and Horton families were treated to the story by Old Man Horton. At the close of his speech, addressing Old Mr. Robinson directly, he said:—

"When you cut the price, I made up my mind to get back at you somehow, and you might as well know now as later that your stock checked out about forty thousand over the quantity we figured we had. Kept us guessing for a while, too."

"All right, all right" replied Robinson, "I'm satisfied. What you got in quantity I got in quality." So, everybody being happy as they should be at this season, the Xmas festivities went on unchecked.

About a month later, however, sad to relate, Robinson received a letter from New York, in which he was advised that his customers there were accepting a certain quantity of one hundred thousand feet of six and eight foot material in his recent shipments, held to be in excess of a fair proportion, at a reduction of five dollars per thousand from the contract price.

Did Robinson phone Old Man Horton about this?

He did not.

One Home Owned in Half Million Square Miles

By A. de H. Smith, Edmonton

In all the 525,000 square miles of the far flung North West Territories there is but one home actually owned by the resident thereof. The personage holding this distinction is L. G. Conibear of Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the sole upholder of the "Own Your Home" slogan in the north, used many expedients in the building of his residence, which is a modern frame building.

Overhead, land titles to lots, and the phenomical rise in the scale of taxation alike mean nought to the native son. In any part of the aforementioned 525,000 square miles he may place his habitation. The cabins of the native sons are thrown together on any lot which happens to be vacant in the various fur trade posts. The Indian invariably places his ancestral home on someone's property and when ordered to move off he simply once again shifts on to the nearest adjacent vacant land irrespective of ownership, "borrows" some building material in the shape of logs from a paternal government and proceeds as before.

Outside the aborigines, next in point of numbers come the fur trade men, the Mounted Police, and the missionaries; all of these organizations own land and buildings but none of their individual members do, so when one would endeavor to develop civic pride Conibear's residence must be returned to.

Travelling north from Fort Fitzgerald over the Slave river portage road by the most northerly automobile east of the Rocky mountains the car suddenly plunges out of the tunnel-like trail and emerging on wider vistas and the astonishing sight of a house set in the heart of the wilderness greets the eye. Well painted with a yearly white coat it shines against the background of green poplars, while a trim green lawn and flowers everywhere betoken that here is a real home in the heart of the Lone Land—a vivid contrast to the slip shod hovels of the Indians and the bare buildings of the fur traders.

The lumber in the Conibear home was sawn by the clerical mill hands of the R. C. mission at Fort Resolution where lay brothers run the engine and handle the set works, and where the mill tally is figured out by black robed and black bearded priests, who in their younger days, probably learned the trade at some of the little water power mills in Old Quebec. In all 20,000 feet B.M. was cut at the little mission mill on the shores of the Great Slave lake, then it was towed by a small steamer up the Slave river to Fort Smith, where it was loaded on wagons and freighted to its destination on the high bank which overlooks the Rapid of the Drowned, where the mighty Slave fills the valley with its roar every day of the year.

Trees line the entrance to the Territories' only home, with flower beds on either hand; perennials are brought in every year from the "outside" and apparently the flowers do quite as well as many hundred miles further south. The house interior again typifies what is possible of accomplishment when the spirit is willing, with polished floors, good pictures, soft carpets and the walls decorated with the curios of the Eskimo and the Indian. In the kitchen Mrs. Conibear has a cabinet—made at home from the native lumber—as is all the furniture, a pump close to the sink and other conveniences, while further improvements are planned even with rough green spruce lumber selling at $100 per thousand feet.

"When we came here" says Mr. Conibear, "we found the country attractive and deciding to stay, made up our minds to have as good a home as possible under the circumstances."

The Logger's Life—It's Fearless and Free

By M. D. Geddes, Calgary, Alta.

Hear the song of the axe as it rings loud and clear
In the well timbered woods at the close of each year.
In a language its own tell the might of the men
Who harvest the product of mountain and glen.
They are fearless and free, lithe, able and strong,
Each man packs his turkey then trudges along.
To the shanties he heads, 'tis the call of the time;
His blood has the fever, he heads for the pine.

They first blaze a trail to a spot in the woods,
Where a camp soon is builded, then bring in the goods;
On shoulders at first, then with jumpers and teams,
O'er snags, rocks, logs, crossways, mudholes and streams.
The cutters have started, each gang made of three,
And deftly the leader first notches each tree;
Then shouts to the sawyers "Come tune your old blade,
"Upset this huge log-king full length in the glade."

The saw soon is buzzing, the top sways a bit;
Next crackling of branches, he's now measuring it.
Both sawyers are straining their count being low
And the axeman keeps shouting "Come don't be so slow."
The trail cutters follow full close on their heels,
The skidway is ready, the old off-horse squeals
As solid a big log runs foul of a tree,
But a cant with the tongs and again it is free.

The next an old whopper half rossed for the trip,
The rollers with canthooks dug full to each tip
Hold on like grim death, while the team lugs and hauls,
Till the skidway is reached, then these trusty old palls
With wonderful skill and muscles like steel
Flop the monarch in place, dance a high Highland reel;
Catch the next as it comes, set their spiked skids apace
And roll, toss and tumble each log in its place.

The road gang is cutting the main highway through
With axes and mattocks and handspikes this crew
Must follow the creek bed, though mud to the knees,
Must root out old boulders, yet skip all big trees.
They follow the foreman, he blazes the trail,
Avoiding all up-grades as man avoids jail.
'Tis hustle and rustle, a race for the dump,
Where merrily later logs hop, skip and jump.

They come to a mighty steep drop in the road,
The greenhorn is puzzled, how can a big load
Be held back descending this tumble down hill;
He thinks the big foreman a counterfeit "Bill".
The steep part is graded, provision is made
To check the momentum, a trick of the trade;
A sand pit is ready and when the sleighs come
The steep part is sanded to stop their mad hum.

The cutting is finished and now for the haul,
The sleighs are all ready, the two a.m. call
Has routed the teamsters their horses to feed,
And "Mac" with the big bays is placed in the lead.
The snowplows and sprinklers have each done their part,
Stout loaders are building "Mac's" load for the start,
As dimly the lanterns assist in the flight
That sawlogs are taking from skidways at night.

Bunk loads are in order, so rough are the roads,
But road snipes are busy preparing for loads;
Two grooves they are making, where runners will play,
And then the top loader will peak every sleigh.
The haul is a long one, six miles to the lake,
A topping off skidway the boss says we'll make.
'Tis quickly constructed, from short trips kept full
And from that point onward peaked loads are the rule.

With chains, tongs and pulleys, spiked skids, a smart span,
Good rollers, stout canthooks, the teamster, a man,
Wide bunks are soon loaded, full topped to a peak,
The head loader rollers "Chains, binder and sneak".
With a will the big bays give a pluck at the load,
A starter is needed, 'Tis found in a goad,
Then pistol shot whip cracks, the air fairly blue,
Much grunting and grating and Mac's out of view.

The road's smooth and icy, the sleigh slides along,
The sandhill is sighted, all dark, something wrong;
The driver he risks it, the steel doesn't grip,
But Mac ever ready yanks the bolt with his whip.
Then with a loud yell and a crack at the team,
One long jump together, tongue drops, like a gleam
They swerve clear of load as the sleigh rushing free
Fairly bounds to the bottom; crash into a tree.

Mac's safe in a snowbank, the sand man is near,
And waving his lantern yells "Didn't ye hear?
"I shouted my head off to get ye to stop,
"But couldn't get to ye till over the top.
"Hell bent on election, like a ball from a gun,
"Heading straight for perdition, perhaps Kingdom come.
"With never a thought o' the laws of this place,
"John Gilpin stands nowhere with you in a race".

"But I must be going, the next will be Bill,
"And if I don't stop him 'twill be a great spill.
"I must have a helper to thaw out more sand
"Or I'll quit sure's I'm living; here's the boss, O my land!"
The boss sure was raging at this great delay
And told Jack, the sand man, 'twould come out of his pay.
He sent for the loaders and soon with a will
The roadway was cleared and fresh sand on the hill.

Mac's off to the shanty to get a spare sleigh,
Away in the far east a faint streak of day.
The blacksmith is needed to straighten a shoe,
'Tis done in a jiffy, then logward they flew,
And reaching the skidway again the logs play,
A second trip started and yet scarcely day.
The sand hill is sanded, the hot runners grip,
The team jerks and plunges, they're anchored this trip.

Poor Mac's almost frantic, such luck in one day,
But levers and crowbars at last budge the sleigh;
First time not enough sand and now double dose,
Mac jumps at the sand man and then the blood flows.
The road gang is handy and rush to the spot
And soon they are parted, each panting and hot,
And just for the present the fighting is done,
But they'll battle again, for neither has won.

That hill gave Mac trouble while Jack held his place,
But spite has its limit, now Jack's in disgrace.
The boss scents the trouble, lets Jack roam the land,
And Tom, the new sandman, mixed sense with his sand.
Things then went more smoothly as lumber camps go,
The dump often flooded, one sad tale of woe,
Where slush, ice and water splashed horses and men
Till the dumpers refused many times and again.

'Twas cruel for horses plow through this top ice,
To rest for a moment meant gripped in a vice.
At times it would hold them, at times let them through,
Then always that feeling would the under ice too.
Like a flash it gives way, next knife ripping leather,
Then choke each horse tightly, a plunge, pull together,
One is landed and safe, the other too late,
He has cashed in his cheques and ended his fate.

The roads now are breaking, the springtime draws near,
Some logs yet on skidways, hired teams disappear.
The loads are mere handfuls, yet killing on teams,
There's bare spots and cutoffs and fording of streams.
The system of clockwork went burst with a bang,
Now breakfast at sunset, then grub when you can.
Yet with chaos some order, for roughly the plan
Gives from noon until sunset to rest beast and man.

The creek bed's so flooded, the long haul is o'er,
Next cutting of boom logs to sloop to the shore.
The camp now is breaking, the parting has come,
Some leave for their seeding, with others 'tis bum.
Till the long drive is ready, the ice from the stream,
Then logs bounce and tumble like the flash of a gleam,
But the life and the dangers these stout hearts endure,
Will appear as a sequel "The Log Drivers Lure".

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The Formation of Another Bureau

Reputation, what is it? Men strive to attain a name that stands for fair dealing, dependable service, honest goods and pleasant relations. We all like to be well thought of and well spoken of by our associates. There is no business man so self depreciatory but what he wishes to retain the esteem and confidence of his fellows. A man's reputation may soon make or break him. A name, that stands for probity, honor and integrity, is one that is worth while and the acquisition of it often requires years of sacrifice, service or struggle. On the other hand, one or two loose transactions, shady deals, smart Alec escapades or get-rich-quick turns may upset any individual structure and give a merchant or retailer a black eye. It may arouse suspicion or scandal and the result is that there is loss of popularity, trust and prestige.

We are too prone to listen to and make known the defective and dissatisfactory. When something is carried out on a 100% basis of efficiency, quality and service, too few are acquainted with the fact, and in these days not many letters of thanks or appreciation are despatched. We all hear many troubles aired, shortcomings set forth and doubtful practices referred to but when everything is done openly and above board and terms, goods and conditions of sale come up to the mark in every particular, we accept such things as a matter of course and give little thought to what they typify or what really lies behind them. Too often competent service or quality goods are like robust health or fresh pure air. We do not appreciate such things until they are gone; then their absence is keenly felt and we sigh for that which was or might have been.

This leads up to the interesting question of the annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which will be held in Windsor on January 24th to 26th. One of the matters which will come up for discussion will be what is known as a "Shippers' Rating Bureau." This will constitute a sort of check or tally on mills and wholesalers and would be operated through the office of the organization. It would record what service was rendered on shipments, whether the stock was up to the mark, what defects, if any, it had, and tell all about quantity, promptitude of delivery, quality, etc. While there may not be many accusations just now on some of these points, still when values are advancing there are always some manufacturers or wholesalers who seek to get out of a contract, dodge delivery, trump up excuses about shortage of stock or try to pry a higher figure out of the customer. This is decidedly unfair and if all such breaches of sound business ethics were reported to a Shippers' Rating Bureau, the members of the retail trade would know exactly who were the chief offenders.

On the other hand there is one danger which may crop up in connection with a Shippers' Rating Bureau and that is, while most people are ever ready to register a grouch, kick or grievance—call it by whatever name you like—they do not take the trouble, as already outlined, to record satisfactory transactions or express any thanks for a contract completed promptly and pleasantly.

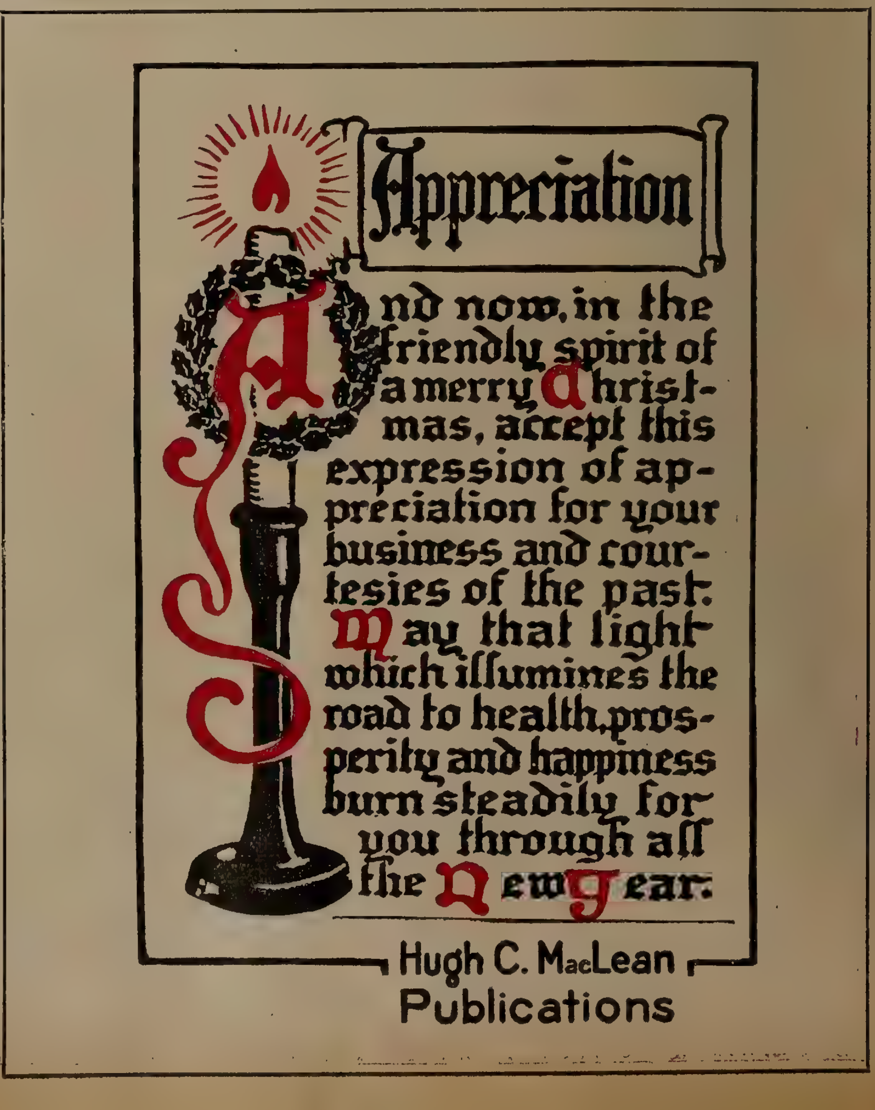
It has been said that there is a tendency on the part of all retailers to exaggerate complaints, but, on the other hand, when consignees of lumber hang back in sending in reports on satisfactory shipments grades, lengths, etc., there is some apprehension of a Shippers' Rating Bureau not fulfilling it highest and most useful function. If the latter manace can be guarded against there seems to be no reason why such a Bureau should not work out to the interest and advantage of all concerned. It is likely that a committee will be appointed at the forthcoming O.R.L.D.A. gathering at Windsor to consider the question in all its phases and relationships.

Vigorous Opinions Must Back Government

"The importance of such forest management as will insure to our country in future years adequate protection to our great watersheds, proper control of drift sand areas, favorable climatic conditions, and an adequate supply of timber, is such that any measures taken to secure these ends should have the fullest and most enthusiastic popular support," says Hon. E. C. Drury in a recent timely utterance.

"Instead of this support, which we might reasonably expect, we have unfortunately found a condition of apathy on the part of the public to this all-important series of questions, which not only has failed to provide the urge needed by Government bodies to induce them to undertake the necessary work for forests preservation and reproduction, but has made the public itself one of the greatest menaces to the preservation of our forests. The great and increasing number of fires originating with careless pleasure-seekers and tourists, is a startling testimony to this condition on the part of people generally.

"Any campaign which has for its object the rousing of the public intelligence to the importance of our forests and the creating in the public mind of a sentiment for the care of the forests, cannot help but insure untold benefit both to the present and future generations. Government organizations, which have for their object the prevention of fire in our forests, the protection of young growth, and reforestation of our waste areas, should have the fullest and most enthusiastic support from the public generally. This support will come only when the people are taught to realize the importance of our forests and the duty which the present generation owes to those who must follow us."



Appreciation

And now, in the friendly spirit of a merry Christmas, accept this expression of appreciation for your business and courtesies of the past. May that light which illumines the road to health, prosperity and happiness burn steadily for you through all the New Year.

Hugh C. MacLean Publications

Th' Darned Old Mud-walloper

A Tale Redolent of Bush Life and the Spirit of Goodwill Which Penetrates Even the Deepest Recesses of Our Canadian Woods

By William Alexander Walker

THORPE'S camp on the upper Rainbow was a busy place, indeed, but not one whit busier than Angus Thorpe had intended it to be when he affixed his scrawley signature to the biggest contract of his career as a lumber jobber, in the company's office at Rainbow Village, in early autumn.

Each day but Sunday resolved itself into a case of out of bed before daylight, when Angus appeared at the door of the men's camp and shouted "r-o-l-l o-u-t," then, a not unduly prolonged breakfast in the cook's camp next door, after which a walk of almost two miles down the old hauling road to where the pine and spruce stood thickest in the valleys and hills north of the bend in the river.

Now the work began and axes clicked, saws snarled and the shouts of the teamsters intermingled with the long warning cry of the logmakers as a tree swayed gently before crashing to earth. This continued until about 11 o'clock at which hour the chore-boy appeared, his go-devil or wooden runnered sleigh laden with food and dishes, no light load either for it was hauled by old Ben, the general utility horse, and caused him many a groan and wheeze before he got rid of it.

Lunch hour was only a name. It should have been called lunch 20 minutes, for it hardly lasted that long. Then more work until just before darkness set in when Thorpe's long and mournful w-h-o-o-ey reverberated through the woods, signal that the day was over and that the men could return to camp.

Yes it was a busy camp, for Thorpe, or Angus as he was known to most of his men, was trying to make up for last year's idleness.

It had been a lean year for log jobbers, that last year, and few and far between were the active camps on the Rainbow or any other stream, for that matter.

The reference to Angus having been idle the previous winter concerns his logmaking only, for he had his big farm on the river a mile or two out of the village, to look after, and this in itself was no small job. His teams had to be looked after even if they were not earning anything for him. The cattle he had picked up during the summer, which he later on intended to convert into roasts and steaks in his camp, had to be fed, and, in fact, everything he had prepared for an active season in the bush gave him both work and worry, but now it was different. The company wanted logs, lots of them, and who was better able to attend to this than Angus Thorpe, Angus who never had a settlement with them or drew one copper from them until the last log was at the landing and his contract completed.

That is why the days were long in camp and it is also the reason why Angus was not letting anyone go home for Christmas.

The distance from the camp to where the work was situated being considerable, it is hardly to be wondered at that when an extra trip to camp had to be made for something not otherwise procurable, the one put to this unpleasant duty was far from pleased.

Jim Phoenix, expert filer, found himself in this predicament. He had come quite a bit out of his way to get a drink at a waterhole on the edge of the river and while stooping down on all fours, out had plumped his filing kit, from the breast pocket of his Mackinaw, straight into the hole. Gone were the several files, the raker gauge and other small equipment used by him when keeping the saws in order.

He was mad. Mad at the files and angry with himself. Why hadn't he put the kit in the canvas bag which he carried on a strap across his shoulder? That was where it should have been anyway.

Well there was only one thing to it, he had to go to camp for more but first he would try and locate the drowned tools at the bottom of the hole. Following this impulse he noted a small waterkilled spruce on the river's edge and breaking it off close to the roots forced it through the hole which was overly wide. Nothing rewarded this effort for he could not even touch the bottom. Disgustedly he glared across the river, his thoughts as gloomy as the distant mountains which were almost concealed by the heavy snow clouds hanging over them.

Cussing the darn fool who knew no better than to cut a hole where the water was over ten feet deep when there were lots of other places just as good and where he might have reached bottom with his arm even if he did wet it, he slung the pole as far as he could across the ice, turned ashore and climbing through the underbrush on the river's edge rapidly made his way to the old road. Once there, it was not long before he arrived in sight of the cluster of low log buildings which constituted Thorpe's winter headquarters.

Without calling on the cook which he likely would have done had he not just finished lunch, he went directly to the office adjoining the men's sleeping quarters. That was where the new tools were kept and he knew McTavish, the clerk, was in for there was no padlock on the door. Entering without ceremony for he was in a hurry, he was just about to make his needs known when he became speechless and, for a moment or two, paralized as well by what he saw. McTavish had a visitor.

Forgotten were lost files, dull saws, hurry and everything else. All he could see was the girl sitting on the edge of the rough board table which Mack used as a desk, her small, slipper clad feet swinging to and fro beneath it, and Jim was sure Mack, as he was familiarly called, had been holding one of her hands when he slipped in on them.

Being unable to move or speak he yet could use his eyes and from the good use he made of them decided that here before him sat the prettiest, neatest, fluffiest little bit of pinkcheeked, golden haired dame his good fortune had yet allowed him a glimpse of.

Such a strained situation could not last forever; in fact it was really a matter of seconds, yet Jim was distinctly relieved when Mack jumped to his feet and with a most ceremonious bow, said,

"Gloria, allow me to présent a friend of mine, Mr. Jim Phoenix. Jim, this is Mrs. Roderick McTavish;" adding as an afterthought, and with a view probably to removing any doubt of the matter, "My wife."

Jim had wit enough left to acknowledge the introduction with an abrupt nod of his head, from which he had somehow managed to remove his heavy cloth cap, but it was quite a while before he remembered his mission.

Mack and his wife, the wife especially, were sure the real thing, he decided. No fuss or frills, and couldn't she crack a joke too. Talk to him, a plain everyday lumberjack, just the same as she would talk with Angus or some of those nobs down at the mill. That was the kind of a wife to have. By Gosh, he might revise his opinion of women yet and get one of his own.

How long this sort of thing might have continued, can only be guessed but Jim was suddenly reminded of his duty by Mack asking him if he was through for the day. Hastily selecting the tools he needed it was not long before he was hurrying down the road, arms swinging in tune with his stride and mind filled with his recent experience.

Most of the men in camp knew that Mack had suffered considerably while serving over-seas with the Canadian Forces. They also knew that poison gas was not good for the lungs for that was why he was here in the mountains instead of holding down the good job he had in the office at Rainbow Village. Jim in particular, sympathized with him for he knew what it was like over there. No gas in his, but a steelnosed bullet in the heel was bad enough, bad enough to cant his foot over sideways, anyhow.

What they did not know was that Angus had built the new office especially for Mack, that the double bed, iron with brass knobs on the corners, had been installed in preparation for the visitor now in camp. In fact, they didn't know Mack was married. He looked too young to be a married man. They might have put two and two together when it was seen that Angus still retained his bunk in the cook camp instead of sleeping in the office but weren't worrying about it.

Jim forgot the long walk back to work, for his mind was filled with the memory of Mack's wife.

"Gloria, Gloria," he repeated. Gosh, but that was a pretty name. Suited her to a T, so it did. What was that thing she had on. It was like a sweater only much neater. And what was the color?

Anyway Angus must be told about the new arrival and that as soon as he could locate him. Didn't matter if the boys were tired of dragging dull saws. They were suffering in a good cause.

So, on the alert for any sound which might enable him to locate logmaker or roadcutter who would put him on the track of Angus, he tramped along and it was not long before his attention was rewarded. Off on the right over a low ridge he heard Tom Smith in argument with his horses. A onesided argument it was but carried on in Tom's highpitched voice, filling the woods with its volume and enabling Jim to distinguish every word.

"Jim, Jerry, Y'blamed old mud-wallopers, haw now, haw I tell you. Don't y'know no better'n t'fork a tree that way?

More language followed but Jim had heard enough for his purpose. Abruptly leaving the road he quickly topped the rise and came in full view of Smith who had disentangled his horses and was snaking the logs to the roll-way, in ones and twos according to size.

Wishing to save any unnecessary steps, he called out, "Say Tom. Quit bullying Jim and Jerry for a minute and tell me where I can find Angus."

Tom, a medium sized specimen of the genus lumberjack, not unlike in appearance to Jim himself except that a heavy cloth shirt with the tails stitched up and shortened, was worn instead of the many hued Mackinaw affected by the latter, looked up and spying that worthy on the hillside above him said, in much the same tone as he used when addressing the horses, "Zat you, Old Timer?" then a pause and, "Well you'd better ask about Angus. He's been through th'works two three times looking for you. Thinks you've went through th'waterhole down to th'river.

"Said he reckernized th'mark of that crooked off fut o'yours beside th'hole."

"Well part of me went down that blasted hole anyway, so I had to go back to camp for more tools. Where's Angus?"

Tom was about to tell him where he might find Angus although he didn't know definitely, when he spied him plowing his way through the underbrush, his long arms swinging and grey beard fairly bristling with suppressed feelings, heading straight for his unsuspecting victim. Hastily shouting out, "There he is behind you." He turned his attention to the horses, "Back Jerry, back Jim. Gee, gee I tell you, etc, etc," and resumed his work, for he had no intention of letting anyone take his place at the head of the piling list hung up in the camp each night. Jim might get his "time" perhaps, yes he might. Well, in that event he might go down river with him. Jim was a good pal.

Jim met Angus on the hillside and reading the signs correctly, decided the best defense was in attack and burst out with his news.

"Visitor at th'camp, Angus. Prettiest skirt I ever set eyes on—" and would have continued but Angus interrupted him.

"And what in blazes were you doing at camp, this time o'day. D'you think I put y'in filing so's you could finish that game foot o'yours walking up'n down between here'n camp?

Angus was never one to waste words although he could use them prodigally if he thought the occasion demanded, however, it dawned on him suddenly now, that Jim had mentioned a visitor and as his apparent anger hid a volume of relief at finding Jim alive and well instead of being at the bottom of the waterhole, he gave him a chance to explain both as to the loss of his kit and regarding the visitor.

"Gloria, Eh? She's my niece Jim. Married that young whipper-snapper the night before he left for over-seas. Don't blame you a bit for admiring her, either. Good girl. Lived with me for last ten years."

"Well, you've got your files. Get over to Pete's gang first. Pete was growling like a bear last I saw of him."

Angus snapped out his sentences, biting each off sharply with but little pause between. When mentioning Gloria, however, his voice softened and the words were not crowded together as was usual when on other subjects.

Lifting the front of his sweater, for he wore no coat he pulled a big, silver-cased watch from his vest pocket and glancing at it continued, "Going up back of where Tom's piling. Some pine up there. Saw th'tops th'other day. May be worth going after. Go from there t'camp. Can't keep th'girl waiting."

Turning he strode down the hillside only stopping long enough to add, "Better turn th'men in early, Jim. Snow's soft as rain. Give'm chance t'get dry before bedtime," and off he started again without looking backward.

Jim frequently smiled to himself during the remainder of the afternoon as he hurried from gang to gang, and the biting and more or less profane remarks hurled at him by the disgruntled logmakers failed to disturb his serenity.

Why he smiled he could not have told. Perhaps it was because of having met Mack's wife and then again perhaps it wasn't. Most likely it was the memory of his interview with grim old Angus Thorpe, Angus of the closed fist which he sometimes unexpectedly opened.

In the little office during the afternoon, a subtle change had taken place. A good fire was burning in the stove but this was usual for the chore-boy kept the woodbox well supplied. It was something else. Everything was in order even to Mack's clothes which had hitherto adorned unexpected and at times, inconvenient places. Now they were hanging in neat array on nails driven in the wall while side by side with them were sundry articles of feminine wearing apparel. The litter of old periodicals and well thumbed novels had been removed from the table, likewise the brokenbitted axes, wedges and other paraphernalia which Mack had at one time or another exchanged, and in their stead were the books used in recording the various business transactions of the camp, together with the forms used by Angus in his operations.

Another homemade chair had appeared and now Mack and Gloria were seated near the stove deeply engrossed in a discussion of Uncle Angus' plans for the Christmas season.

"Would Uncle Angus let any of the men go home for Christmas," was the first question Gloria asked. "If he was, then it was nearly time they started, for it was now the 20th, and it took two days to get to Rainbow Village."

"Would the snow which was now falling in big fleecy flakes help or hinder the work?

"Did Jim know how to do anything else but file saws?

These and other questions her husband answered as best he knew how, replying to the first, in her uncle's own word's that "any man who insisted on going home at Christmas, could stay there."

"The snow wouldn't hurt anything, if there wasn't too much of it. In fact it would help quite a lot.

"Yes, Jim was the best man in camp. He had worked with Angus for years and knew as much about logging as Angus did."

He told Gloria about the big contract and how much it meant to her uncle. How the weather was proving ideal for the logmakers, and many other things which he thought would interest her. How her uncle had arranged to send cheques for varying amounts to sundry persons designated by the men; in fact, he had these items all ready for signature and only waited for Angus to put in an appearance, to have them completed and ready for the portage team in the morning.

Gloria questioned and listened alternately but did not seem altogether satisfied with the result.

"What about the little ones who would expect their daddies home for Christmas?" she said, "Why, it wouldn't be Christmas at all to some of them." Wait until Uncle Angus came in. She'd get him to change his mind, and where was he now?

Mack showed more interest in her last remark for the men were all back to camp. Telling her he would inform Angus of her arrival he walked across to the cook camp and was much surprised to learn he had not yet put in an appearance. Considerably worried for it was now dark, he decided to consult Jim who might know what was delaying the Boss.

The men's camp just about them was a steamy noisy place. The big barrel stove was radiating an enormous volume of heat and from the motley array of wet clothing on the pole-hangers around it, the steam was issuing in clouds.

Loud argument prevailed on all sides, the subject being whether "to go, or not to go, home for Christmas," one element comprising the older or married men favoring the former and the younger, unmarried men the latter.

What the verdict would have been Mack had no opportunity of learning for he met Jim at the door, tired of the noise and of the argument in which he had no interest, just starting on his way over to the office on an imaginary errand.

Jim was considerably startled when he found Angus had not made his appearance for he thought he was spending the evening with his niece but could think of nothing better to do than to again interview the cook.

That worthy could add nothing further to what he had told Mack. The Boss hadn't been there since early morning and in any event, was amply able to look after himself. Perhaps he had gone down river seeing he wouldn't let anyone else go.

Standing in the open shed which connected the two camps, Jim looked out into the night. Somewhere up there in the darkness of the hills was Angus, grim old Angus of the sharp tongue but soft heart. Something must have happened to him for he could never lose himself that close to camp. Turning to Mack he told him to return to the office, for said he, a man's place was with his wife and Mrs. Mack would sure need some comforting if she thought anything had happened to her uncle. As for himself he would get the men out and they would rake the hills from one end to the other but that they would find the Boss. Mack protested but Jim insisted, for he knew Mack would not be able to stand the rough going and he didn't know how long the search would last. Then they separated, Mack going to the office and Jim directly to the camp.

The argument there was still raging with undiminished vigor but at a word from Jim a hush fell over the men. Wonderingly they listened to him. Angus up there in the hills while they sat in the warm camp growling at him for not letting them go home? Would they go and look for him? The answer was emphatic and the rush to the clothes hangers for shirts, socks and coats would have satisfied the most exacting.

Lanterns were procured from the stable and torches requisitioned from the supplies set apart for the hauling season; no lunches were taken but Jim slipped a small flash of amber colored liquid in his hip pocket in case of emergency.

Soon all were ready and at a word from Jim started down the road. It was curious how the men now deferred to Jim who actually held no authority in camp, but that he knew what he was about there was no disputing.

The search continued throughout the night but to follow it in detail would constitute another story, if the varied experiences of those taking part in it were included. Suffice it to say that the early morning light disclosed a weary body of men straggling slowly up the road toward camp. Angus had been found.

Jim said his leg was broken above the ankle and that they had found him at the head of the valley just where he had planned to go in search of the pine. That he had fallen over a cliff was apparent for he was lying at the bottom when they found him still conscious but that he had volunteered no information whatsoever.

The men having returned to their quarters, it remained for Mack and Gloria to do what they could for the sufferer for he must have suffered although neither groan nor whimper passed his lips. This was one occasion when Angus had cause to bless the youngster he had so recently referred to as that whipper-snapper for Mack assisted by Gloria and the still devoted though weary Jim deftly set the broken bone in place bandaged it carefully, finally enclosing it in splints and that the job was well done was evidenced when Angus with a deep sigh of relief, smiled on the three weary mortals standing beside him, closed his eyes and slept.

The afternoon was well advanced when he awakened. Gloria was sitting by the bedside in evident expectation of just this happening. A bowl of beef broth hot and steaming, which she had prepared for him, soon disappeared and might have been followed by other and more solid foods if she had permitted. Angus would not admit that he was an invalid. Said he was as well as ever and would soon be able to move around as usual. Mising Mack from the room he asked for him and on Gloria informing him that Mack had gone across to one of the camps but would be back in a few minutes, appeared satisfied.

Angus listened without a great deal of interest to the news of the outside world as Gloria unfolded it before him for he was contented with hearing her voice alone but looked up with renewed interest when Mack stepped into the room.

His first question when the amateur surgeon came to the bedside was, "Well young man, where'd you learn to fix up broken legs?" and on being informed of the two years experience with the A. M. C. over-seas, continued, "Got those cheques ready yet?

Mack had everything ready and told him so and then asked him if they would send for a doctor.

"Doctor; doctor: What I want with a doctor? Be good as ever in week or two."

Asking about the men, he smiled again on learning that they had taken lunch in camp and returned to work. Telling Mack to bring certain of the men to him after supper he said he would try and get to sleep and very evidently succeeded in doing so for it was pitch dark outside before he again opened his eyes.

Yes, Angus Thorpe certainly was "one tough old bird" as his men frequently termed him, the reference being to his physique rather than his morals.

After supper Mack got the men mentioned by Angus and brought them over to the office. No one knew why he had been summoned but they were all glad to see the Boss in such good shape.

He did not keep them long in suspense, however, barely giving them a chance to admire Gloria who appeared to be the focus of all eyes.

Turning his head so that he could see each man in the room and slowly glancing from face to face, he said, "Any you fellows want t'go home for Christmas y'can go."

"Leave here in morning with th'two portage teams and be home Friday night. Give you chance t'spend your money Saturday."

Looking past the men who surrounded his bed, to where Gloria and Mack were standing near the table, he continued, "Gloria says lots of turkeys at th'farm. Robby, (mark the Robby. It had always been Mack heretofore), you write them t'send us up a dozen or so with th'light team for Christmas. Send other fixins too. Going t'live well if we do have t'stay at camp."

"Jim, you're single. No use you going down. Going down myself in week or two. Better get used t'bossing while y'have me t'help you."

"Now boys. You'd better get back t'bed if y'want t'make an early start. Get your cheques from Robby here, in th'morning. I'll likely be asleep when y'leave so I'll wish you a Merry Christmas now. No lost time for any of you if y'get back by Wednesday night."

The men too dazed to realize their good fortune at once, stood silent until Tom Smith, first to visualize the happy, so much happier Christmas in store for them and their wives and children, filled his lungs with one deep breath, preparatory to emitting a loud roar of approbation, suddenly remembered Angus was in no condition to stand much noise and converted it into a hoarse strangled cough hardly less startling.

Amid a chorus of "Thanks Angus," "thank y'Angus" and "thanks Old Timer," the men filed out of the room, the last to leave being Tom Smith who was heard to remark to no one in particular but with every indication of affection, "Th'darned old Mud-walloper."

Thanks Burke and Good Luck!

How Optimistic Salesman During Holiday Period Put Pep and Punch Into Dejected Retailer Who Was Having Rather Hard Sledding

By William Marshall

EDMUND W. Burke, or "Ed." as his friends call him, was brought up in the atmosphere surrounding a sawmill. His father was superintendent of a plant up North. The family lived in a trim looking house about two hundred yards from the mill. Burke senior, when he was sent up from Sudbury to construct the mill, thought it would be a wise plan to build his house where he could keep a watchful eye on the place. He was one of those conscientious chaps who gives the same care to their employer's property that they would to their own. But, could he have peeped into the future and seen what manner of boy his latest offspring was going to develop into he would have built that house about five miles from the mill.

Ed. found a fascination about the machinery in the big mill, and on every occasion when his mother's back was turned, he made a bee-line in the direction of the screeching saws to watch the big logs being cut into boards. He longed for the day when he could stand on one of those carriages and travel backward and forward as every plank was severed from the log. His father had promised him the best "batin'" he ever had in his life (Burke senior was a genial Irishman, as may have been inferred from his name) if he ever saw so much as his nose peeping around the corner of the mill. Ed. was the only boy in the family and, I have reason to believe, his father was glad of it. Be that as it may he was very fond of "the young divil," and lived in constant fear of seeing him caught in the machinery.

In spite of many warnings and dire threats and a number of applications of the rod, Ed. continued to sneak up to the mill on every possible occasion. If any one thinks for a moment that leniency on his father's part was responsible for the disobeyance of Ed. they would be much mistaken. Tom. Burke had old fashioned ideas about the upbringing of children, and while he was genial with his associates he was a stern parent, and as lumbermen are of necessity rugged of physique the "batin's" of Ed's father lacked nothing in vigor.

But what is to be must be, and Ed. was cut out by nature and upbringing to follow in father's footsteps, and follow he did, with considerable credit to the head of the family, who was wont, in after years to take pride in pointing out the skill and achievements of his son in the camps and in the mill.

Ed. Burke worked for a number of firms whose names are prominent in lumbering circles. He had held down jobs in the Ottawa Valley, in Quebec, including the Gaspe Peninsula and even into New Brunswick. All who knew him gave him credit of being a most efficient woods foreman and mill superintendent. For the last five years he had charge of a mill about fifteen miles distant from the one his father runs, but times have changed since the latter was a young man. Trips into town are much more frequent since the advent of the motor car and the inauguration of the government's policy of spending large sums of money on road building.

The result of this tripping back and forth to town was that Ed. began to like the towns and pretty soon had a hankering to get away from the mill and settle down in a good sized place. On his frequent jaunts there had been sown in his mind the germ of an idea that he would like to open up a retail lumber yard. Lumber was his business. He knew it from the tree to the finished product, and it struck him as a simple matter to measure it out by the thousand feet and collect so much money for the quantity sold. The calling also promised congenial employment and the opportunity of owning a business of his own.

He had saved considerable money during the years he had been working, and he figured that he could buy a piece of property in a town somewhere and erect the necessary buildings and put in a small stock, well selected, of lumber, lath and shingles, etc.

The more he thought of it the more he liked the idea, but before taking any definite step he decided to give the matter of a location some study. His native shrewdness suggested that a town that gave good promise of growth was the logical place to seek. It was much the same as looking out a suitable tract of timber land to cut; one must choose land with timber on it.

It was in this way that the E. W. Burke Lumber Company, of Oakdale, Ontario, came into existance some eight months ago. Oakdale is situated on a provincial highway about twenty five miles from a large city. It is a town with a population of approximately seven thousand people, and growing steadily larger. Many business men with offices in the city find it pleasant to live there, thus enjoying a semi-rural life with many urban conveniences. A good suburban train service is operated to and from the city by the railroad, making it an easy matter for merchants and others to reach their offices in the morning in time for the day's work and enabling them to reach their homes in good time in the evening. Besides, many of them have their own motor cars and there is a good road into the city.

It is in this promising town then that Ed Burke is making a bid for success in the retail lumber business. He has leased a piece of property close to the railway with the option of buying. It is about three hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty and is served by railway sidings on two sides. These were already in existance when Ed. took over the site, having been put in by the railway some years previously to serve a couple of other manufacturing concerns in the neighborhood.

The E. W. Burke Company has opposition, two other retail yards being established at no great distance, but Mr. Burke exercised better judgment in the choice of location for his yard, with the result that he unloads his dressed and milled stock directly into his shed from the cars from one siding and rough lumber and scantling etc., into his yard for piling from the other siding. He is able, therefore, to handle his stock much more cheaply than his competitors who have to team everything they sell from sidings at some distance from their yards.

During the summer when building in the town was brisk the E. W. Burke Lumber Company had done a nice business. It is true they had several bad accounts of speculative builders who could not obtain material elsewhere, but Jim. Jenkins the bookkeeper Ed. had secured was a good man, with experience in the retail lumber business. He soon weeded out the bad ones, making those who could afford to do so, pay up, by the exertion of a little judicious pressure, and putting liens on a couple of buildings being erected by "dead beats" who had no intention of settling.

No doubt nearly every retail lumberman in the country has had these sort of customers to contend with at some stage of his business experience and except for complimenting Jenkins on his effective methods of choking them off and advising him that he was leaving that end of the business largely in his hands, Ed. did not worry unduly.

But with the end of summer and the falling off of building activities in Oakdale Ed.'s countenance began to loose its usual cheerful expression. Business at his yard was practically at a standstill. He could not exactly understand it because the Ellis people down the street were still able to keep their trucks going. He could see them drawing out stuff pretty regular, and while they may not have been hauling as steadily, or making as many trips as during the summer season yet he was envious. His one truck was idle most of the time and he was paying the driver to do nothing but potter around the yard.

He was sitting in his office, rather disconsolate, turning the situation over in his mind. Things were beginning to look pretty black, he had loaded up pretty heavily with stock of all kinds, encouraged by the business of the summer. He had not looked forward, of course, to doing much in the winter, but here he had been all fall with no business worth speaking about, and the weather had been good for building. It simply seemed as if the quota of building for the season had been completed; in that case where were his competitors getting their business

As he held his pencil poised for a moment prior to checking over the tell tale figures showing the state of his trade once more Jenkins appeared at the door of his office and announced: "Mr. Bradley to see you Mr. Burke."

George Bradley sells lumber for the Hoskins & Sewell Lumber Co., wholesalers. One of those individuals with a perpetually cheerful expression on his face, he is known in the trade as a good salesman, and has the attributes of a live one, a pleasing personality, a knowledge of the goods he sells, the ability to talk convincingly and with it all he is a good plugger. Like many other men on the road he has acquired a philosophy in regard to salesmanship, and the basis of it is that the law of average applies to a salesman possessing the above qualifications. He cannot get all of the business, but by persistency and the application of his natural talents he will get a decent share of it.

Ed. Burke was popular with travellers. He could'nt always give them an order, but he was one of those men who, by nature and upbringing, simply cannot be otherwise than sociable. In the North where he spent his early life visitors are few and the few are always welcome, providing they conduct themselves as respectable visitors should. If not—well that is another story.

Ed was always glad to see Bradley drop in, and today he was more pleased than usual because he felt like telling his troubles to someone and he did'nt find it hard to confide in Bradley. His face had even assumed a more cheerful expression at sight of him.

"Surely you don't expect to sell me a car of lumber, do you Bradley, with business as rotten as it is now!" he shot at him as soon as the visitor had seated himself.

"Business bad, Mr. Burke?" inquired Bradley, with a well feigned expression of surprise. It was getting nosed around that Burke was having pretty hard sledding. "Why, that's strange," continued Bradley, "We have found it falling off slightly, but nothing to get alarmed about. I have just sold your two competitors nice sized orders."

Burke winced at this, and for a moment Bradley was sorry he had mentioned it. But Burke's distress was only momentary and he quickly recovered himself.

"Well Bradley," he said, "if the others have given you good sized orders then they must be getting all the business, because it is certainly not coming my way."

Burke broke the short silence that followed this statement of his by remarking, with a somewhat rueful expression: "Well, guess it's back to the bush for me Bradley. Guess I'm out of it in this game. I thought it was going to be a good thing, and it was alright while business was coming. But I did'nt make enough during the summer to carry me through the fall and winter by any means, and I used up practically all my capital getting started so that I am pretty close to the end. Glad I did'nt buy the property. I don't suppose I'll have much trouble in selling the lease. There apparently is'nt enough business in town for three of us, and being last in I'm out of luck."

"Burke, do you know, I think the reason you don't get business is because you don't go after it. Why, do you know that about three times out of every four that I come out to this burg Jones (manager for the Ellis Lumber Co.) is away. I used to think he had his bookkeeper fixed to say he was out every time I called, and I became inquisitive. I got into the habit of asking where he was when he was expected back and the answer I invariably got was that he was out in the country and that he would'nt be back that afternoon. I made up my mind that I was going to catch that fellow at his office if I had to camp on his doorstep so I 'beat it' out first thing in the morning. I thought he might be kind of sore at me for trailing him down; mind I still thought he was avoiding me on purpose; but he was, apparently, glad to see me.

"At first, I thought he was bluffing, but when I told him I had missed him several times he simply laughed and said: 'Yes, they tell me I am a hard man to catch. I spend on the average about three days a week out in the country among the farmers. We do a big rural trade you know. I know nearly every farmer within a radius of ten miles from here. What I mean by that is that while I may not know him personally if any farmer within this circle telephones me to send him stuff and tells me his name and where his farm is located, I have enough knowledge about him and his affairs to know whether I want to make it C.O.D. or await his cheque. And in most cases I will know the man personally.

'"Then I spend some time running around the town after contractors and fellows who are thinking of building. If I hear of a man in the city who is contemplating erecting a house in Oakdale, I run in and see him. If he is going to buy the bill of material himself I sell him, or if he is letting the job to a contractor I find out who the man is and get after him. Sometimes the new home builder has no contractor in mind and I am able to suggest a reliable one. Got to get after it, you know, same as you fellows."'

"It's the fellow who goes after the business that gets it. Why, just last week I moved into a new house in Templarton. We had no 'phone in and my wife asked me to go and call up a milkman we used to deal with. I just got to the door when the bell rang, and when I opened it, a fellow handed me his card. He was a milkman, soliciting our trade. Did he get it? He did. I told him I was on my way to phone the other dairy. He cheerfully admitted that this competitor sold a good product but went on to say how his company's milk compared in the matter of tests for butter fat, etc. We didn't know much about butter fat, but he got our business because he came after it. The same with the baker and the paper boy. We had quite a flock of tradesmen after us for a few days."

Burke had been soaking in all that Bradley told him, and now when the latter had risen to go he grasped his hand and thanked him profusely for his kindly counsel.

"I'll get out and hustle Bradley, and when I have moved that stock in the yard there I have a suspicion who is going to sell me my next order."

On the left is seen one of the best camps in Northern Ontario after which Class "A" camps of the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health have patterned. Practically the only difference between this camp and the standard type is the window space, ventilation and bedding arrangement. These, of course, have been employed in the latest standard construction. In the centre is an old-time jobbers' camp, near Cochrane. The surroundings are not any too attractive or comfortable for the big family. On the right is witnessed a development at Smooth Rock Falls, showing an immense concrete dormitory which has every modern convenience, including a shower bath. The kitchen on the left is equipped with electric ovens. The tables have porcelain marble tops and there is also a cold storage equipment.

How Standard Type of Lumber Camp Construction was Effected

By Alex. R. White, North Bay, Ont.
Provincial Sanitary Inspector

A. R. White, North Bay, Ont.

Fully fifty per cent of total new camps in Ontario are of design required by provincial Board of Health. In less than five years all the old unsanitary, congester and low-built structures will have disappeared. Single beds, abundance of fresh air, clean blankets and other improvements. The dawn of brighter things.

As I have stated in the "Canada Lumberman," in my opinion camp construction was suffering in a sanitary sense for want of an ideal, a standard if you like, which would meet all reasonable requirements, be something which one could visualize, but to be such that the cost would not place too great a burden upon the operator.

I have found it is no easy task to even make popular decisions, much less to create standards which must at least satisfy the majority, if they are to be effective. It is one thing to place laws upon our statute books, but still another matter to get the interested people to endorse them.

It seemed very plain, however, if complaints kept pouring into the Chief Officer of Health of alleged unsanitary conditions, our staff, which has now been augmented to five inspectors, would become nothing more or less than a division whose chief work seemed to be to investigate complaints. Indeed, for a season, we did little else. I do not mean to infer, nor shall I say all of the complaints were justified. Some I felt, even before investigation, could not possibly be warranted. It is a rule of the Provincial Board of Health, however, that all complaints shall be examined. It has also been usual for our chief, Dr. McCullough, to mail a copy of inspection report to the complainant, showing action taken, should the complaint not be sustained. It is felt that the information concerning the hazard complained of should prove of some educational value to the individual in that he has been shown wherein his contention has been found faulty and his view point changed.

Concerning the investigation of complaints, let me say it has long been my contention that an institution whose whole time is taken up in such a manner has something in its constitntion, its system of working or its laws, which I would do well to alter or to re-adjust, for I claim a department such as ours, whose whole time is to be taken up in complaints already referred to, can have little time to spend in new business thought or to plan for the future, without which success and improvement cannot be expected. We, as a people, must continue to go forward; it is not sufficient that we only stand still.

How the Movement was Started

My first ideas upon standardization were created by the lumbermen themselves. Very often when visiting a section I had inspected the year previous, I found small attention had been paid to many vital matters which I had pointed our required adjustment, and I have often said to the foreman or woods manager, "Now did not you promise me that when you built your new camp this year the defects of last year's construction would be corrected?"

The manager's reply would frequently be "Well, maybe I did, but with the stress of making logs and the long portage haul, I must have mislaid your letters, and besides it is a new foreman who built these camps. I just told him to build a camp for seventy-five men and to put up a cookery, sleep camp, stable, blacksmith shop, and storehouse, on the river bank and an office. I never saw the camp until it was almost finished. You surely are not going to make me tear it down now? I'll tell you what I'll do; this camp is for this winter only (small cut). Draw me a plan of what you want and I will build your way next season."

But I would say "You have the regulations; they tell you exactly what to do."

His reply, however, would be that all he could find there was a mass of reading, he wanted something much more plain. In short a rough sketch of a good camp to hand his foreman.

This dialogue was not the exception, but almost the rule during my first three year's service among lumber camps and was responsible for the idea 'how may standardized lumber camp construction be effected which will reduce known health hazards, make bunk-houses more comfortable and more livable, without increasing the cost too much?'

It is not a difficult matter, as a rule, to create standards in any particular work if one does not have to consider the added cost of same. The problem to be faced here, however, is, in creating definite standards sufficient in number to suit the four different types of operation mentioned in my previous article, that these standards must not add to the cost appreciably, or failure is sure. Some unthinking people will say that if the thing becomes law, the lumberman must comply. This is true in a sense, but only to a small extent. The question is best answered, I think, in the statement of a great man, uttered years ago and equally as true to-day. He said 'you may have all the laws you like upon your statute books, together with a great army of officers for their enforcement, but if you cannot kindle sufficient interest or co-operative spirit in the minds of those your laws are expected to govern, your reform is doomed to failure.'

The First Meeting in Queen's Park

The Provincial Board of Health in its wisdom appeared to have recognized the fore-going, for after a study of the situation it seemed desirable that if workable standards were to be set up, a getting together of the interested parties was vitally necessary, but before the various interests could meet, standards should be prepared from such material and knowledge as the Board possessed, these to be laid upon the conference table, not as a finished article, but rather as a basis of negotiation. When these proposed standards were finished, they embraced four types of camp, viz: Classes A, B, and C, and a combination of these suitable for very small jobber camps.

A meeting was then arranged at Queen's Park, Toronto, to which representatives of the Lumbermen's Association and such labor representation as was available, were invited. The Lumbermen's Association were represented by Dan McLachlin of Arnprior, President, and W. Cowan, Secretary of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union from Sudbury representated labor. The meeting was a distinct success and few objections were mooted to the proposed plans. Neither officials, however, could accept the proposition without first submitting same to, at least, the executive committee of their respective associations, which it must be admitted was reasonable.

An attempt on my own part, however, to draw an opinion as to the feasibility of the plan, elicited from Mr. McLachlin the reply that while he could not compromise his association, in the main they seemed reasonable, with one or two points perhaps debatable. The increased window space seemed too much and single bunks would be, he thought, too costly, as they would require double the quantity of blankets as compared with the double width bed. One of the principal arguments used, however, was that lumber camps built to conform with the regulations issued in 1912 were too large and consequently too difficult and too expensive to heat.

The representative of Labor stated that he was glad a temporary basis had been provided and he believed he could agree to the plan but wished to have a bath installed in each camp for personal cleanliness.

A set of plans, together with a detailed specification covering each class, was provided each representative and two months allowed for discussion, at the end of which time a further meeting was to be arranged at the call of the lumbermen, the meeting place to be either Toronto or Ottawa.

The foregoing is one of the worst specimens of jobbers' camps seen in the Cochrane district a couple of years ago. A glance reveals its untidy and unsatisfactory character. Everything is in disorder and congestion.

The New Features Incorporated

As arranged, the meeting called by Mr. McLachlin took place in Ottawa on October 7, 1920, at which time each of the sections, bearing the specifications governing each class of camp, were discussed separately. Some amendments were offered covering the window space, the cubical contents of sleep camps, the fresh air inlet, and some other minor matters. These, we agreed upon, settling the whole matter at this meeting.

In this connection I wish to say I have seldom transacted business with two more shrewd business men than this same Mr. McLachlin and the Secretary, Mr. Hawkins. They fought for the changes desired and were not happy till they got them. It should be remembered, however, that to the operator who has always constructed good camps, the standardization made little difference in his costs. To the concern who is not so painstaking or so generous, there is a very considerable difference.

After these standards had been agreed to, they awaited Government recognition until May 21, 1921, when they were finally passed.

Previous to these standards coming into active operation, I have heard many interested people, including several physicians (not intimately associated with the work) state that it would be impossible to operate the same successfully. Some of these doubters contended that the cost of construction would be increased out of all proportion, while certain Public Health men argued that we were tying the hands of our Inspectors as well as the operator, to arbitrary standards. I am not willing, however, to admit either statement to be correct, but rather, as I have reason to know, just a clumsy attempt to stifle progress, or a crude brand of destructive criticism which failed, as I shall prove, very largely owing to the generous support of our Minister and Chief Officer and the lumbermen themselves.

Camp Walls Must Be Nine Feet

What then, is the difference between these new Regulations and those passed in 1912, now discarded? After all, there is very little. Perhaps the two first great questions, which really had to be settled at the outset, were binding standards so that all lumbermen shall know exactly what is required and what shall constitute a camp. This knowledge is very desirable when tendering for new limits, as it constitutes a definite overhead. The introduction of the standard camp then, gives all lumbermen an equal chance in this respect, and if there should be a slightly added cost by building good camps to any lumberman, he is a shrewd enough business man to have this covered in his bid for new timber charged as additional overhead. I will admit freely, operators with huge timber holdings, purchased years ago, may find construction charges slightly increased. This, I feel is offset by the superior conditions under which the men now live. In the second place, labor now knows exactly what it is entitled to and the futility of demanding more. Surely these are two great advantages.

The old camps of yesterday were in many instances far too low. The extra round or two of wall logs were very often left off, with the result you had to build a very long camp to provide the six hundred cubic feet of space per occupant. This, we have changed by providing that the walls shall be nine feet high and have also reduced the cubical area to four hundred feet per man. This reduction, we feel is justified believing that proper ventilation is really much more important than a large space and improper movement of the air.

We have added, in addition to the roof outlet, or ventilator, a crude but very effective fresh air inlet which brings fresh air into the building and discharges under the stove.

When Many Socks Were Aired

I have examined sleep camps occupied by say one hundred men in February, very cold weather, when the doors and windows are shut tight. Imagine then three pairs of socks for each man (a fair estimate) hanging up on bars over each stove drying. Surely the reader can guess at such a situation. To a visitor it is difficult to understand how men can breathe the air. It is understood, of course, that men living in such an atmosphere scarcely notice the heavy odor. It is there, nevertheless. So, as ventilation such as is possible in industry like this, is really a movement of air or a changing of the air content without causing a noticeable draught, we provided the fresh air inlet shown in the Regulations. The idea is much the same as the principle in use which conveys cold air to a hot air furnace. The outer air being conveyed to a point underneath the stove where it is slightly heated, immediately changes the specific gravity and an upward movement is created. The result is that foul air created by the drying clothes is pushed or hurried out via the roof ventilator; simple, inexpensive, but very effective.

During my years of service among the camps of yesterday, I have rarely found a camp with half the light it should have. For this I do not blame the lumberman, but rather the Health authorities. Ample lighting facility is a definite Public Health question, but one which has, shall we say, a very fine point. It is a bold man, however, who shall say there is no value in the admission of a plentitude of God's sunshine, the cheapest and greatest destroyer of disease producing germs known to Science. Having this in view, then, each standard provides for a definite amount of window space, which we believe is sufficient.

A jobbers' sleep and cook camp in the Gogama district in 1920, one of the worst habitations in the North. It was such jobber camps as these which brought about the present reform in camp construction.

The Introduction of Single Bunks

Prohibiting the use of double width bunks has possibly provided more discussion than all other matters mentioned in connection with our subject. This is not to be wondered at when we consider our manner of living when we are at home. There is no similarity, however, in the two cases. Let us see just what happens in the woods and how much opportunity you will have to choose your "chum" as the lumberjack calls his bed-mate. You are shipped to a camp. You apply at the office as to where you are to sleep and are told to see the bull-cook, who will point you out a bunk already occupied by one person, unknown. Possibly the bedding consists of some loose hay scattered on poles or boards, a pair of blankets under you and two pairs over. There is a possibility that these same blankets have been used by ten different men during the season without washing. With my experience, I cannot seem to convince myself that each of these ten men was clean, but for the sake of argument, are there any other risks taken by the newcomer we have mentioned?

It should be generally known that most of our communicable diseases are spread by contact between persons. Take tuberculosis for example. It we could gather up all incipient or early cases of this disease and hurry all the infected to sanatoriums, it would vanish. This is not possible, however, by reason of the great difficulty in recognizing those infected until certain definite or suspicious symptoms develop, so that of the two men in the double width bunk, one hailing from British Columbia and the other from Gaspe, one may be infected with the disease mentioned, or he may be a typhoid or a diphtheria carrier, or he may be infected with venereal disease; so you see, aside from the question of the ordinary camp house, we have a very real and definite hazard in the double width bunk.

All camps now must have single width bunks, which may be of iron or of wood, as desired. Clean blankets must also be provided each employee when entering camp. Bunks are to be provided with either ticks or mattresses.

The Question of Contract Physician

The foregoing are some of the principal features concerning the new camps. There are many minor details, of course, such as are provided in the specifications, and while these play important parts in the composition of a camp, our article would be much too lengthy if we gave a detailed description of each. For example, typhoid and dysentery are the diseases to be most feared during fall months. Why? Simply because we do not take sufficient care to see that the manure pile, which is a fly incubator, is carted away and spread out, or that the closet is made fly tight, and the cookery windows and doors screened. I can give some very concrete examples of what has happened when this one important matter has been neglected. It is my purpose, however, to deal with the question of communicable diseases in our next article; viz, the contract physician.

In conclusion, I wish to say there is comparatively little we would have the lumberman do which he has not himself offered. Co-operation, such as is the rule to-day, could hardly be improved. We do not, nor can we expect to have matters according to the book, complete to the last nail. We all contend that we shall continue to go forward and if we agree this is an educational question, then some forbearance is necessary when you meet with a delinquent, at least until one is certain that the situation is thoroughly understood.

Concerning the progress made during the season 1921-22, fifty-seven standard camps were constructed. During the present season, I am confident that almost fifty per cent of the total camps operating will be those of our new design. It is the expectation of our Board that in less than five years from the date of the passing of these Regulations all camps will be of standard type. Much of our success, I feel sure, comes from the very generous attitude of our Government in allowing old camps in existence and used previous to May 1921, to be used until 1923, thus preventing confusion which so often attends the bringing in of new ordinances which are to be effective at once. This allowance also permitted the operator to exact a full return on his investment in buildings by permitting the full use of these old camps, provided they were reasonably built.

Electric Logging in Woods Operations is Growing Development

The term logging, as generally used, refers to all bush operations. Such operations include the cutting of the timber and its transportation by various means to the pulp or sawmill. In this connection electricity has been used to some extent as a motive power, and its use is certain to become more widespread, as news of the success attending the present installations is disseminated. Lumbermen as a class are broad-minded and progressive and quickly adopt any device or method that is shown to be of proven worth, says the "Electrical News" in a recent issue.

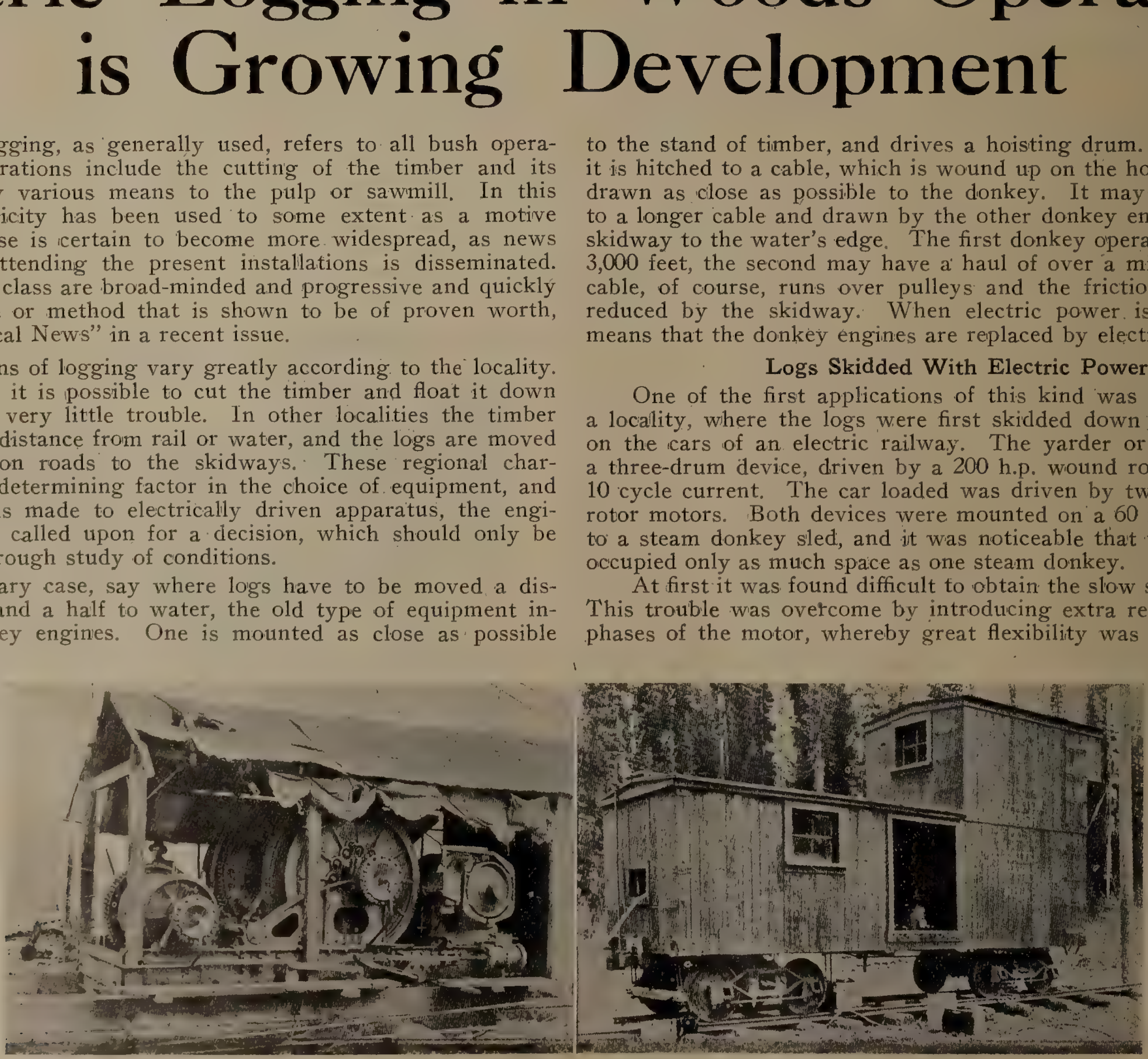
The conditions of logging vary greatly according to the locality. In some districts it is possible to cut the timber and float it down to the mill with very little trouble. In other localities the timber stand is at some distance from rail or water, and the logs are moved over ice or wagon roads to the skidways. These regional characteristics are a determining factor in the choice of equipment, and when a change is made to electrically driven apparatus, the engineer is generally called upon for a decision, which should only be given after a thorough study of conditions.

In the ordinary case, say where logs have to be moved a distance of a mile and a half to water, the old type of equipment includes two donkey engines. One is mounted as close as possible to the stand of timber, and drives a hoisting drum. A log is felled, it is hitched to a cable, which is wound up on the hoisting drum, and drawn as close as possible to the donkey. It may be then hitched to a longer cable and drawn by the other donkey engine over a long skidway to the water's edge. The first donkey operates up to around 3,000 feet, the second may have a haul of over a mile. Such a long cable, of course, runs over pulleys and the friction of the logs is reduced by the skidway. When electric power is used it simply means that the donkey engines are replaced by electric motors.

Logs Skidded With Electric Power

One of the first applications of this kind was made in 1918 in a locality, where the logs were first skidded down and then loaded on the cars of an electric railway. The yarder or hoist, used was a three-drum device, driven by a 200 h.p. wound rotor motor, using 10 cycle current. The car loaded was driven by two 75 h.p. wound rotor motors. Both devices were mounted on a 60 foot sled, similar to a steam donkey sled, and it was noticeable that the three motors occupied only as much space as one steam donkey.

At first it was found difficult to obtain the slow speeds necessary. This trouble was overcome by introducing extra resistance into the phases of the motor, whereby great flexibility was obtained. Lum-



Left—Electrically driven log hoist; Right—Transformer car used in electric logging bermen were severe critics of the installation before it was operated, claiming that the sudden strain to which a yard engine is subject, as for example when a log strikes a stump or rock, would cause the motor to burn out. These proved to be false prophets, however; relays and outside resistance had been provided to take care of the excess current and there was no trouble on that score.

In one run of forty-four days this outfit handled 3,144,898 feet of logs, or an average of 71,474 feet per day. The average was later increased by adding to the transformer capacity, and ran over 77,000 feet per day. Another interesting installation was made in a country where the logs have to be removed from fairly steep hillsides. In this case the logging apparatus was of a special type, known as the McFarlane Skyline System, which uses a one and half inch steel cable of which one end is anchored to standing timber on the crest of the hill, and the other fastened to the hoisting drum of the donkey. The cable may be carried out a distance of four thousand feet where the logs are of such a weight that they will not cause too great a sag. The logs are brought in by a carrier or trolley, and the entire hillside is cleared within its travel.

The motors used in this case are 150 h.p., 600 r.p.m., taking 60 cycle current at 550 volts. They are totally enclosed, and of heavy duty construction. Control apparatus is mounted on the same sled, and consists of a seven point controller connected to a bank of resistance grids. This also operates the primary circuit, and the drive is thus self-contained. The operator has an ammeter in full view, and this together with a time element oil circuit breaker, shows him how far he can go with the cable. Another 7½ h.p. motor is used to operate a compressor which supplies air for the brakes.

Power Transmitted Through Woods

In this case power is transmitted at 11,000 volts from the sawmill power plant, which was 3½ miles from the logging operations at the time the installation was made. The line is run through the woods, using the trees as poles and runs at the logging end, into a portable sub-station, mounted on flat cars, as shown in the photograph. The sub-station equipment consists of 200 kw. oil-cooled transformers, which are protected on the primary side by expulsion fuses and horn gap arresters. The motors are supplied from the sub-station by a triple conductor, 000 cable, steel armoured and lead covered.

A test was carried out on this installation, and it was found that running out light the carrier showed an average power input of 63 kw. When hauling in logs scaling 1,000 to 1,500 feet, the average power input was 104.1 kw. The same motor was used for hoisting logs on cars, and it was found that this required an input of 80 kw. In this regard, it may be pointed out that a 50 h.p. motor with light hoist would have ample capacity for loading logs on either rollways or cars. A separate installation of this size would effect a decided saving in time and power consumption. The application of solenoid load brakes makes it possible to do all a steam loader can do, and in addition to hold a log suspended in mid-air or in any position desired.

For this particular installation, the average haul was found to be around 33,000 feet a day for one donkey. Latterly, certain improvements have brought the average up to 50,000 feet per day, and it is expected that this record will be maintained. The rate of haulage varies directly according to the speed of the trolley, and, of course, this can be increased—experimenting is now going on to determine limiting speeds. At first the rate of trolley travel was fixed at 1,000 feet a minute, but this has been increased to 1,200 feet per minute, hauling an average load of 1,700 log feet. The timber handled was white pine logs.

The owners of this electrical skyline installation are quite enthusiastic about it. They say that aside from the advantages of the skyline method, which keeps gravel out of the bark and prevents disasters to the saws, the electric apparatus saves time and worry.

Electric Locomotive in Logging

In localities where the area of cutting is some distance from suitable water courses, the felled timber is taken out on railways lines. The electric locomotive is almost ideal for handling this work because of its economy. Any logging locomotive is called upon to negotiate heavy grades and do a large amount of switching, which burns up a lot of fuel with steam as the motive power, because of the necessity of keeping good pressure up at all times. Another saving is made in the labor required, and in time required to get up steam, etc.

Electric power has recently come into use for rafting operations. Recently some photographs illustrated the rafting and sorting ground of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company on the Nashwaak River, N.B., where electric power is used for loading and sorting operations.

The photograph herewith illustrates the skyline system of logging. The cable running to the distant hilltop is seen slanting away to the side of the photograph. Operations in this particular section are conducted on a large scale—some idea of the size of the work may be gained by comparing the men shown with the anchor tree. The huge logs shown in the photograph are all brought in, in this way. When it is considered that these are brought in at varying speeds up to 1,000 feet per minute (depending on the size of the logs) it is obvious that none but the stoutest and sturdiest apparatus can be used.

The logs arrive at this point after being driven down the main Nashwaak River. Here they are sorted and made up into rafts, which contain approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber. These rafts contain a bottom layer of logs that float lengthwise of the stream, with others on top, crosswise. The illustration shows the raft loading apparatus. Current is carried out across the stream to the motor shed, which contains a squirrel cage motor. This motor drives a roller chain, which hoists and loads the loger. With this apparatus an average of 10,000 pieces per working day of nine hours was made.

In many localities the logging camps are within reasonable distance of transmission lines and there is no difficulty in obtaining sufficient power from the central station companies. Power lines may be comparatively cheaply put up, as trees in the woods may be used for towers. Simplicity with safety, is what is generally desired in this type of line and it has been found possible to erect a line of this description at a cost of less than $800.00 per mile.

The cost of power when supplied by central station companies varies within wide limits—one cent a kilowatt hour is a rate that works out below $30.00 per horse-power per year for ten hour, 300 day operation. This figure is high of course, for the majority of cases.

It will be found that many operators maintain a small mill near the site of their logging operations. In many cases the equipment is steam-driven, but the owner may be shown how the exhaust steam from the boilers will drive a turbine, and furnish enough power for the logging end of his business.

It is estimated by one company that a saving of 50 cents per 1,000 on the cost of hauling timber is made by electric drive. This company in one year hauled 81,000,000 feet of logs and they figure a saving of over $28,000 on those operations.

Advantages of Electric Logging

The outstanding advantage of electric logging is in its elimination of fire risk. This is a point that is becoming of increasing importance, an argument that carries great weight. Other advantages may be tabulated as follows:—

1. The use of good wood for fuel is eliminated. It takes 1,000 feet a day to fire an engine.
2. Low maintenance costs. No replacing packing, grease caps, etc., and no boiler scale trouble.
3. Labor cost cut by elimination of firemen and wood-cutters.
4. Electric plant is always ready and power is uniform, which is not the case with steam.
5. Personal equation of operator is reduced in importance. It takes a more skilled man to get the output and keep it up, on the donkey.
6. Higher speeds possible.
7. No water required. In some districts water for the donkey boiler has to be carried for miles.

Declares Canada Should Have Standard Rule for Log Measurement Everywhere.

Editor, "Canada Lumberman":

As a reader of the "Canada Lumberman" I have been interested in several articles written in connection with certain forms of measurement suggested as a basis from which to collect crown dues, and, without wishing to harbor a general discussion, I wish to submit the following ideas bearing on "Scale vs. Manufacture," especially as applied to the different provinces throughout Eastern Canada. The following comments are based on an experience of more than twenty years in this line of work:—

In the first place, take the matter of scaling rules—why such a medley? The fact of taking measurements in the various provinces does not change the size, one iota. That is, a 9" log is exactly the same size in New Brunswick as it is in Ontario, yet we have a rule for every province, supplemented by private rules to suit certain cases. Why not a "Standard Rule" for all, based on the measurement of sound straight logs?

Just at this point—What method has been used to arrive at the formation of the various rules now in common use? It is one thing to make a rule and quite a different matter to apply it. This statement is surely proved by the degree of variance in the rules used.

I have scaled logs in both the Province of Quebec and in New Brunswick for the same concern in one season. Imagine the discussions and confusion involved! In the Province of New Brunswick it is not necessary to acquire experience or to undergo an examination in order to become a surveyor of logs and lumber. One is obliged to give bonds. It is simply a matter of your bonds, plus honesty, vs. experience and judgment.

I will here cite one instance, of how the scale is sometimes applied. About fifteen years ago, I happened to be acting in the capacity of head scaler for a New Brunswick concern. The minimum size called for in the contract, was 12' x 6", equivalent to 18 feet (N. B. rule). One day I called on an old scaler, of several years experience. After watching him measure a few logs, I pointed to a certain cedar log about 20" in diameter of which the whole centre was dead cull, with nothing more than a sap rim of about 2" to hold it together, and asked him, "What did you allow for that?" He replied, "18 feet."

"Why so?" I asked.

"Because," he replied, "that is the smallest you can allow according to the contract."

While there may have been the equivalent of 18 feet of shingle cedar, yet it would never reach the booms, certainly never be manufactured.

Obtaining Culling License in Quebec

In order to obtain a culling license in Quebec, you are obliged to undergo an examination, by measuring a given number of logs of different species, give the name of species, and make allowances for defects if any. Such report is compared to the results obtained by a Government culler in charge, (measured by him under like conditions) and if found favorable a license is granted. So far, so good; but such method does not absolutely determine the quantity. The examinations are generally held in close proximity to a saw mill and I claim a better test would result were the logs in question manufactured in the mill, having strict supervision as to quantity and quality, the manufacture "in such cases" forming the basis whereon to grant licenses. With all due respect to "The Board of Examiners" I know of young men now holding Quebec licenses who, if shown a sound pine log, say 20" in diameter with a straight hole through the centre of 4" diameter, and asked to make the necessary deduction, would be very apt to cut the diameter of the log 4" instead of 1".

The "Doyle Rule," which I understand is the one chiefly used in Ontario, does not give even an approximate idea of measurement when applied to logs of 8" diameter and under.

A great many changes have taken place, in the regulations governing the bush cutting of all classes of timber, since scaling rules now in common use were first adopted. As the forests become depleted year by year, more stringent regulations must be applied, to conserve this source of wealth. For instance, in years gone by no lumberman ever thought of cutting the tops down to less than 8" diameter, much less leave hollow or tainted butts attached to sound logs. These had to be re-butted in the bush, as no allowance whatever was given in the scale. On account of such loose methods, millions of feet have been allowed to rot in the bush, besides adding materially to the fire menace.

Ratio of Feet Allowed for Sizes

I have scaled millions of feet of saw logs in the different Provinces, and had the supervision of the manufacture and shipping of the same stock, and, in my judgment, the Quebec scale gives the best results to all concerned, and in actual practise, comes nearer the mark than any of its competitors. There are, however, a few minor defects in its makeup. Unlike the Doyle or New Brunswick rule, it is not uniform with regard to the ratio of feet allowed for the different sizes, and unless a culler has the scale memorized, or a scale card in his possession, there is no method whereby he can ascertain the specified quantity: In many sizes a smaller quantity is allowed for the added inch, than for the preceding one.

Again, in the case of logs over 18 feet in length, the law requires the culler to base the measurement, by the mean diameter taken half-way between the top and butt ends. This, to my mind, when applied to the manufacture of logs into lumber, is radically wrong.

Take for example a log 32 feet in length, with a top diameter of 8 inches (allowing a taper of 2" to every 8' in length) we find the mean diameter would give a measurement of 118 ft. as compared to 91 ft. when taken as two logs of 16 ft. each, and measured at the top end. In the case of long timber sufficient allowance should be made in the top diameter in accordance to the taper of the timber measured. Again the ¾" being allowed as a unit is not practical. In many cases logs are oval in shape and there are enough crooks, gum seams, windshakes, etc., to offset such allowance. It is trouble enough for a culler when climbing over the ends of high log brows to determine the size at the inch, and, as the standard of sawn lumber is based on 1" B. M., why not the same in the case of the scale?

The large majority of lumbermen greatly minimize the importance of log scaling, and depend too much on averages, taken by inexperienced men in consequence of which there is in many instances considerable friction between the operator, jobber, and government officials. I believe in a dimension scale for every log, and that such practise gives far better satisfaction than any other method. Under ordinary conditions an experienced culler with his helper, should handle from 4 to 5 million feet during the winter and fall months.

Log Measurement Preferable to Mill

As to the contention that the only correct measurement, on which to base the amount of dues payable to the Government, is, "the actual mill measurements," I cannot agree, unless the cull stock is eliminated entirely, giving figures for sound and merchantable stock only.

In my judgment, the log measurement (not meaning, by any old rule) is far preferable for the following reasons:—A correspondent writes—"I have never found it possible to make the log and mill measurements coincide." I quite agree with him. Separate them into several measurements in their own class, and they will still fail to coincide.

To make myself clear—Allow ten scalers to measure 1,000 logs by any one of the different rules, and you will have ten different results, owing to the variance in judgment of the men, re-allowance made for defects, etc. On the other hand, allow ten sawyers to saw out the same logs and you will likewise have ten different results, and in all probability, on the whole, you will find twenty different returns. Still I maintain the Quebec Rule in the hands of competent men gives the best results to all.

The market conditions as applied to the manufactured stock, has nothing whatever to do with the scaler. Whether lumber is selling at $10.00 or $100.00 per thousand is none of his business. On the other hand the manufacturer is subject to competition from every quarter, and, generally speaking, every operator, tries to secure the market which is best adapted to his peculiar idea of manufacture, re-quantity and quality. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago, I had occasion to inspect and survey millions of feet of lumber, from different shipping points along the Atlantic sea-board, (St. John, N. B., Bay of Fundy, West Bay, Bay Verte, Shediac, Gaspe and Bay Chaleur ports) to the different markets of the world. Immense quantities of 2½" battens and 3" deals were being exported to British ports at that time. Many contracts called for a certain price per thousand, for 7" and wider, and, as an inducement to secure wide stock, an additional 20 per cent, would be paid on the whole contract, for, say 50 per cent 9" and up—any size under 7" to be classed as scantling, and brought two thirds price. In the sawing out, any drop siding that would give a 5½" or 7" top face was considered O. K. to make a good merchantable 7" and 9" deal, respectively, and, in all sizes the same rule applied to a lesser degree. In such instances the measurement, was made up of more than 20 per cent wind, as compared to the actual stock, when manufactured clear of wane. The same rule often applies in the manipulation of cull stock, a large percentage of which is forced on the operator, owing to certain regulations in cutting, and hidden defects in the different species of wood. No operator can handle cull stock except at a loss, as it costs as much to log, river drive, raft, boom, saw out and ship, as sound good stock, and he is forever at his wit's end, to find a market where he can unload the cull to best advantage.

It is always a question of quantity vs. quality in the manufacture, hence I claim it should be the sole prerogative of the owner as to whether he manufactures with a jig, circular, gang or band saw, or, trims and turns the cull, in order to obtain merchantable stock, (thereby cutting down the quantity in many cases 25 per cent), or takes special care to conserve all the cull at the expense of lowering the grade, etc.

Like every other industry every one connected with the lumber trade wants "his pound of flesh" and in closing let me state; I am not engaged in the lumber biz. at the present time, consequently have "no bone to pick" when I suggest the following:—Establish **One Universal Rule** of measurement for all the Provinces—Make the examinations of prospective cullers difficult, but practical, to conform as nearly as possible with actual conditions as pertain in the bush; besides subject them to tests on the grading and measurement of manufactured stock. Collect the Government dues in accordance with the figures handed down by such qualified men and let the manufacturer alone—to rip and tear away as he sees fit.

Yours etc.,
H. J. Hughes.

19 Richmond Ave.,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Nail-Holding Qualities of Wood Investigated

To the many thousands of tests which the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada have made at McGill University, Montreal, to determine the strength and other characters of Canadian woods has been added a series of tests on the ability of these woods to take and hold nails. It was felt that the results of such tests should have considerable significance for a number of manufacturers as the use of nails is not confined to the making of crates and packing cases but is the practice in certain departments of nearly every lumber-using industry.

The material used for these tests is part of that obtained for the making of strength tests. This fact will enable the results of nailing tests to be compared with those of other tests for strength, hardness, etc., on the same material. The pieces used for nailing tests are 4½ inches thick. The nails used are three inch wire nails of good Canadian manufacture.

The driving and pulling are done on a 30,000 pound Olsen Universal Testing Machine provided with special attachments for this work.

Thirty nails or more are driven by a special device into each piece of wood to be tested (Fig. 1). The nails are properly spaced and driven at a uniform speed to a depth of two inches by the machine which registers the force required to drive each nail. In the case of wood in the 'green' condition half of the nails are pulled out on the same day as they are driven and the piece is put away to season, Fig. 2). When air-dry, the rest of the nails are pulled out. The force required to draw the nails from green wood can therefore be compared with that required after the same wood is air-dry. Driving and pulling tests are also made on wood which is seasoned before driving.

The work of testing all the commercial woods of Canada in respect to their nailing qualities will thus progress at the same speed as the strength tests and in a few months a number of interesting results should be available. The work can hardly be accelerated for seasoning takes time but if results of importance appear in the course of the work they will be published. It is thought that the results may have some influence on the selection of woods for certain purposes.

The nail-factor has not been overlooked at the Laboratories for although a single type of nail is used for tests in which different woods are to be campared as regards their nail-holding qualities yet it is recognized that the type of nail which should be used in the industries is of considerable importance. A series of tests has been begun on the driving and holding characters of different types of nails, plain, cement coated, barbed, etc. The behavior of these various types when used in certain commonly used woods is therefore being revealed by tests similar to those already described.

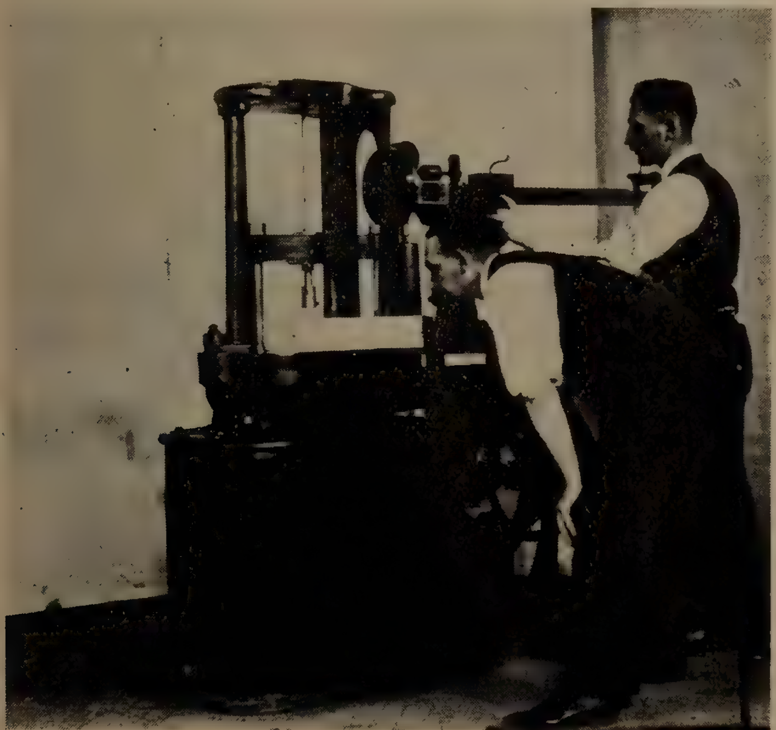


Fig. 1.—Testing the force required to drive nails into Canadian wood at Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal

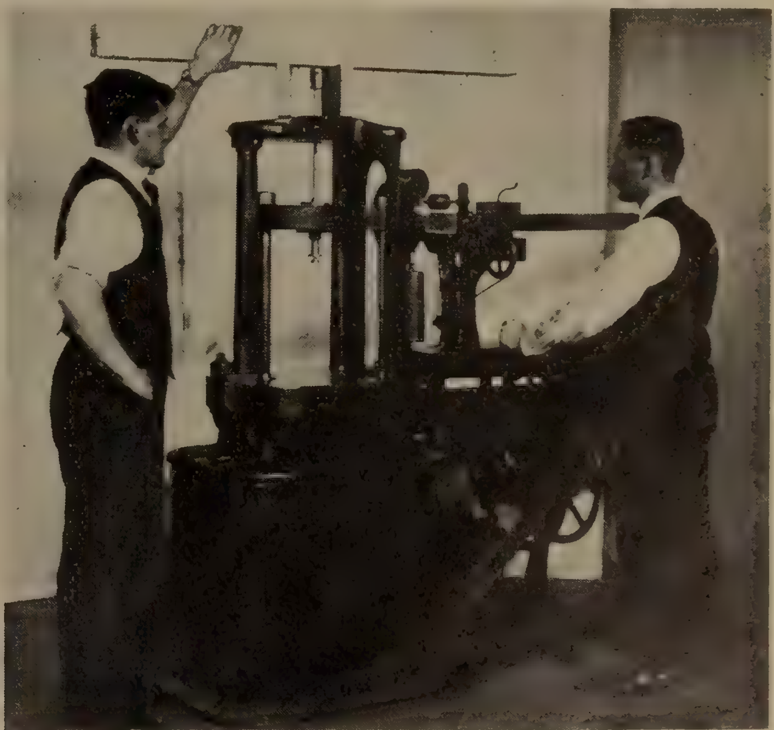
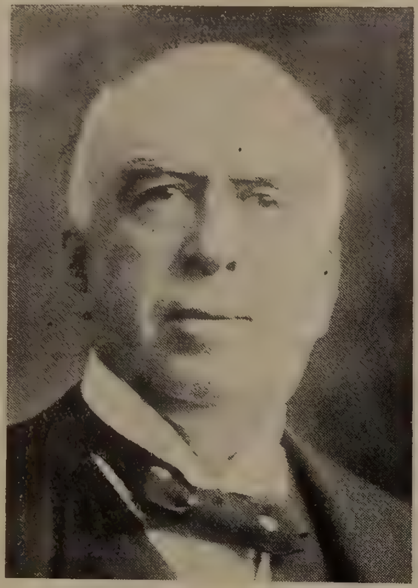
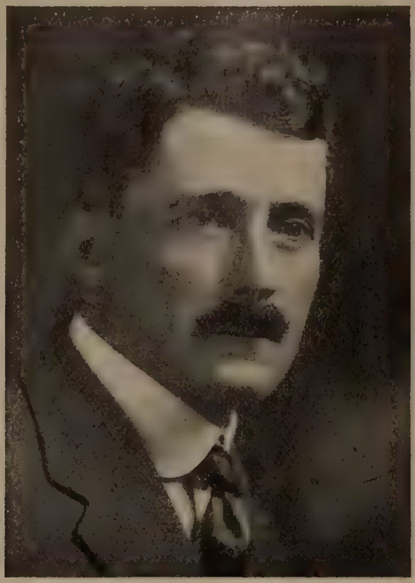


Fig. 2—Testing the force required to pull nails from Canadian woods at Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal



E. H. Lemay, Montreal
President



J. S. Bock, Montreal
Director

George Church, Montreal
Director

Montreal Wholesalers Are Off to Strong Start

The members of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association met on the evening of November 29 at the Windsor Hotel to consider the by-laws and to elect officers. Mr. J. S. Bock presided. The following attended: Messrs. O. Page, P. Blair, F. Stearns, H. Tetreau, A. J. Smith, E. M. Ball, Horace Hartley, Claude Villiers, H. Joyce, J. W. Harding, D. Cote, J. M. Strong, G. Church, A. Fenton, W. Cote, T. E. Le Boutillier. A. E. Clark, of Toronto, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was also present, and gave the meeting the benefit of his experience in matters of procedure and of association work.

The committee on by-laws presented their report with a draft of a proposed constitution. After some discussion it was decided, on the motion of A. Fenton, seconded by W. Cote, to accept the by-laws, and that the board of directors appoint a committee to deal with the by-laws and to make any changes deemed necessary. The directors were asked to proceed with the registration of the Association.

The Association will be governed by five directors, with the chairman to be appointed by these directors. As the result of the ballot, the following were elected:—Messrs. J. S. Bock, (Eagle Lum-

At the suggestion of Mr. Fenton, the directors will appoint a committee to make arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in January next. The general feeling was that the wholesalers should do everything in their power to make the convention an outstanding success and with that end in view, will communicate with the Montreal committee of the Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. Clark made a brief speech dealing with problems which had come up in Toronto in connection with the Wholesalers' Association. He alluded in particular to the difficulty of membership arising from firms doing both a wholesale and retail trade, and suggested that it would be a wise policy to admit such firms, provided that they were represented by men connected with the wholesale de-

Oliver Page, Montreal
Director

F. H. Devenish, Montreal
Secy-Treas.

Claude Villiers, Montreal
Director

ber Company, Limited); O. Page, (Cardinal & Page); C. Villiers (Canadian General Lumber Company, Limited); Arthur H. Campbell (Campbell, MacLaurin, Lumber Company, Limited) and George Church (Church and Church, Limited.) Mr. Campbell subsequently declined for personal reasons and the directors nominated W. A. Filion (E. H. Lemay). A. E. Clark and F. H. Devenish acted as scrutineers. The foregoing board will remain in office until the end of December 1923.

On the motion of Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Fenton, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Clark.

President Clark Addresses Gathering

At the luncheon, held earlier on the same day, A. E. Clark, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, made a short speech, at the invitation of J. S. Bock. He stated he had heard, with pleasure, that the wholesalers of Montreal were forming an association. In Toronto, the Association had achieved considerable success, and was growing in numbers and results. Association work was not new to Montreal wholesalers; some of them were members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which dealt with questions on a broad basis, while local Associations dealt with subjects of a more restricted nature. Mr. Clark, then referred to conditions in Toronto prior to the formation of the association, and to the competitive methods then in operation. Wholesalers could, he said, get business in a legitimate way; legitimate business created more business; and wholesaling held o legitimate position in trade. Mr. Clark also spoke of the place of an association in solving trade problems, and of the creation of a credit bureau in Toronto. He ventured to suggest that, in the light of the experience of the last two or three years, the wholesalers of Montreal could have profited by a credit bureau. After a brief outline of the system in Toronto, Mr. Clark stated that the average loss of 13% was reduced to less than a half of one per cent after one year's operation.

One of the benefits of an association was the creation of goodwill and fellowship; an exchange of ideas would often result in the solution of a problem which might perplex an individual member. The more wholesale associations that were established, the better it would be for the entire trade, and he was looking to the time when there would be a system of exchange of information between the various associations. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association was anxious to see such associations established, so that they could deal with local questions. In Toronto the Lumbermen's Association and and the Ontario lumbermen had co-operated in making representations to the Provincial Government on the subject of the measurement of logs, and endeavored to show the Government that there were a few honest, clean-cut men, and that there were those who were even above the average.

He invited the co-operation of the Montreal wholesalers in connection with the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the date of which remained the 24th and 25th of January. "Some Toronto people and some Americans like to come to Montreal," added Mr. Clark, he had in mind, no doubt that with the well-known hospitality of the people of Canada's commercial metropolis, the success of the convention was assured.

Mr. Lemay Elected President

At a meeting of the directors on December 1, Mr. E. H. Lemay was elected president; J. S. Bock, chairman of the directors and C. Villiers, vice-chairman; with F. H. Devenish, secretary-treasurer.

The following committees were appointed:—

Entertainment; A. Fenton, P. Blair and W. Cote.

Admission of Members; W. A. Filion, C. Villiers and A. J. Smith.

Arbitration; P. Blair, J. Laferte, and G. M. Strong.

The Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association holds a luncheon every Wednesday at 12.30 at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Live Issues on Tapis for Canadian Lumbermen's Convention in Montreal Next Month

Many items of importance will come up for discussion at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which will be held at the new Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal on Wednesday and Thursday January 24th and 25th.

Secretary Frank Hawkins will welcome any suggestions from the members and he is already in communication with a large number in the hopes of receiving helpful hints and constructive comment. He has sent out a notice in regard to the subject of wood shingles in which he says that the C.L.A. would like to ascertain the opinion of the members as to whether they care to have the manufacture of the wooden shingles curtailed or prohibited; if not, why not. He points out that in California on November 7th an Act was voted upon which would prohibit the use of wooden shingles either for roofing or sides of a building and that the measure was defeated by a five to one vote, after a bitter fight. The secretary intimates that the wooden shingle in Canada is similarly threatened.

Mr. Hawkins also sends out a notice in regard to the operation of the sales tax and asks for an expression of opinion on this important matter in order to line up the whole proposition for discussion at the forthcoming convention. He says the federal government decided, at the last revision of the sales tax, to collect one tax from the manufacturer, which he in turn must show on his invoice to his customer, and thereafter there would be no further tax on resales. He explained that the wholesaler under this arrangement, really pays the tax although distinct provision is made under these conditions, and it is contemplated that the wholesaler will take into account the fact that he has paid the tax to the manufacturer when making his price.

There is nothing in the act to prevent the wholesaler showing on the invoice to his customer the amount of sales tax paid by him to the manufacturer, but there is also nothing in the Act which will compel his customer to pay this amount. Under these conditions the secretary asks if members have any suggestions to make whereby wholesalers may be relieved from the absorption of the sales tax.

R. L. Sargent, manager of the Transportation Department, has sent out a circular with regard to reduced fares, in which he says:—

"With reference to our previous circular of September 29th on this subject, we have only received about twenty-four replies. There are twenty-two members located at Montreal who would not be particularly interested in railway fares for the annual meeting, and there are about twenty members in the United States, and we cannot have the arrangement made applicable from United States points. This means that, out of a total membership of about one hundred and ninety practically one hundred and twenty-four members have not replied.

"We have prepared a statement showing the single fare, the commercial one way fare and also the regular return fare, together with the fare under the certificate plan arrangement for one hundred and fifty or more delegates from all points in Canada at which our members are located, to Montreal.

The main lobby of the new Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal

"You can very easily figure out from the statement what the fare would be from your starting point to Montreal and decide just how much you would save as against the regular return fare or as against the commercial fare each way. In some cases the saving does not amount to very much.

District Dealers Look for Promising Year

J. B. MacKenzie, Georgetown, Ont.

Trade conditions during the past year showed a decided improvement over 1921 and the outlook for 1923 is promising, according to reports presented at the annual meeting of the Orangeville District of the O. R. L.D.A., which was held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on December 6th.

Once or twice in twelve months the members get together and exchange experiences and ideas on various matters of mutual interest. Since the last annual gathering, J. A. Matthews, of Orangeville, Chairman, has retired from the retail lumber line, having sold out some months ago to A. Henderson, formerly of Cheltenham. Mr. Matthews was not present at the gathering, and the new Chairman for the district is J. B. Mackenzie, of Georgetown, who is a live wire in any trade assembly. Mr. Mackenzie has been Secretary of the Orangeville District ever since it was launched and the two offices are now combined. He will be known as the Chairman-Secretary.

Mr. Mackenzie extended a warm invitation to the members to hold a spring meeting at Georgetown, promising to introduce "the boys" to the mysteries and intricacies of golf, of which pastime "Mac" has become a great exponent. The invitation was eagerly accepted.

H. Boultbee, Secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., gave a detailed outline of what would come up at the annual meeting to be held in Windsor on January 24-25, and strongly urged all the members to be present and bring their wives and daughters with them. The educational and social features would surpass those of any previous gathering and the attendance promised to be remarkably large. He also gave a report on last summer's outing up the lakes.

G. B. Van Blaricom, Editor of the "Canada Lumberman," gave a review of trade conditions in general as based on the reports received from authentic sources recently. He pointed out that stocks were considerably lower in many centres than a year ago; that prices showed a tendency to stiffen, and that woods operations were being carried on more extensively than last year. The labor supply had now been met at most points and the consensus of opinion among manufacturers was that 1923 would be a considerably better year than the one just closed.

A general discussion took place among the members regarding trade conditions in their own localities; Mr. Howes, of Harriston, stating that while prices might rise, he did not think they would go as high as some wholesalers were predicting. It was usual to cry higher prices about this time of the year in order to make sales. The residents of Harriston demanded No. 1 hemlock and the better grades of other stock, and were not content with any low ends. So far as hardwoods were concerned, Mr. Howes said that his firm had already received many enquiries from different sources regarding the cut for the coming year.

Mr. Gorvett, of Arthur, stated that many farmers in his district were yet paying off some of their debts contracted a year ago and this was retarding building and repairs. He also corroborated what Mr. Howes had said in regard to people demanding the best grades of hemlock and other woods.

A. Henderson, Orangeville, reported along similar lines and Udney Richardson, Elora, said that he thought there should be a standardization of lumber grades throughout the Province. At present there were no officially recognized grading rules and the terms "merchantable" and "mill-run" were open to too wide interpretations and often resulted in misunderstandings and disputes.

Mr. Mackenzie thought now was a good time to buy shingles as they were generally lower in price during December and January than at any other period. He found that on shingles bought during these months he was able to make a nice clean-up during the spring and early summer.

Among other matters touched upon was the advisability of quoting by the piece in small sales instead of by the thousand feet. One dealer stated that he quoted on plank for water-troughs and other like requisitions at so much by the foot, or for stock required, while on lath the rate was so much a bunch. This seemed smaller than when reference was made to so much per 1,000 feet which somewhat unsettled smaller purchasers. It was generally agreed that the system of quoting by the piece was a good one to follow in small transactions.

In the matter of deliveries it was stated by most of the members that no charge was made for town cartage unless too frequent trips had to be undertaken.

The whole tone of the meeting was optimistic and among the members present were J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, N. J. Howes, Harriston, Udney Richardson, Elora, A. Henderson, Cheltenham, W. G. Gorvett, Arthur, H. Boultbee, Toronto, G. B. Van Blaricom, Toronto and others.

Montreal Retailers Form Live Association

Like the wholesalers, the retailers of Montreal are organizing. Following a dinner held on the evening of December 6th, a Provisional Committee was appointed to form an Association. Leon Gagne presided, and explained that he had taken steps to start the movement, but being a wholesaler he would, of course, have no official connection with any association. At the same time Mr. Gagne added that he would be glad to give retailers all the assistance he could.

It was pointed out that the objects of an association would be to cultivate a spirit of goodwill between the retailers and the wholesalers, to better serve the public by regularizing sales and conditions and also to provide a medium for an exchange of ideas between the members.

J. P. Dupuis emphasized the importance of the retail lumber business in Montreal. He pointed out that there were forty-two firms, employing 2,200 people, and paying three million dollars per annum in various salaries and wages. The firms owned plants and properties worth $5,850,000, with stock of a value of $4,500,000, while the capital was $1,200,000. Mr. Dupuis stated that the opportunity for retailers to co-operate was better than ever before. The subject of an association had been discussed for many years, but nothing had been done; the necessity for such a body was more urgent now than ever. The wholesale dealers were in favor of a retailers' association, because it was felt that any losses made by the retailers reacted on the wholesalers. The yardsmen should take action to protect themselves against reckless contractors. The elimination of losses would naturally affect the price of lumber.

The questions of credit and of privileges under the Quebec Lien Act were discussed, it being pointed out that retail lumber dealers took certain risks and it was suggested that the law should be altered.

Speeches were made by Messrs. G. Lebel, W. H. Thompson, J. Therrien, A. Paul, J. A. Bonneau, and L. P. Bourdeau.

Mr. Therrien suggested that it would be good policy to abolish travellers, but this did not meet with the approval of other speakers, who expressed the opinion that it was necessary to have representatives on the road in order to extend trade.

Mr. Lebel brought up the question of credits, insisting that these were too long, with the result that retailers were sometimes placed in an embarrassing position.

Mr. Dupuis was elected president of the temporary committee; Mr. Thompson, vice-president; Messrs. Therrien and Lebel second and third vice-presidents, respectively; and Messrs. A. Paul, L. P. Bourdeau and L. A. Daigle members of the committee.

Popular Shirt Sleeve Talk on British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

By A. E. Roberts, Toronto
Assistant British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

A. E. Roberts, Toronto

Recently out in California the camouflaged anti-shingle bill which was cleverly worked into "The State Housing Act" was snowed under. California voters went to the polls on November 7th, 1922, and voted NO by five to one. It was a notable fight against class legislation and brought all classes of citizens into the fray. Peter B. Kyne, author of the famous "Cappy Ricks" stories worked hard with splendid effect to show the true value of wooden shingles, both with his pen and on the platform. Fire Chief Murphy of San Francisco came out flat against such legislation and that city went 6 to 1 against the bill.

Wooden shingles won this fight because no article of Commerce which has given such wonderful service from the earliest days of settlement on this continent can be legislated out of existance by special interests, and of all the wooden shingles manufactured none have given greater satisfaction than British Columbia red cedar shingles. Cut from some of the finest of virgin red cedar timber in the world they present probably the most satisfactory roofing material ever used. The oils which nature filled the cell cavities of the fibre of red cedar produced a wood which has become famous the world over for its wonderful durability when exposed to conditions which favor decay. A short time ago the U. S. Forest Laboratories at Madison, Wis., placed this durability as nearly double that of white oak and nearly four times that of red oak; a wonderful tribute.

Interesting Data on Red Cedar

A report from the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada at Montreal throws some interesting light on red cedar as a non-conductor of heat and cold under the heading "Roofs of Western Red Cedar Saves Coal to Owners of Buildings." The following is an extract from this report. "In heating a building covering large area a great amount of heat is always lost through the roof and a considerable saving of fuel can be effected by making the roof of suitable material.

In this respect of all the woods, which are likely to be used Western cedar is probably the most suitable and the best non-conductor of heat. It is obtainable in large quantities and of good quality; it also has a further advantage of possessing a natural resistance to decay even under the most adverse conditions.

The above unbiased opinion pays splendid tribute to red cedar as a roofing material and from a standpoint that has not always been considered.

No roofing material can be praised or condemned from one angle alone. So many points enter into the making of the most satisfactory roof that the architect or builder must base his matured judgment on a selection of the roof which has the greatest number of points in its favor. This entails considerable analysis, but it is a study which every practical student of construction will find interesting and satisfactory; for it is conceded that the choice of a roof is one of the most important problems of building today.

Hail and wind are deadly enemies of a roof and in this respect red cedar has been tested for many generations in all kinds of climates with satisfactory results. A red cedar roof is almost noiseless during rain storms.

The importance of the right kind of shingle nail should not be overlooked in the making of a permanent roof, for no roof can be stronger than the nail used. It has been estimated that ordinary wire nails last only from seven to twelve years in our climate which shows that they are not suitable for even the cheapest kind of dwellings.

Many tests have proved that square cut nails given a zinc coating under hot process of 10 to 12% are probably the best shingle nails manufactured. Such a nail 1¼ inches long has a pulling resistance up to 155 lbs., and with such a coating should last as long as the shingles used.

Should Use Right Kind of Nails

Shingle nail manufacturers are constantly trying to improve their product and some very good galvanized wire nails with wide heads, with thickened shank under are proving up well under test. If a round nail is used is should be ascertained that the galvanizing is done by hot dipped process, and they should be No. 12 gauge. The ordinary No. 14 gauge unprotected wire nail is much too thin and while apparently cheaper at first cost it is probably the most expensive nail in the long run which can be used on a roof. Such nails cannot be recommended for even the cheapest structures. Pure zinc and copper nails are good but their cost prevents them from coming into general use. Summing up it might be said that a hot dipped zinc coated cut nail is the best shingle nail on the market today and should be used on the best work. For speculative and small house contractors a hot dipped zinc or galvanized coated nail with large head and not less than No. 12 gauge will be found reasonably satisfactory. In any case the importance of a good nail should not be overlooked.

In this year of "antis" wooden shingles have had their enemies and considerable propaganda has been spread by rival interests in which wooden shingles have been condemned as a fire hazard. It would seem that not being able to find anything else wrong with a red cedar shingle they have spent thousands of dollars telling the people of this continent that wood will burn. This is of course a fact, but because wood will burn does not make a wooden shingle a special fire hazard. Up to the present statistics published by Underwriters and Fire Wardens have not kept wooden shingles separate from others, but have charged to wooden shingles all cases where fire has originated from "sparks on roofs." Even with this handicap shingles have not been proved to be a special fire hazard. Only a small percentage of fires are caused in this way, and even then it will usually be found in the case of a shingle roof that thin flat grained shingles which have curled and poor quality nails have been used. Thick but, edge grain red cedar shingles, laid with good nails make a tight, compact roof very resistant to sparks.

How Fight Against Fire Will Win

A study of the different fire catastrophes of this continent proves that given sufficient time to develop, and sufficient wind force, a fire will gut even the so-called fire proof sections of great cities with buildings equipped with sprinkler systems, the finest of fire fighting apparatus and abundance of water and chemicals at hand. Those who have gone through fire catastrophes will not believe that a particular form of roofing is going to stop a raging fire with a 60 or 80 mile gale behind it. The great fight against the inroads of fire in this country will not be won by a choice of materials, but by educating the public, one man at a time to the necessity of being careful with the elements of fire. Several thousand people are homeless in Haileybury today, not because some houses were built of brick or wood or had certain kinds of roofing on, for all kinds of building materials were represented and all kinds were destroyed, but because certain individuals were careless in the building and watching of small fires. Educate the careless and we won't have a forty million dollar fire loss every year.

By this it is not intended to foster careless construction for roofs or any other part of a building. On the contrary, it is recommended that all by-laws in reference to roofs should be rigidly carried out, and in connection with wooden shingles, flat grain thin shingles are not recommended for roofs. It has been proved that a thick butt edge grain shingle is the best. Such a shingle will not curl or split and it will give a lifetime of satisfaction.

British Columbia red cedar shingles are manufactured in XXX, XXXXX, Eurekas, Perfections and Royal grades. The XXX measures 6 butts to 2 inches and are 16 inches long, and should be laid not more than 4½ inches to the weather in this climate. The XXXXX measure 5 butts to 2 inches, are 16 inches long and are a more satisfactory roofing shingle. Eurekas measure 5 butts to 2 inches, are 18 inches long. Perfections measure 5 butts to 2¼ inches and are 18 inches long. Royals measure 4 butts to 2 inches and are 24 inches long. Royal grade shingles are laid 7½ inches to the weather and architects in Ontario who have used them are more than satisfied with effects produced. The heavy half inch butt casts a depth of shadow most pleasing and distinctive.

The Royal grade shingles from British Columbia have for years found a steady market in the Eastern States where they have largely used for siding at 11 inches to the weather. In this way they form a warm durable siding unsurpassed for architectural effect.

Red cedar shingles lend themselves readily to the desired mottled roof effects now so much in vogue, and when used in this way are dipped before laying. Any desired color can be used and they can be laid straight, staggered or in wavy lines.

The thatched roof effect so popular in California has spread east and north, and Canadian architects have already produced some tasteful results with red cedar shingles done in this manner. Shingles used in this way are steamed and bent to shape by pressure with permanent results.

Shingles are sold in first and second grades with which architects and builders should familarize themselves so that they can specify correctly for effect and service desired. Thick butt edge grain shingles are recommended for this climate.

Summarizing, it would appear that red cedar shingles have many points in their favor and that their popularity has been earned by satisfying service covering many years. For just as the Indians of the Pacific Coast cherish the red cedar canoes and Totem poles handed down from their ancesters from generation to generation, even so many a man points with pride today to the red cedar roof his father placed on the old homestead years ago and which is still doing excellent service as a roof covering.

In the end any roofing material must be judged by its durability and the satisfaction it gives over many years. The great building public are building for to-morrow as well as today and in this connection it is well to remember that British Columbia red cedar shingles ceased to be an experiment many years ago.

All Live Retailers are Going to Windsor for the Great Gathering

Arrangements are being completed for the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which will be held at the palatial new Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 24th, 25th and 26th. Many new features will be embodied in the convention. There will be open discussions led by representative members of the trade, and everything will be conducted on an instructive and progressive scale.

The Association is only five years old but it has made wonderful progress and now embraces in its membership over two hundred of the live wires in the retail ranks in Ontario.

All the conventions have been held in Toronto with the exception one year the gathering took place at the "Royal Connaught," Hamilton, and this year the assembly was at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. In 1923 the extreme west has the honor of entertaining "the boys from all over Ontario," and Windsor for the time being will be known as "Jim Scofield's town."

Many topics of interest will come up at the forthcoming gathering, including the consideration of such matters as trade ethics among retailers, house plan service, financing new dwellings, uniform cost-accounting system, apprentices for planing mills, shippers' rating bureau, standard sizes and grades, relation between wholesaler, retailer and consumer, accident prevention, fire prevention in plants, etc.

The annual banquet and dinner-dance will be held on the evening of Thursday, January 25th. This will be quite informal and two or three entertainment features will be provided. Douglas Malloch, of Chicago, the lumberman poet, will be one of the attractions and will, no doubt, be heard with interest.

Another feature of the dinner-dance will be an address by Jack Miner, of Kingsville, Ont., the well-known bird naturalist. Mr. Miner, who is a special friend of President Scofield, will have some interesting things to say on the subject of ornithology.

In regard to the exhibit, nearly a dozen firms have already announced their intention of making displays and have applied for space.

Short Review of its Activities

The Association has been fortunate in having live men at its head. The first president of the O.R.L.D.A. was Thomas Patterson, of Hamilton, who is never weary in upholding the interest of the retailers. He was followed by John B. Reid, of Toronto, who is now honorary-president of the organization. The next presiding officer was E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, who ably guided the O.R.L.D.A. affairs for twelve months, and then came J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, who has done a great deal to make more widely known the institution which he now directs.

The first vice-president is K. J. Shirton, of Dunnville, who is one of the live lumber mechants in Southwestern Ontario and a charter member of the O.R.L.D.A. He will make an alert presiding officer for 1923.

Among those spoken of as eminently eligible for vice-president next year, are F. B. Van Dusen, of Brockville; W. M. Tupling, of Orillia; G. W. Boake, of Toronto, and A. R. Sanders, of St. Thomas.

This year many of the delegates will be accompanied by their ladies and a most entertaining programme is being arranged, fuller details of which will appear in a later issue of the "Canada Lumberman."

The present directors are F. B. Van Dusen, Brockville; G. P. Davidson, Ottawa; W. M. Tupling, Orillia; W. C. Irwin, Toronto; Thomas Patterson, Hamilton; J. T. Grantham, Brantford; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; John T. Wallace, London; F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie; D. H. Andress, Sudbury, and the presiding officers of local Associations which include the Niagara Peninsula, Stratford and Oranveville.

Horace Boultbee, of Toronto, has been the energetic secretary-treasurer of the O.R.L.D.A., since its inception and has enthused much life and verve in all its proceedings.

Several Small Timber Tracts Sold

Five unimportant timber concessions were disposed of recently at the Parliament Buildings when the Department of Lands and Forests opened the tenders which had been received consequent upon the advertisement of the properties. The limits involved were all small in their extent, the largest one covering one lot and a part of another. The timber itself, furthermore, was not of outstanding quality. These circumstances were consequently, reflected in the holding, with the result that the prices dropped somewhat below the prevailing market figure for good timber that is favorably situated and that is available in profitable quantities.

The concession on the south half of lot 11, Hudson Township, in the District of Timiskaming was sold to John McChesney, of New Liskeard, who contracted to pay $3.50 per thousand feet, Crown dues included, for the cutting privileges.

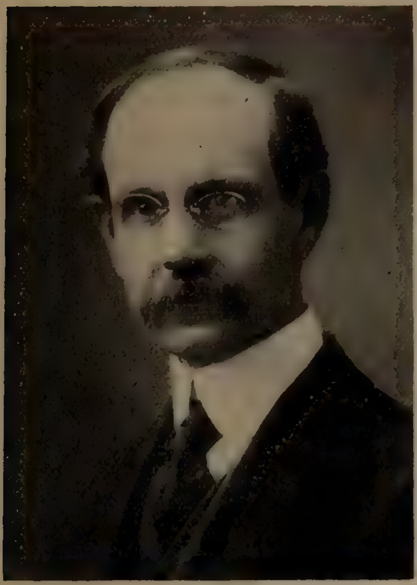
The east half of lot 11 in the third concession of Stirling Township, was secured by Oscar Styff, of Port Arthur, who agreed to pay a total of $2.90 per cord for spruce pulp, $1.90 per cord for other pulp, and 50 cents per cord for fuel wood.

The rights to timber other than pine upon lots 24 and 25 in the fist concession of Chisholm Township were awarded to W. J. Foster, of North Bay, who is to pay the following schedule of prices: Spruce, poplar or basswood, $5 per thousand feet; birch, $4.50 per thousand feet; hemlock, $3.50 per thousand feet; ash, $4.50 per thousand feet; ties, 20 cents each, and spruce pulpwood, $1.55 per cord. These prices include the Crown dues in each case.

Lot 7 in concession A and the north-west quarter of lot 7 in concession B, of McTavish Township, were secured by the Pigeon River Lumber Company, the prices specified being. Spruce pulpwood, $2.80 per cord; other pulpwood, $1.20 per cord; fuel wood, 40 cents per cord, these figures also being inclusive of Crown dues.

Lot 24 in concession 2 of Armor Township, was given to J. C. Murray, of Katrine, Ontario, who is to pay: Pine timber, the Crown dues of $2.50 per thousand feet: Spruce, poplar or basswood, a total of $2.50 per thousand feet; other timber, a total of $2.50 per thousand feet; ties, the Crown dues of 10 cents each; spruce pulp, the Crown dues of 80 cents per cord; other pulp, the Crown dues of 40 cents.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Speaks on Some Problems



Alfred Fitzpatrick, Toronto

Alfred Fitzpatrick, principal of the Frontier College, Toronto, recently delivered an admirable address before the Kiwanis Club of Peterboro, Ont. He discussed some of the problems of immigration and its relation to the development of Canada. He said that he numbered among his Peterboro friends the late Alfred McDonald, lumberman, who had years ago established a night school in one of his camps in the bush. It was a log structure and was one of a number now operated throughout the logging camps in all parts of Canada. Twenty years ago Mr. Fitzpatrick came to the conclusion that men in lumber, mining and construction camps and immigrants along the lines of the frontier were absolutely neglected. No effort was made to facilitate the education of them or to give them training which would make them good Canadians. He then resolved to devote all his time, effort and talent to the work of extending the means of education among such men and had been the means of sending out full equipment for teaching hundreds of university-trained men going into the camps of all description where immigrants were found in large number.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has also instituted a number of community settlements for immigrants who have taken up land in Northern Ontario and is the author of a number of books dealing with frontier life. He said that land in Northern Ontario should be cleared of its timber and made habitable. Travelling over the recent fire zones it was apparent that the greatest fires are yet to come. He thought it unwise to take settlers into Northern Ontario and expect them to eke out a living in farming instead of establishing experimental farms in that district. The Government should first establish and maintain land-clearing camps. When the land is cleared the danger of fire will be largely removed.

A hearty vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Fitzpatrick the proposer being Alex. Dick, manager of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Peterboro, formerly of Toronto.

Ontario's Big Revenue From Timber Limits

Ontario during its past fiscal year has realized the sum of $4,400,000 from the sale of its timber and pulp limits and crown lands. This figure constitutes a record, being substantially in excess of the previous high total of $4,035,000 which was achieved in 1921.

The Lands and Forests Department considers that the year past has been one of the most successful for it. Habitually the greatest revenue producer for the province of any department, because of the timber limit sales which it transacts, it bids fair this year to maintain this position, its only possible rival being the succession duties' department.

During the year forty-one timber and pulp-woods limits have been sold involving a total area of 600 square miles. Of these the largest single tract was the one of 81 square miles in Sherlock Township in the Sudbury District, which was sold on the last day of the fiscal year. Another large tract was one of 72 square miles in Mississauga Township, District of Algoma. The great bulk of sales, however, were of tracts that were under 15 square miles in area.

Man of Knowledge Gives Warning

We had fifty years ago in Nova Scotia Crown Londs of great value, which were under the guardianship of the provincial government, says the Halifax Sunday Ledger.

They should be today—if protected—the producers of a large revenue for the province. Instead of that—they only give us a pittance. All of the choice timber lands have been given away—and the greater part of them have been cut over—and what has not been cut over has been burned.

The remnant which is left to the public is of no value for farming or lumbering.

Governments have wasted the splendid provincial heritage. What is to be done? Whatever timber there is now in Nova Scotia is privately owned—or is under lease from the Government for a paltry rent.

Men like Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum have been striving earnestly to awaken the people to the fact that the end of our wood resources is in sight—and that we must either face complete destruction—or cease our devasting practices—protect what we have—and start a crusade of tree planting and conservation.

We must choose between sensible treatment of our timber as a yearly producer of a crop—or prepetuation of the destructive practice of the past with the certainty that the end of our wood supply is inevitable.

Two Hundred Million Cords of Pulpwood Destroyed

The loss from the spruce and bud worm, bark beetle and borer in the three Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick amounts to, at least, two hundred million cords, equalling one hundred billion feet. Let sane people pause and consider what this means, says Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N.S.

In order that the ordinary layman may comprehend just how great the calamity is, we will translate these figures into other forms of measuement that can be checked by any school boy. Two hundred million cords represent a pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, and three hundred and three thousand miles long, a four foot pile that would reach across the continent 101 times or would circle the globe 12 times; or, if manufactured into our cheapest newsprint paper, represent a money loss to Canada of more than twelve billion dollars, a sum that would pay off our entire national debt four times over, and with something to spare. And this, remember, is only a part of the whole story. But even with these figures before us it does not require a census or an expert to inform us that the present forest stand must disappear before such an avalanche of destruction.

With this colossal loss staring us in the face our Governments are simply proceeding on the even tenor of their way just as if we had not suffered a loss that amounts to a national calamity. One would think that such an outstanding diaster would arrest the attention of our Government sufficiently to cause them to, at least, prohibit the export of raw wood out of the country.

From a purely selfish standpoint the limit holder and land owner has not suffered any loss in dollars and cents but rather the reverse from the fact that the small remaining supply will bring four times as much per cord or thousand feet on account of this great depletion in our stand of wood. And our pulp and paper and lumber companies who have a supply of raw material will experience a season of great temporary prosperity while the wood supply lasts. This is, however, very poor consolation for the future of Canada.

The forest situation on the whole continent is equally alarming and in the United States even an embargo on manufactured lumber is being urged. For while the United States has four times the amount of standing timber that there is in Canada at the present time their consumption and destruction is correspondingly greater. U.S. Government reports show an annual loss in that country by fire of over ten million acres. Their best authorities state that the yearly loss caused by insect pests more than equals the loss by fire, which means an additional ten million acres.

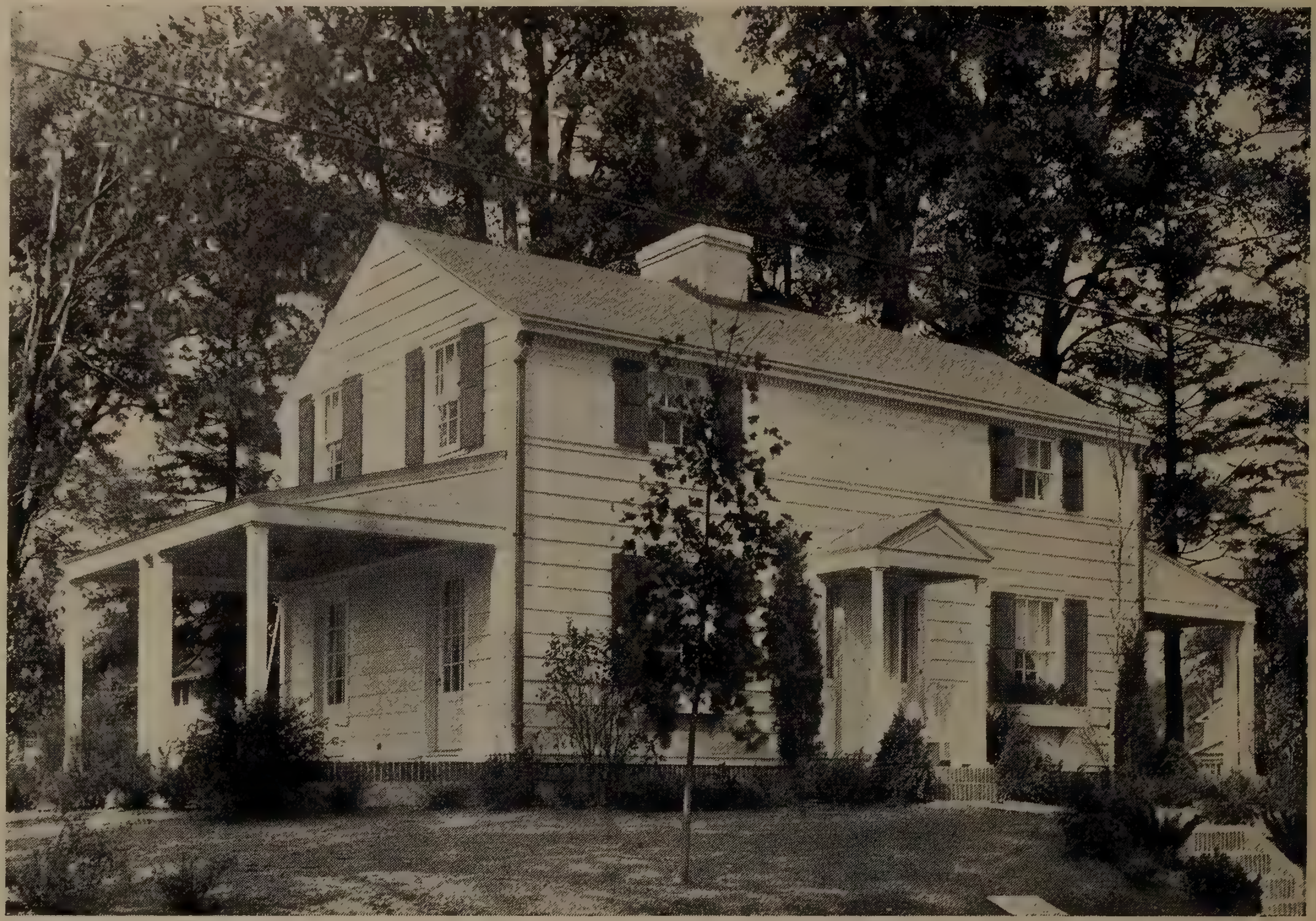
The depletion by the axe for the annual cut of two hundred and forty-four million cords of all kinds of wood represents the loss of at least another fifteen million acres, or an annual shrinkage of thirty-five million acres out of a total capital stock of three hundred and eighty-two million acres of all kinds of wood growth, or about eleven years supply. In these figures I have not counted the loss from wind as we will allow that as an offset against the gross annual growth. It may be urged that there is some duplication in the loss from fire, but that is more than allowed for by the fact that large areas of the remaining timber are of poor and indifferent quality and are in inaccessible locations, so that on large areas the stand of timber will never be available for consumption. And in addition to these facts many fires are never reported neither is the full amount of cut ever recorded, which facts will more than provide for duplications in burned areas. And as the water table lowers in the earth and the surface of this continent becomes drier each succeeding year from the denudation of these millions of acres our fire losses on this continent are continually increasing with only slight variations over limited areas caused by unequal rainfall.

With these startling facts before the people of Canada, if our governments do not act the people will.

Reduce Dues on Prairie Province Timber

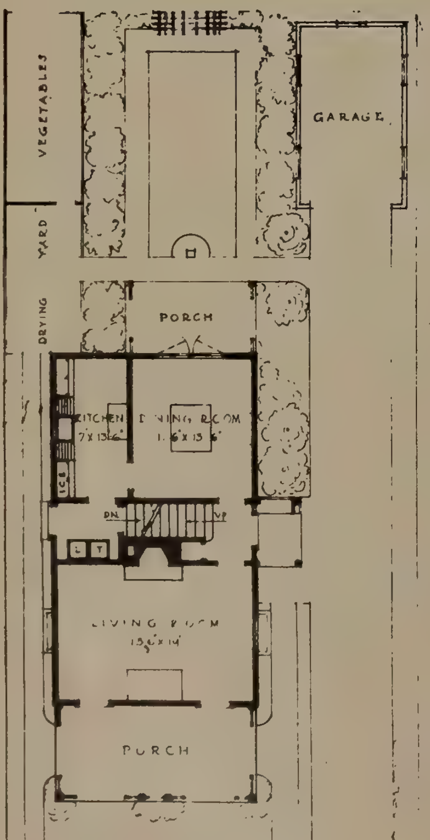
The Dominion Government has reduced in the three Prairie Provinces for this winter the dues on dry timber with a view to encouraging larger operations in the bush and providing employment for more men. The dues on dry lumber cut out of the Government permit have been decreased from 75c a cord to 25c and the dues on lumber cut from dry timber on permit berths have been reduced from $3.00 to $2.50 per M. ft. B.M.

Beautiful Home of English Colonial Type

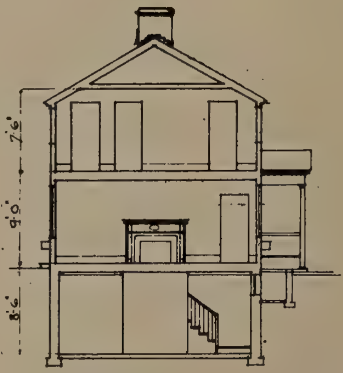


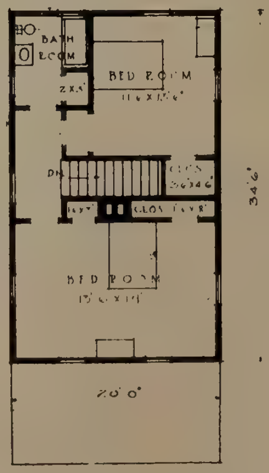
Canada Lumberman's Plan Suggestion for the Suburban Home Builder

House No. 2



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR





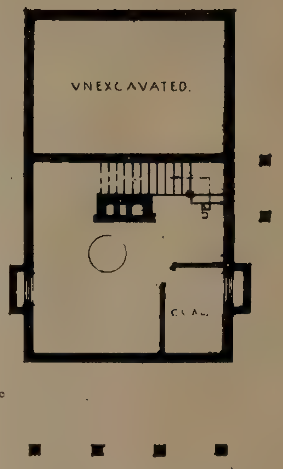
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

CUBAGE	CU. FT
BASEMENT	3485
UNEXCAVATED	1120
HOUSE	13110
LARGE PORCHES	832
SMALL PORCH	126
TOTAL	18673

COLOR SCHEME

SIDING :	GRAY SHINGLE
TRIM :	WHITE
PORCHES:	"
LATTICE	"
BLINDS :	"
ROOF	ATERED SHINGLE
CHIMNEY	WHITE BRICK, BLACK TOP

SCALE OF PLAN
0 5 10 15 20



PLAN OF BASEMENT

An Attractive Frame House Awarded Group Prize in the National Architects Small Plan Competition

Because of the compact arrangement of floor space, the beauty of its trim English Colonial lines, so popular for suburban building and the low construction cost, the accompanying small house design was selected as first in a series of six demonstration houses recently built by a big concern. The test conducted under the supervision of the Home Owners' Service Institute showed that this five-room frame house can be erected under prevailing high costs for $7,505.07.

It was designed by John Floyd Yewell, a New York architect, and won group first prize in the recent National Architects Small Plan Competition. The house can be erected on either an inside or corner lot of minimum 40-foot frontage.

It has a cubical contents of 18,678 cubic feet and the house measures 20 feet by 34 feet 6 inches, not including three porches. There are three rooms on the first floor, living room, dining room and kitchen, and two bedrooms and bath on the second floor. There is ample closet space as the floor plans indicate.

Three of the chief essentials that enter into the designing of this house are beauty, economy and comfort. The small windows on the front and rear of the house (second floor) make it possible to bring the eaves a little lower, giving a long, low appearance, thus making the house not only picturesque but more economical in construction.

Wide white siding is specified, but shingles may be used in place of clapboards if desired, painted white or a very light gray. The blinds should be painted green. A course of brick at level adds to the appearance.

A porch with seat at one side at the entrance. The lattice work on both porches and the window boxes are pleasing details.

Detailed working drawings, which include all blue prints ready for building, and specifications can be obtained from the Home Owners' Service Institute, 37 West 39th St., New York City.

Outline of Specifications
Masonry Work

Foundation walls of concrete with concrete footings under all walls and piers as shown on plans. Basement floor of concrete with waterproofing mixture. Bathroom floor bed of 3-inch cinder concrete.

Chimney of common brick laid in Portland cement mortar and having a tile flue lining with cast iron clean-out door, etc.

Living room fireplace to be built in accordance with details of common brick with brick lining.

Carpentry Work

Framing lumber in accordance with detail specifications and of spruce and white pine.

Exterior walls to be of sheathing covered with waterproofing building paper and shingles for exterior finish with 24-inch sawn, random width red cedar shingles laid 10-inch to the weather, or novelty siding. Where indicated on elevations, the walls shall be finished with shiplap flush boards. The roofs shall be covered with 18-inch sawn random width red cedar shingles laid 4½ inches to the weather.

All exterior millwork of white pine. Interior trim throughout the house to be of clear white pine for paint. All exterior doors of white pine and interior doors of birch. Finished flooring throughout the house of 3/8 inch oak or maple of selected quality. Sub-flooring required under all finished floors with one layer of deadening felt under finished flooring.

Lathing and Plastering

All walls and ceilings to be plastered two coats on wood lath with sand finish for ceilings of heater room and laundry and all plastering of smooth white finish. Floor of bathroom to be laid with 2 1/8-inch square domestic vitrified tiles. A 6-inch sanitary cove and base in bathroom.

Painting

All exterior woodwork and iron work to be painted two coats with linseed oil and white lead in addition to priming coat. The color of final coat to be designated by the owner.

All exterior metal work to receive two coats of mineral paint, with the exception of leaders and gutters, which shall have one coat of mineral paint and two coats of lead and oil.

All interior woodwork to be carefully prepared for painting and to receive two coats of lead and oil paint, flat finish, approved color. Floors to receive one coat of stain of approved color and two coats of varnish.

Plaster and walls in bathroom to receive two coats of lead and oil and one finishing coat of hard white enamel.

Electric Equipment

Standard equipment as called for in detail specifications to provide electric lighting throughout the house and utility outlets in principal rooms.

J. H. Cole Expires After Long Illness

The late J. H. Cole, Burks Falls, Ont.

John H. Cole, managing-director of Knight Bros. Co., Ltd., Burks Falls, Ont., passed away recently after an illness of several weeks. He was well known in lumber circles and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large number of friends. Mr. Cole was born in Georgetown, Ont., in 1881 and was educated there. He joined the staff of Knight Bros. Co.. in 1899, acting for them as shipper and lumber inspector and later as cost accountant until the spring of 1904 when the company's plant was destroyed by fire. Then he took charge of the office of the Magnetawan Tanning & Electric Co., at Burks Falls. Four years later he was transferred to the head office in Toronto and appointed secretary both of that company and of Tobey, Limited, Collingwood. In 1916 Mr. Cole resigned his position as secretary-treasurer of the Magnetawan Tanning & Electric Co., in order to take the position as manager of Knight Bros. Company's activities at Burks Falls where he was up until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Cole was a member of the Masonic Order, and in religion was a Baptist. He was always interested in clean sport and was president of the Burks Falls Baseball Club, and the East Parry Sound League and his influence was always for good.

Sudden Death of Planing Mill Man

George W. O'Neill, president and manager of the Risteen Co., Limited, dropped dead recently while crossing the floor of his home in Fredericton, N.B. Mr. O'Neill was born in Fredericton 67 years ago and for the past 45 years has been engaged with the Risteen woodworking factory, devoting his attention to the practical work of manufacturing until 21 years ago when he was appointed manager of the plant. Later he was elected president and managing-director. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Geash Joins Silent Majority

Samuel J. Geash, who was a former Mayor of Brockville, Ont., died recently in Ottawa at the age of 66 years. Mr. Geash, who was born in Syracuse, N.Y., received his education in Perth, Ont. He was employed with the lumber firm of Kearns & Marshall, of Brockville, and later became manager of the Brockville Lumber Co. In 1913 he left to become purchasing agent of the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., of Ottawa, which position he occupied at the time of his death. The remains were taken to Brockville for interment and the last sad rites were largely attended.

Veteran Lumberman is Called Home

Robert Moorhead, of Bryson, Que., who was superintendent for Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont., and one of the pioneer lumbermen in the Ottawa Valley, died recently in Ottawa following an illness of three weeks' duration. Mr. Moorhead was born in Litchfield, Que., 66 years ago and spent practically all his life at Bryson. He was a former partner in the McCuaig-Moorhead Lumber Co., and for the last 30 years had been in the service of Gillies Bros., as superintendent. Mr. Moorhead, whose wife predeceased him some years ago, is survived by two sons, and was buried in Campbell's Bay cemetery, near Bryson.

The late Mr. Moorhead was of a quiet disposition and was widely esteemed. He took a prominent part in any movement for the benefit and uplift of the community and his passing will be generally regretted.

Lumbermen's Harness is in Active Demand

S. D. Joubert, president of Lamontagne, Limited, Montreal, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" on trade conditions and the outlook in the line of lumbermen's harness says: We have noticed a decided improvement this year in the sale of harness suitable for lumber trade. Thris is due naturally to the fact that operations have been resumed on a larger scale than last year. Purchases have been made in a conservative manner, worn-out parts have been purchased and old harness repaired to make them good for further service while in former years they were discharged. Owing to the continual increase in prices of harness leather, our products have been advanced and we do not anticipate a decrease until such time as the packers will offer hides at reduced figures. Wages have been maintained and all other raw materials entering into the making of harness have been maintained at high figures. As the stock of lumber is relatively low, we may reasonably expect that the demand for our product will increase from now on and we are looking towards the future with hope.

Call For Chains May Be Heavy

A. L. McKinnon, manager of McKinnon Columbus Chain, St. Catharines, Ont., in regard to the sale of logging and other chains, in a late letter says:—

We have not noticed any big increase in demand for chain from the lumber industry as yet. This may be due to the fact, however, that the lumbermen buy their chain mostly during the months of January, February and March, for boom chain and other chain necessary for the spring drive, and it is a little early for us to state just what the increase in business will be. We feel assured that there will be considerable improvement in our line over last year.

The Bathurst Company Enters Appeal

The Bathurst Co., at Bathurst, N. B., has entered an appeal from the decision rendered by Justice Barry directing the sum of $20,852 to be paid to the Workmen's Compensation Board. The appeal is made by the Bathurst Co., as successors to the Bathurst Lumber Co., from the decision directing payment of the balance of the 1920 assessment, amounting to $37,016.94 made by the Board against the Bathurst Lumber Co. This total assessment was the second to be made by the Workmen's Compensation Board under the act of 1918, and was reduced by cash payments totaling $16,164.82. The decision awarded the Board the full amount of the balance asked.

In appealing, the Company claims the right to certain deductions from the assessment or surpluses, and that the assessment was unwarranted by the Act as levying large amounts for pension and disaster reserve.

Hope Lumber Company is Expanding

The Hope Lumber Company of Little Current, Ont., are extending their sawmill and adding new machinery consisting of log deck and complete with kickers, loaders, etc., band mill, saw carriage, edger, two boilers, engines, trimmer, live rolls and conveyors. The engineering department of the Waterous Engine Co., Brantford, Ont., have completely laid out these additions and the company are supplying all the machinery.

Lawsuit Results Over Forest Fire

An interesting case heard by Court of Appeal in Quebec, P. Q., was that of Louis Larochelle against J. W. Bissonnette, an appeal from a decision of the Superior Court in Montmagny, upholding the claim to $2,150 damages for losses sustained by a fire which had been made by the latter in the inferior court. The respondent in the present case claimed that on or about the 4th of July 1921, Mr. Louis Larochelle, who was a settler, had imprudently set fire to his own timber and, later, the fire had spread to Mr. Bissonnette's own lot, causing damages which he estimated at $3,540, but was reduced in his claim to $2,150. The respondent pleaded that he was not responsible for the fire even if it had started on his lot as he had employees working there at that time.

The Superior Court in Montmagny rendered judgment for the amount claimed. The respondent however, registered an appeal, which was taken en delibere.

Want Timber Area For Unemployed

A Government grant of a timber limit, to provide employment for unmarried ex-service men, the establishment of a laundry to give employment to unemployed ex-service men's wives, and a repair shop for boots and clothing are some of the projects for providing employment this winter for unemployed ex-service men and their dependents, which were discussed at a conference of agencies interested in the welfare of the ex-fighting man, held recently in Montreal.

Timber lands five miles in extent have been asked for from the Government, the idea being to do something which will provide permanent rather than spasmodic work for the single man whose disability is such that he may be hampered in finding work in the city. There is said to be every hope that this grant will be forthcoming from the Government and that the project will go ahead.

Budget of Briefs From Busy East

Lumber shipments by sailing vessels from ports in the Maritime Provinces continues to be heavy. Recently the schooner Frank Brainard arrived in St. John for harbor while enroute to a United States port with a full cargo of lumber.

A new resawing and planing mill has been constructed in Fairville, St. John County, by Messrs. Demmings and Ball. It is on the site of the Atkins factory and is thirty by sixty feet. It gives employment of twenty-five men, and about twenty-five thousand feet of lumber is handled daily. The firm are doing a thriving business and are looking forward to the day when they will be called on to secure larger quarters.

There is talk of erecting a large paper mill in St. Stephen next year, according to J. W. Scovil, M.L.A. At the present time very little pulp wood is being cut along the Magaguadavic, but lumbering operations are expected to be quite extensive. It is reported that some operators plan on taking out 11,000,000 feet during the present winter. The new mill should cause greater activity in the pulp wood line along this river.

At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in St. John, Sidney Jones, of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company Ltd., gave an interesting address. He described the various processes by which newsprint is manufactured and gave many interesting figures and data concerning the industry. He explained that a New York daily would consume all of the wood cut from 20,000 acres of land in a year. He said that last year Canada exported $150,000,000 worth of pulp and paper to the States.

M. Garfield White of Sussex N.B. is planning on doing considerable business at Alma, Albert County, this winter. It is anticipated that over a million feet of lumber will be cut in the shipyard mill and that there will be heavy rotary cuts at Sinclair Hill and Hebron. This lumber comes off granted land owned by private individuals.

George B. McLeod, a prominent lumberman who is associated with the Hammond Lumber Company of Portland, Ore., arrived in St. John recently and was warmly welcomed by friends. He was a former resident of St. John and was interested in the lumber industry in New Brunswick prior to going west.

The St. John Journal in a recent issue drew the attention of its readers of the appaling waste of the provinces' valuable timber resources, due to forest fires brought about largely through carelessness and as a result of which many square miles of "forest wealth" have been laid waste. The article points out that citizens do not use sufficient care nor insist that others be careful. The editorial continues as follows:

"It is difficult to understand this attitude, but it probably has as its basis the thought that there is sufficient for the present, so "after us the deluge." Governments know that the world's supply of timber resources is becoming smaller and smaller but little real effort is made to conserve the ever dwindling reserve. The reason for this probably is the apathy and indifference of the general public, which neutralizes any action a government may take. Bud-worms are destroying fifty per cent of the forest wealth of this province and their ravages go unchecked. Forest fires, caused mostly by careless campers or indifferent clearers of brush continue yearly to devastate immense areas. The work of the forest rangers has done much to check the spread of forest fires but this is not sufficient. It does not check the onward march of the bud-worm and neither does it build up the forest areas which have been burned. There must be reforestation. The work of planting trees, of building up the forests of the future should be begun at once. Then the work of preventing fires, of educating the people to be careful, and of checking the onslaughts of the bud-worm pest may not be in a lost cause."

In conclusion greater forest protection is urged as well as reforestation, and the writer emphasized the fact that the former is not sufficient but must go hand in hand with the latter.

A report received by a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" from Hopewell Hill, N.B. says that there will be no large cuts in that section this winter, but arrangements are being made for a number of smaller cuts, aggregating a few hundred thousand feet each. Men have already been engaged and sent into the woods, while others are following. On the whole the situation in that district is bright and encouraging considering that many operators had no intention of cutting this winter.

From Sussex N.B. comes a report that operators, who some time ago definitely announced that they would not cut any lumber this winter have reconsidered their stand and are rushing crews into the woods. At the time of writing indications were bright for a brisk winter's operations in the woods in that vicinity.

From all indications the shipment of laths by schooners from ports in the Maritime Provinces next year will exceed those of 1922. Reports from all parts of the provinces indicate that there will be extra heavy sawing during the present winter on account of the continued heavy demand of the United States market. At the present time big shipments of laths are being made to various points in the United States, but particularly to Boston and New York. Wharves along the harbor front at St. John are piled high with this class of lumber, and many more cargoes are booked for shipment from that port. Large quantities would be sent forward by rail, but are held up owing to the car shortage, which is also affecting all lines of the lumber industry. This shortage is also holding up shipments of pulp wood and manufacturers are anxiously awaiting relief in order to keep up with their orders.

Forest Fire Ranger Prizes Awarded

The Barnjum forest fire ranger prizes amounting to $825.00 for the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have just been awarded as follows:—

In New Brunswick the prize of $250.00 was awarded to H. C. Lynn, Kedgwick, though the decision in this province was very close owing to the keen rivalry for this premium which resulted in a well organized effort by the entire force to keep forest fires down to a minimum, eventuating in the smallest fire loss in New Brunswick for many years.

The results obtained have been of such great value to the province and the men have responded so heartily in this protection work that Mr. Barnjum felt that an extra bonus should be paid to the second and third best record, though only one prize was offered in each province. Accordingly he has forwarded a check for $50.00 to E. Baldwin, West Bathurst, and for $25.00 to W. S. Davidson of Five Fingers, N. B., as a slight acknowledgement of their splendid efforts in protecting the forests of New Brunswick from fire.

In Quebec the prize of $250.00 was awarded with the unanimous consent of all concerned to the widow of Albert l'Heureux of St. Michel des Saints, Berthier County, not only from the fact that he was one of the best rangers in the province but from the added reason that he lost his life in the performance of his duty; having given his life for his country just as much as if he had died on the battle field, for the saving of trees is the equivalent to saving life, for without trees life could not exist.

In Nova Scotia the award of $250.00 was won to W. J. Scott of Middle Musquodobit who had the best fire fighting record for the season.

Box Shooks now Carried at Old Rate

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" reference was made to the fact that the railways had attempted to increase the rate on box shooks, cleated, glued together or otherwise made up, but that on a complaint being made by the Transportation Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the new rate had been disallowed. The Railways then instructed their agents to charge a still higher basis, viz., 10th class rates on box shooks of all kinds. The C.L.A. again took exception to this move and the Board of Railway Commissioners asked the carriers to justify the stand they had taken.

It appears, however, before a reply was received by the Board instructions were sent out by the railways to all their agents, stating that it had been decided to amend all lumber tariffs and allow box shooks, loose or in panels, cleated or not cleated, in the list of commodities which take lumber rates. If any shipments had gone forward on which the 10th class rates had been applied, agents were instructed to issue correctors, reducing the charges on the basis of the lumber rate and the lumber minimum.

This new rate is eminently satisfactory to all concerned and carries out the contention that box shooks of all kinds should be carried at the lumber rate and lumber minimum. The matter has therefore, been disposed of without the necessity of a hearing before the Railway Board, and all box shook manufacturers have been notified regarding the new arrangement.

How Quebec Will Strangle Forest Fires

The Quebec Government is having Legislation passed at the present session of the Legislature to acquire power for the protection of the Provincial forests from fire that will in future minimize this source of destruction. Hon. Mr. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, when the House went into supply on November 27, dealing with the credits demanded by his department, made it plain in a speech that the Government intended taking drastic measures in the future to prevent forest fires by human agencies. He depicted in forcible language the destruction of Quebec forests in previous years by fire and intimated strongly that his Department would, in the future, grant the fullest protection.

The Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, with his staff of expert assistants are giving the greatest possible attention to the conservation of Quebec forests The graduates from the School of Forestry are proving a valuable asset to the Department. The Quebec Association of Forest Engineers will hold their meeting in the Parliament Building on December 17 and will hold sessions for three days to hear papers read and discuss forestry in general. This Association, which was founded in 1920, goes to show the importance placed on forestry by the Quebec Government. A number of forestry engineers produced by the school and the engineering course established by the Government a few years ago are now adjuncts of Laval University.

Many important questions will come up for consideration at the meeting, which is called especially for organization, the question of by-laws, etc., and the sketching of a program of forestry of the Province of Quebec.

Hydroplane Surveying is Progressing

A. Landry, in charge of the Hydroplane Forestry Survey Service and Chief Engineer in connection with the Roberval hydroplane station, recently arrived in Quebec to report to the Minister of Lands and Forests on the survey work carried out in the air. In an interview with the Quebec correspondent of the Canada Lumberman, he said that he was the observer in the Lake St. John district, called the Roberval Air Station and he had just concluded his first season working with the Sea Air Board. He said there were four hydroplane machines, H. S., L. type at the station, with three pilots and three observers and that, during the season, they had tripled the areas gone over. The first patrol and first reconnaissance was for sketching and mapping and he and the three observers associated with him had worked over the Lake St. John district and down the northern coast and passed over many miles of virgin territory.

"In the Lake St. John district," said Mr. Landry, "we made reconnaissance by sketching over three thousand four hundred square miles. We took in this section three thousand two hundred and twenty five vertical photographs and seventy five obliques and, down on the north coast, in the direction and vicinity of the Matisquan and Margaret Rivers, near Clarke City, we made similar reconnaissance over three thousand square miles and passed over burnt areas and old timber, also second growth and waste swamp land.

"I am now working on maps which will keep me occupied all winter and at the same time am preparing my reports to be submitted to the Minister of Land and Forests. We made 300 hours flying time during the season of our observation work in areas down to the Lake St. John and from the Lake St. John went north 250 miles toward Lake Misstassini and flew along the Big Lake Chitougamo, where we saw mining prospectors at work. We did not land here. We consider," concluded Mr. Landry, "that we achieved a very successful work, which will later appear in our report. I may add, that we surveyed a vast area in a rich timber country, consisting of all government owned Crown lands."

The Grasshopper and The Busy Ant

Once upon a time, in a time when fairy tales were true, there lived in the country a family of grasshoppers and a family of ants. The grasshoppers were industrious. They worked in the fields side by side with the ants; they wore good clothes and chewed tobacco.

In those days, as now, the first impulses or instinct of mortal or insect was to fill his stomach. If men could eat without working few would work. The grasshoppers worked diligently at the task of gathering herbs and grains, but as fast as they gathered they also consumed, so that the setting sun found them none the richer save a comfortable fullness about the middle.

The ants did not neglect the business of eating. They fared well but they had the saving habit, and they did not wear silk shirts while performing tasks that suggested overalls. Through the long summer the grasshoppers toiled and fed their faces, dressed to impress the neighbors, and petted their appetites; and when the first frost of an early winter killed the green things in the field not one of them had a square meal in reserve.

When the grasshoppers found the rations short they cast to find someone on whom to fix the blame. As they stood about the field making talk concerning the injustice of the general scheme of things, one of their number who enjoyed making phrases hopped onto a withered flowerstem and unburdened his mind:

"We would not be hungry if we had the courage to demand our rights," he declared. "There is enough wealth in the world for everybody. All that we ask is a fair division. We are dead broke, while the ants have their barns filled to overflowing. Is this right? Is this justice? Is this democracy? I tell you, my down-trodden brethren, that we are the victims of a greedy and hateful system and shall all miserably perish unless we establish universal brotherhood and divide this supply of food accumulated by the ants."

Grasshoppers, like Bolsheviks and I. W. W's., have no use for Savings Banks and Insurance companies.

Great Housing Plan in New York

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, are getting out a housing plan in Long Island Park in that city. The contract has been let for 54 units and each unit will house 39 families. The Public Lumber Supply Co. got the contract for all the lumber, door, finish, flooring and lath and about 10,000,000 feet of lumber will be required including flooring and finish. The number of doors necessitated for the house proposition will be nearly 10,000 and the number of lath about 8,000,000. Samuel Dunseith, of New York City, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott of the New York office of the Robert Dollar Co. made the sale of the material.

St. Lawrence Lumber Co. is Expanding

J. C. Coulombe, Quebec, P.Q.

The St. Lawrence Lumber Co., Limited, of Quebec, who operate mills in the Matapedia Valley, where they own extensive timber limits, recently bought of the mills and other assets of the Brown Corporation in that division. In the transactions are included over sixty timber lots, the mills of the Brown Corporation at Salmon Lake and Matalik Siding, dwelling houses, rolling equipment, river rights, camps, etc., as well as several thousand cords of pulpwood piled at the stations ready for shipment.

L. C. Allaire is the manager of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. in the Matapedia Valley section and for many years was manager for the Brown Corporation in that division. Early in 1922 he left to join the St. Lawrence organization. Mr. Allaire has had over twenty years' experience in the management of timber operations and is widely known in the industry.

The St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which J. Coulombe is the popular and aggressive general manager are large producers of pulpwood and expect to take out 50,000 cords this season. They are also wholesalers, and with the limits they now have, they can make between 50,000 and 75,000 cords per year for many years.

The St. Lawrence Lumber Co., who specialize in cedar shingles, known under their trade mark, have progressed rapidly in the last five years and today stand among the biggest manufacturers, wholesalers and exporters of pulpwood.

What the Lumber Trade is Doing in Canada

Resumption of lumber operations in the Kamloops and Arrow Head districts, B. C., is predicted following an idleness of some of the mills for several years. At Quesnel a move is also under way for the establishment of a sawmill with a daily output of about 100,000 feet, several leading limit holders being interested in this move.

William Henry Aumond died recently in Montreal at the age of 83. He was one of the oldest settlers of Ottawa where he was born in old By-town days. Half a century ago, the family was one of the most prominent in the capital city. Col. Aumond was a lumberman and a militia man and played a leading part in organizing the early units of the Canadian militia.

A charter has been granted the Tartague Lumber Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $49,000 and head office at St. Moise in the district of Matane. The company is empowered to produce and sell lumber, logs and pulpwood, as well as shingles, pulp, sash, doors, etc. The incorporators are Joseph Dufour, merchant and manufacturer of St. Moise, G. Arthur Dufour and others.

G. T. Clarkson of Toronto has been appointed permanent liquidator of the Nipigon Fibre and Paper Mills of Nipigon, Ont. The total liabilities are given as $561,467.40, comprising admitted claim, $7,243; unsettled ordinary claims, $313,713, unsettled preferred claims, $2,034; unsettled secured claims, $100,687; and possible liabilities, on which no claim has been made, $137,000.

Mrs. James Weldon died recently in St. Thomas, Ont., as the result of a fall in her home. She was in her 94th year and is survived by her husband who is 99 years of age and is still enjoying excellent health. Two of her sons are I. H. Weldon, of Toronto, former president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association and T. A. Weldon, of Toronto, vice-president of the Provincial Paper Mills Co.

Advices from interior points of British Columbia state that considerable activity is anticipated in the lumber industry there in the very near future. In the north the J. D. McArthur interests of Winnipeg, who recently completed the purchase of large timber areas along the Nechako, Mud and Upper Fraser rivers, are preparing for the establishment of a sawmill at Prince George and have been negotiating with the Hudson's Bay Company for the purchase of a site.

Graves, Bigwood & Co., have commenced the erection of a new planing mill at Byng Inlet, Ont., to replace the one which was destroyed by fire a few months ago. The structure will not be quite as large as the old one but it will be equipped with the most modern installations and time and labor saving devices, giving a considerably larger output than the former factory. The box shook plant, which will be located in a separate building, will not be re-erected until later.

The Spruce Falls Co., are erecting a new dam on the Kapuskasing River which will result in the development of 3,000 h.p. The new sulphite plant of the company is now in operation and power for the time being is generated by steam turbines producing 2,500 h.p. The work of erecting houses in the town has started and Kapuskasing will be one of the model communities in Northwestern Ontario. The Spruce Falls Co. are taking out large quantities of pulpwood.

The Strathcona Paper Co., Limited, which has been operating for a number of years at Strathcona, Ont., has been granted a federal charter with a capital stock of $600,000 to manufacture and deal in pulp and paper products of every kind. The head office of the company is in Strathcona in Lennox and Addington, and the directors are William James Findlay, G. R. Findlay and Bruce E. Findlay. The company manufactures sheathing paper and board, turning out about 30 tons daily.

Sales of lumber appear to be well maintained as a result of the continued building activity, which promises to eclipse any previous record for December. A greater number of men are going to the bush than ever before, and everything points to an increase in the output of raw timber for the season. Mills will be busy during the winter months in the manufacture of lath, for which there is a good demand from the United States. There are increasing inquiries for lumber delivery after the New Year.

B. C. shingle manufacturers are shipping considerable quantities of their product to the United States at the present time. Several weeks ago the Canadian Pacific Railway placed an embargo on box cars to U. S. points on account of the fact that American roads, troubled with the car shortage, were keeping Canadian cars instead of returning them. It is stated that in order to relieve the congestion at the British Columbia shingle mills, the C.P.R. were allowing export to the United States in the company's cars.

The Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, who are large dealers in pulpwood, are shipping several cars from northern points to Wisconsin. The firm during the coming year will contract for considerably more wood than they did during the past and will buy 20,000 cords of peeled poplar. A large number in Northern Ontario are taking out pulpwood this season and it is predicted if the present activity in pulp and paper circles keeps up, there will be a stronger demand for wood than there has been for many months past.

W. Gerard Power, of W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., has returned to Quebec, after three months' visit to England, Scotland, Ireland and France. He arrived in New York on December 1, on the Aquitania, and after a short visit to Montreal, reached Quebec on December 6. His trip overseas was partly on business and partly on pleasure, the business end being largely in connection with the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, of which he is chairman. The outward and inward passages were of a rough character. Mr Power was accompanied by Mrs Power.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., have resumed work at their big plant at Swanson Bay, B. C., where about 300 men are employed. The mill will turn out about 50 tons a day of sulphite pulp and the saw and shingle mills will also be put in operation. In all the Whalen Co. will be able to produce about 250 tons of pulp daily when the three plants at Port Alice, Swanson Bay and Wood Fibre are in operation. The pulp mill at Port Alice turns out about 100 tons daily, Swanson Bay 50 and Wood Fibre 100 tons. A large proportion of the output is shipped to Europe and Asiatic countries.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, honorary-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, is spending the winter at St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Reid was in that city last winter and so thoroughly enjoyed his stay that he has decided to make it his abode, having bought a nice home there. He manages to have a splendid time in the sunny South at lawn bowling, fishing and other activities and is one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian Club of St. Petersburg. Many residents from the Dominion are spending several months in the Sunshine City.

Three timber licenses were sold at public auction recently in Fredericton. Berth No. 47, on Salmon Brook, branch of Chains River, applied for by Robert A. Layton, produced the greatest competition. This berth was finally sold to the Fraser Companies, Ltd., for $55 per square mile. Berth No. 48, in the parish of North Lake. York, containing two square miles and an additional lot of 20 acres was sold to the applicant, Clarence A. Graham. Berth No. 49, on Palfrey Brook, York, containing two square miles, was purchased by Keefe and Armstrong, of Vanceboro, Me., at $25 per square mile.

As a result of a conference between I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., representing L. A. Allstead of the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company of Port Arthur, Ont., and the Provincial Hydro Commission, two of the three contentious clauses in the long-standing power contract have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. The third, that of a mutually enforceable contract, has still to be adjusted. A move toward a settlement which would bring to the Hydro the much desired 15,000 horsepower contract with the Great Lakes Company was made possible in view of the recommendations contained in the Gregory Nipigon report, and the subsequent Government request for further deliberations.

Many friends in the industry will learn with regret of the death of William Cowan, president of Cowan & Co., Galt, Ont., widely known woodworking machinery manufacturers. The late Mr. Cowan was one of Ontario's pioneer industrial chiefs and was born 82 years ago just outside of Galt. Three weeks before his death he was to be seen at his desk in his office, although he had been in poor health for several months before he passed away suddenly on December 3rd. His demise removes one of the foremost men of the industry whose organization has done much in the last decade towards the advancement of the woodworking enterprises of Canada. Four sons and two daughters survive him.

The Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau failed in its appeal from the decision of Judge Mulligan in the County Court of Carleton. The action was against Harry A. L. Swan, former secretary of the organization, to recover $665.87 alleged due for rent, stationery, etc., in connection with his office. The Appellate Division, in dismissing the appeal in Toronto, calls attention to the peculiar nature of the claim, and Chief Justice Mulock declares that the wording of the writ looks like a thinly veiled effort to conceal the true nature of the claim. In fact, the amount claimed is made up of two amounts claimed by members of the association as commission earned by Swan, acting as an agent of certain insurance companies. in placing insurance on their properties.

Central Committee on Lumber Standards

The Central Committee on Lumber Standards, which is prosecuting the work of introducing standardization of names, grades and sizes throughout the lumber industry, will meet in Chicago on December 15th, jointly with the consulting committee of lumber technicians and experts. The personnel of the consulting committee so far announced by the various organizations interested, includes Wilson Compton, Secretary-Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association; William A. Babbitt, representing the Association of Wood Using Industries; C. V. McCreight of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association; and Dr. Herman von Schrenk, of the American Society for Testing Materials.

R. G. Merritt, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee on Lumber Standards, states that the lumber standardization work is progressing very satisfactorily. Replies so far received to the various suggestions of the Committee, which have been transmitted to the industries concerned, indicate that they are not as far apart in their views as had been supposed. The various associations and others interested, after giving close study to the suggestions already submitted will, through their representatives on the Consulting Committee to the Central Committee on Lumber Standards, indicate their approval or make suggestions looking to the future progress of the work.

To clear up a slight misunderstanding in some quarters in regard to the manner in which recommendations or any other information received by the Central Committee will be handled, Mr. Merritt makes the following explanation:

"There is first the Central Committee on Lumber Standards consisting of seven men, who represent all phases of the lumber trade, including manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers. Next, there is now being organized what will officially be known as the Consulting Committee to the Central Committee on Lumber Standards. This Consulting Committee will consist of representatives of the seven groups included on the Central Committee. It is the present intention that it shall be a small committee of not to exceed ten or eleven men, who by reason of their knowledge and experience, represent the best judgment and expert experience of the various branches of the lumber trade, including lumber consumers. It will act as a technical advisory staff and will be aided by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and also by the Department of Commerce, in the engineering phases of standardization and Simplification. All technical questions before the Central Committee on Lumber Standards will be referred to the Consulting Committee for study and service.

"The activities of the Consulting Committee, therefore, will require much of the members' time.

"To assist the Consulting Committee, each outstanding national organization involved is organizing what may appropriately be known as the Lumber Standardization Committee of that organization. It is important that each organization have its own Standardization Committee to collaborate with its representative on the national organization who is on the Consulting Committee. In this way there will be established in each national organization a definite advisory authority to whom the consulting experts, who are on the Central Committee's Consulting Committee, may turn in order to get authoritative information that will stand a good chance of representing the final action which is to be taken by the entire lumber trade through its national organizations.

"From time to time, in order to get the views of the various organizations and individuals interested in lumber standardization, there will be submitted to them certain ideas and suggestions which have been advanced, in order to bring out data from different regions and points of view and in this way secure as complete information as possible for the use of the Central Committee and of the Consulting Committee. After the Central Committee and its advisory staff, the Consulting Committee, have collected and analyzed all information concerning standardization and simplification of sizes, grades and names of lumber products, its findings will be submitted to the producers, distributors and consumers of lumber through their various associations. At the time this is done, the Executive Secretary of the Central Committee on Lumber Standards will advise these various organizations to the effect that findings submitted carry the support of the Central Committee and Consulting Committees.

"After thorough discussion of the questions involved has been secured and a comparison has been made of any differences developed between the various associations or interests in the trade, there will be arranged a national conference of accredited representatives of all lumber interests at Washington to take final action and adopt specific practices in all of these fields, which may have the support of the Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service, and of the Department of Commerce."

Newsy Paragraphs From Far and Near

English Lake Lumber Co. Ltd., Lake Frontier, District Montmagny, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and generally deal in all kinds of forest products, capital $199,000. Two of the incorporators are C. Bienvenu, of village of D'israeli and C. B. Howard of Sherbrooke, Que.

Geo. Duncan expects to start work shortly on the rebuilding of his sawmill at St. Lambert, Que., which was burned down.

Humqui Lumber Co. Ltd., Saint-Benoit-Joseph-Labine d'Amqui is a new firm incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber of all kinds. Capital $20,000.

A shingle mill owned by Col. W. G. Ketcheson, of Sidney Township, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The blaze is supposed to have started from a motor back-firing and igniting some shavings.

E. V. Munn has started the erection of a shingle mill at Thompson Sound, B. C.

W. H. Harris, of the Frank H. Harris Lumber Co., Toronto, has returned from a business trip to Mississippi and other southern states.

The McIlroy Belting & Hose Co., of Hammond, Indiana, are contemplating the erection of a $20,000 factory at Brampton, Ont.

Murray & Gregory, lumber manufactruers of St. John, N. B. will erect a new office on Prospect Point.

Chas. Bienvenu, et al. including B. C. Howard and Co., Limited, have purchased the mills and limits of Murray and Gregory, Limited, at Lac Frontier, Que., and have organized a new company to be known as the English Lake Lumber Co. This company will carry on a sawmill business, manufacturing shingles, lath, dressed lumber, etc., from Quebec spruce. The new company will also erect a large tub, pail, and box factory at English Lake. Me., to produce these articles for the United States market.

The Department of Forestry at the University of Toronto has had T. W. Dwight, of the Forestry Department at Ottawa, added to its staff. Mr. Dwight is expected to take up his duties immediately.

Robert Lyons, former manager of the Wood Products Company, Parry Sound, Ont., lost his life in the North Seguin River when he broke through the ice as he was returning from inspecting some game traps. The body was recovered. He was a Scotsman, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

By a vote of 22 to 18 the British Columbia legislature lately rejected a bill, sponsored by Major R. J. Burde, independent member for Alberni, seeking to make compulsory an eight-hour day in the lumber industry.

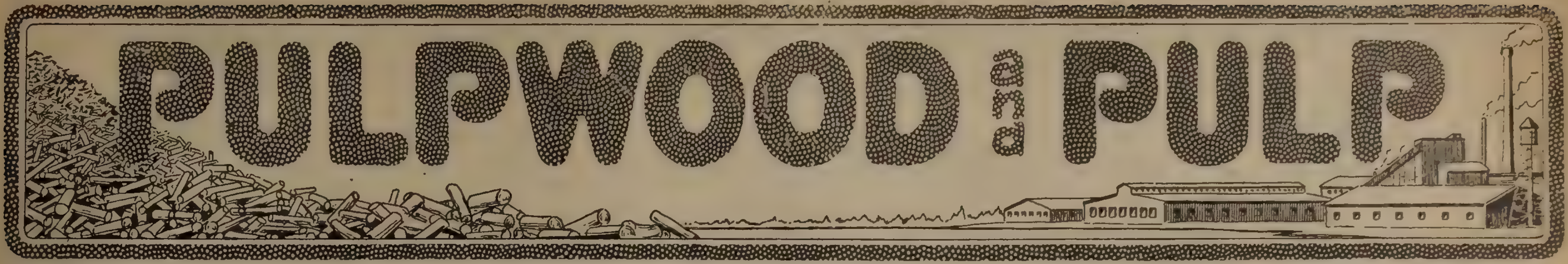
A bulletin has been recently issued by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada emphasizing the fact that the maintenance of the supply of jack pine is of national importance, not only for use of the railway ties in Eastern Canada where it is said to be the best wood for that purpose, but also on account of its growing value for pulp.

According to advices received by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association shingles have been retained in office in California by a majority of five to one. Patent roofing was trying to get shingles' job of covering the roofs of California dwellings, and the decision was left to the people in the recent election, with a smashing victory for shingles resulting. This is one of the many interesting phases of the bloodless trade war between wooden shingles and composite roofings which has been raging throughout the country for some time. Heretofore shingles have been steadily pressed back, but the overwhelming California victory is said to mark the beginning of an aggressive come-back.

Lumbermen Appoint Consulting Committee

The committee which has been appointed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to confer with the Department of Lands and Forests in connection with any changes that may be made in the Department and more particularly as far as the measurement of lumber is concerned, has been named. The members are,—W. E. Bigwood, Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet; Dan McLachlin, McLachlin Bros., Arnprior; Z. Mageau, Mageau Lumber Co., Field; J. J. McFadden, McFadden & Malloy, Spragge; John Black, J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa; George B. Nicholson, Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, and Hon. George Gordon, George Gordon & Co., Cache Bay.

When the deputation of lumbermen and limit holders recently waited upon Premier Drury the offer to appoint a consulting committee was made by A. E. Clark, on behalf of the C.L.A. The Premier said that he would welcome such a committee in connection with pending changes in order that certain points which came up for consideration might be presented fairly and fully from the standpoint of the operators of the province.



PULPWOOD and PULP

New Pulpwood Company Organized

O. J. Klein, returned recently to Campbellton, N.B., after spending several weeks in the New England States where he secured large orders for pulpwood for shipment by rail. He has incorporated the Sorel Terminal Company with a capital stock of half a million dollars.

Among the incorporators are Hon. John A. O'Connor, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, of the State of New York, and Senator Wm. T. Bryne, of Albany, N.Y. and O. J. Klein, of Campbellton, N.B. The latter is vice-president and manager of the company which has leased a tract of land from the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway, for transferring and storage of wood. Three new sidings have been put in for the company. There are two conveyors already installed and two more will be added in the spring.

Believes Pulp Outlook is Promising

Word has been received that Becker & Co., of London, England, who recently issued £300,000 7% notes at 90, covering the recent deal with the Saguenay Pulp and other Quebec concerns, experienced no difficulty in disposing of the flotation. The issue was rapidly oversubscribed. Sir Frederick Becker, head of the company is well known in Canada, where offices of the firm are maintained. Recently Sir Frederick stated that Canada, which has large areas of raw material was only supplying about one-fifth of the total consumption of wood pulp in the United Kingdom. He looked forward to the day when the British Empire would produce, at least, 50% of the wood pulp required within its boundaries. Sir Frederick is of the opinion that there is nothing in the future to prevent a steady and persistent rise in the price of pulp and paper throughout the world. He stated that the United States was now reasserting itself and there was an active market there both in pulp and paper. Plants on the continent also showed signs of improvement whle the situation had changed greatly for the better in Great Britain during the past few weeks. Sir Frederick said, "In view of what I consider is to be a sure and increasing demand for wood pulp from Canada I am making the necessary arrangements so as to be ready at short notice to increase the production of our mills, and, in this respect, we have been assisted by the Provincial Government of Quebec. They have not only offered to raise a large dam on Lake Kenogami for the Chicoutimi mills which, with a constant and regular supply of water throughout the year, will thus be able to increase their production by 30,000 tons of wood pulp per annum, but are also supporting the industry by isolating certain forests adjoining our present limits and reserving for us the option to take up these lands when we are ready for further development."

Vital Topics at The Woodlands Section

All arrangements are now nearly completed for the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association which will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on Friday, January the 26th. A business session will be followed by a luncheon and the usual banquet. Several outstanding speakers will, it is expected, address the gathering. The members of the Woodlands section of the Association will meet on the day previous, January 25th. A number of live topics are slated for discussion, one of which will be the utilization of dead or dying timber in the making of pulp. It is expected that several technical men will give their ideas on this important subject and show clearly just where the line should be drawn in taking wood into the mills. Dr. J. S. Bates, formerly superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories, of Canada, and now with the Bathurst Company, Bathurst, N.B., will be among the speakers on this theme.

Ellwood Wilson, Chief Forester of the Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Que., will lead a talk on the advancement that has been made in forest research work in Canada and its future. The technical section of the Association will hold a Smoker along with the Woodland Section and there will be a luncheon on January the 25th. Another important gathering, in Montreal, during the fourth week in January will be the Annual Meeting of the Newsprint Service Bureau, of New York, which it is expected, will attract a number of American visitors.

Car Shortage Handicaps Pulpwood Shipments

McGovern Bros., of LaSarre, Que., who are extensive dealers in the Abitibi district, say that while the demand for wood seems to have strengthened during the past month, prices have advanced very little. It would appear that there will be even less wood taken out this season than last in the section around LaSarre, as settlers in large numbers have left their lots to work in the bush for the different pulp and paper companies of Northern Ontario. The firm say that it is next to impossible to make deliveries to the American mills as they cannot get 25% of the cars they require.

Settling Pulp Claim by Arbitration

The claim of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., a subsidiary of the Saguenay Pulp & Power Co., for groundwood pulp that was destroyed in a fire at Port Alfred on July 8 last, amounts to $1,020,000, and thirty-two insurance companies are involved in the claim for the payment of this amount. The Court of Arbitration is composed of Hon C. J. Doherty, former Minister of Justice, as chairman; with Hon. A. W. Atwater, K. C., appearing as the representative of the insurance companies, and A. F. C. Ross, chartered accountant, as representatives of the Pulp Company. The claim is for some 28,000 tons of pulp, and the value placed upon it is $37.00 a ton. This pulp was stored near the docks ready for shipment to Europe under the contract with Becker & Co., of London England. The plea of the insurance companies is that the demands are too high and the arbitration has been arranged under the provisions of Article 7034 of the Quebec Insurance Act which reads as follows:

"If any difference arises as to the value of the property insured, or the property saved, or the amount of the loss, such value and the amount and the proportion thereof if any to be paid by the company shall, whether the right to recover on the policy is disputed or not, and independently of all other questions, be submitted to arbitration."

Will Erect Big Plant at Port Arthur

It is understood that a satisfactory arrangement has been concluded whereby the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co., who will erect a $3,000,000 plant at Port Arthur, can secure electric energy from the Provincial Hydro Commission. Two of the three contentious clauses which have been standing in the way, have been settled. The third, that of a mutually enforceable contract, has yet to be adjusted. L. A. Alstead who is the head of the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co., is pleased with the progress that has been made in the last few days.

The two clauses which are understood to have been satisfactorily adjusted at the conference are those relating to provisions for arbitration and in regard to the $400,000 guarantee bond which the Hydro required. The one concerning arbitration was always looked upon as a minor difficulty, and demand for the guarantee bond was met by Mr. Hellmuth's proposal that the Great Lakes Company should pay its power bills three months in advance and that the amount of the bond should on that account be reduced.

Prefer Water Conveyance for Shipment

The mills of the Spanish River Paper Co., are strongly in favor of water transportation over rail route so far as shipments to several leading cities in the United States are concerned. It seems that paper can be laid down in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland or Toledo within seven days after the commencement of loading at any of the three units of the company, located at Sault Ste Marie, Sturgeon Falls and Espanola. The Spanish River Co., have all along shipped newsprint by rail but from this out water transportation will be used more extensively as the costs of carriage are lower and there is less danger of accident. An electric generating plant has been completed by the company at Sturgeon Falls and all the mills are busy. The company operates 14 newsprint machines and is the second largest producer of print paper in the world. There are three machines at Sturgeon Falls, six at Espanola and five at Sault Ste. Marie and all are running to capacity. The daily output is about 670 tons of news, 610 tons of groundwood, 240 tons of sulphite pulp and 35 tons of wood board pulp.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

White Pine

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$110.00	$115.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125.00	130.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150.00	160.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130.00	140.00
1¼ & 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	190.00	200.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	75.00	80.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	90.00	95.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	105.00	110.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	54.00	55.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52.00	53.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	57.00	60.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64.00	66.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53.00	54.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	55.00	56.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	57.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	59.00	61.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65.00	67.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	37.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	24.00	25.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	36.00	37.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	38.00	39.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	35.00	36.00
2 x 5, 2 x 6	35.00	36.00
2 x 8	39.00	40.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
1 x 4 and wider	34.00	36.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 and wider	28.00	30.00
2 x 4 and wider	29.00	31.00

Spruce

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)

1 x 4, and 5	$35.00	$36.00
1 x 6	36.00	37.00
1 x 8	38.00	39.00
1 x 10	41.00	42.00
1 x 12	46.00	47.00
2 x 4	34.00	35.00
2 x 6	36.00	37.00
2 x 8	38.00	39.00
2 x 10	42.00	44.00
2 x 12	46.00	47.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	27.00	29.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	28.00	31.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	$25.00	$26.00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	33.00	34.00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	35.00	37.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. 9 to 16 ft.	34.00	35.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 10/16 ft.	35.00	36.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 18 ft.	40.00	41.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft	41.00	42.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	25.00	27.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Edge Grain	$73.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 and 2 Flat Grain	$53.00
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	81.50
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	85.50
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir, Rough	81.50
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	89.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. Fir Casing	81.75
1 x 8 and 10 Fir Base	86.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. E.G. Stepping	97.25
1¼ and 1½ 8, 10 and 12 in. F.G. Stepping	87.25
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	80.25
1¼ and 1½ x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	84.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2", per M.	3.50
XXX Shingles, 6 Butts to 2" per M.	5.00
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2", per M.	5.90

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No.2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	8.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$105.00	$ 70.00	$ 45.00
1¼ and 1½"	115.00	75.00	50.00
2½ and 3"	130.00	90.00	60.00
4"	155.00	100.00	65.00

Ash, Brown

1"	$105.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00
1¼ and 1½"	110.00	65.00	42.00
2"	120.00	70.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 75.00	$ 50.00	$ 30.00
5/4	125.00	80.00	50.00	32.00
6/4	125.00	80.00	50.00	32.00
8/4	128.00	87.00	60.00	38.00
12/4	130.00	95.00	65.00	45.00
16/4	135.00	110.00	80.00	50.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$80.00	$55.00	$30.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
8/4	90.00	60.00	30.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$140.00	$ 81.00	$ 37.00
1¼ to 1½"	150.00	95.00	39.00
2"	160.00	105.00	40.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	90.00	65.00	45.00	30.00
5/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	30.00
6/4	100.00	70.00	50.00	35.00
8/4	105.00	75.00	55.00	37.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	55.00	40.00
16/4	125.00	90.00	60.00	30.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$75.00	$50.00	$30.00
8/4	85.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	80.00	45.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	—Plain—		—Quartered—	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$78.00	$130.00	$80.00
1¼"	130.00	83.00	135.00	88.00
1½"	130.00	83.00	135.00	88.00
2"	135.00	88.00	140.00	90.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$65.00	$50.00
1¼ and 1½"	68.00	55.00
2"	75.00	60.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$70.00
1¼"	145.00	70.00
1½"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$150.00	$85.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	90.00
8/4	170.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$80.00
5/4 and 6/4	145.00	90.00
8/4	160.00	95.00
10/4	170.00	100.00
12/4	175.00	105.00
16/4	185.00	110.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	105.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		$130.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in. 8 in. and up		$165.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		165.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up		75.00
Good strips:		
1 in.	$95.00	100.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		115.00
2 in.		120.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		95.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		70.00
1¼ in. and 1½ in.		95.00
2 in.		100.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	70.00	74.00
No. 1 dressing strips		62.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	50.00	53.00
1 in. x 4 in .s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		48.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		54.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		60.00
S.C. sidings, 1½ and 2 in.	58.00	60.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	56.00	58.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.		50.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		35.00
S.C. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		38.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		45.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		36.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		32.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	24.00	22.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		24.00
O. culls r and w p		21.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1¼ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 1½ in.		34.00
Mill culls out, 2 in.		34.00
Mill culls, white pine, 1 in. x 7 in. and up	30.00	32.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft.-11 ft.		28.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	35.00	37.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1″ x 9″-10″ and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. ..		43.00
1¼″ x 7, 8 and 9″ up, 12 ft.-16 ft.		40.00
1¼ x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00	47.00
1½″ x 12″ x 12″ and up, 12′-16′		47.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	57.00	60.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull		22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00	28.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.		30.00
Tamarac	25.00	28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00	50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00	54.00
Birch, log run	60.00	65.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2 in.	58.00	68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00	65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00	62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00	56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00	52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1¼ in. x 4 ft.	11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
Mill run White Pine	8.00
Spruce, mill run, 1½ in.	9.00
Red Pine, mill run	7.00
Hemlock, mill run	6.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$20.00	$22.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	24.00	25.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	30.00	35.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	125	130

Elm

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	$30.00	$35.00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$25.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge..	26.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	32.00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	26.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6, ...	35.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7, ...	36.00
2x10, 3x9, ...	38.00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	27.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	26.00
Merch, Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up. ..	40.00
Refuse Bds., Deals and Setgs.	20.00

Above Random lenths up to 18-0 long.

Lenths 19-0 and up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch, and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M. to above prices.

Laths, $7.00.

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$5.75
Cedar, Clears	4.75
Cedar, 2nd Clears	3.75
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.25
Spruce	**3.25**

SARNIA, ONT.

.. White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in		$120.00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide		135.00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide		180.00
2 in. and up wide		180.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better		135.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better		152.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..		152.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide		115.00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide		125.00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide		130.00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide ..		175.00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide		185.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	$ 75.00	$ 85.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	80.00	85.00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	100.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1 in. 1¼ and 1½ in. 10/16 ft. ...	32.00	35.00

Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. ...	26.00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	27.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	155.00
Fine Common, 5/4	170.00
Fine Common, 6/4	170.00
Fine Common, 8/4	170.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	120.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	140.00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	150.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	70.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	100.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	110.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	115.00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	63.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	70.00
Dressing, 4/4	95.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	98.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	110.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	160.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	93.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	79.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	83.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	66.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	78.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	47.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	49.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	52.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 6 and 8	42.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	43.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	44.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	45.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
Sap Birch			
1 in.	90.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 and up	100.00	50.00	30.00
Maple			
1 in.	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 28.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	50.00	28.00
10/4 to 4 in.	85.00	55.00	28.00
Soft Elm			
1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00
Red Birch			
1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	
Basswood			
1 in.	75.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in	85.00	55.00	35.00
Plain Oak			
1 in.	95.00	55.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	65.00	40.00
White Ash			
1 in.	85.00	48.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	90.00	52.00	30.00
10/4 and up	110.00	65.00	30.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.		$232.00
White Pine Uppers, 1¼, 1½, 2 in. ..		232.00
White Pine Uppers, 2½, 3 in.		250.00
Selects, 1 in.		207.00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.		207.00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.		232.00
Fine Common, 1 in., 30%, 12 in. and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up		165.00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...	$165.00	170.00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.		180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.		195.00
1 in. Shaky Clear		100.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear		110.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing		95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.		122.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	$137.00	142.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ to 3 in.		182.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.		77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	107.00	112.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10		96.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8		95.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12		80.00
Barn Boards No. 2 1 x 8		72.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10		73.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12		56.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10		53.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8		50.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9″		85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.		87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.....		85.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. ..		36.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. ..		38.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. ..		40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.		42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		45.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension		47.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension		46.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension		45.00
2 x 10 in random lengths, 8 ft. and up	43.00	45.00
2 x 12 in. random lengths	$43.00	47.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	$34.00	40.00
2 x 8, 2 x 9	$42.00	43.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	$34.00	36.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	32.00	33.00
1 x 2	34.00	35.00
1 x 3	31.00	33.00
1⅝ in. Spruce Lath	$ 9.50	10.00
1½ in Spruce Lath	$ 8.50	9.00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	$ 6.00	6.50
Clears	$ 5.00	5.50
Second Clears		4.00
Clear Whites		3.25

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

We are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 23-3

Spot Cash

for ties, wood, frames. McKay, 327 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass. 23-2

Wanted

In car lots good quality Rock and hard Grey Elm 3" and 3¼" thick. Quotation to ST. MARY'S WOOD SPECIALTY CO. LTD., ST. MARY'S, ONT. 24

Short Lath Wanted

5 cars good grade ⅜ x ½—32" Mill Run, White Pine Lath. Quote prices delivered Cleveland and Detroit rates. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 333 State St., Detroit, Mich. 24

Wanted

2 million ft. Hemlock.
1 million ft. Spruce.
1 million ft. Jack Pine.

For spring delivery. Will make advances.

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Company, 123 Bay St., Toronto. Phone Adel. 1999. 23-2

Here is the Place to Unload

Your old stock. We buy any kind of lumber cheap—long and short lengths 2 x 4 and wider. Shingles in any grade in carlot only. Laths any size in carlot. Finish lumber and flooring, pine, oak, birch and maple. Must be cheap for cash. H. Fitzgerald, 1462 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich. 24-5

Hardwood Wanted

1 car 2" x 4" No. 3 Common.
1 car 2" x 8" to 10" No. 3 Common.
2 cars 3" x 4" sound hearts.
2 cars 4" x 4" sound hearts.
2 cars 1" No. 3 Comomn.

Quote best prices. How soon can you ship? Huntington & Finke Company, Buffalo, N.Y. 24-1

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and Birch.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1¼" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc.
1¼" x 3¼" same lengths.
1¼" x 2½" x 49")
(one half each size.
1 " x 3½" x 49")

All to be free from defects.

Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
17-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Cheese Box Veneer Sets—choice stock—carload lots only. Box No. 40, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

4/4 Soft Elm—75,000 No. 1 Common & Better, 150,000 No. 2 Common, 100,000 No. 3 Common.

Canada Wood Specialty Company, Ltd.,
23-2 Longford Mills, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash mush accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Hardwood Flooring for Sale

I have around 25 thousand ft. well seasoned, mostly all cut from small logs and will run well to all white. Price reasonable milled and loaded on cars Orillia. D. M. Kean, Orillia, Ont. 24

Lath for Sale

1,000,000 pcs. 1½ x 4 ft. No. 1 and 2 Jack Pine.
576,000 pcs. 1½ x 4 ft. No. 1 and 2 Spruce Lath.
Above equal No. 1 stock.
200,000 pcs. 1½ x 4 ft. No. 1 White Pine.
240,000 pcs. 1½ x 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
90,000 pcs. 1½ x 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
Write for prices.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Ltd., 18 Toronto St., Toronto. 24

Lumber for Sale

118,500 ft. 1 x 4/5" - 8/16 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.
150,000 ft. 2 x 8 by 14 to 16 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.
65,000 ft. 10 x 10 and 12 x 12 by 12/22 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.
300,000 ft. 2 x 4-6-8-10" Mill Cull Hemlock S. I. E.
100,000 ft. 1 - 1½ and 2" white pine cuts.

Write for special prices. The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited, 18 Toronto St., Toronto. 24

For Sale

2 cars each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 8/4 Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 No. 1 Com. & Selects Plain Oak, Red or White.
1 car each 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 F.A.S. Sap Gum.
2 cars each 4/4 F.A.S. Red Gum, Plain and Qtd.
2 cars each 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
2 cars 8/4 F.A.S. Whitewood.

We have for quick shipment also, complete stocks of other Southern hardwoods. Send us your inquiries for Ash, Basswood, Cherry, Chestnut, Gum, Hickory, Poplar or Oak. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
20-25 Corry, Pa.

ONTARIO

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Friday the 22nd day of December, 1922,** for the right to cut the pine timber on lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 5th concession; lots 5, 6, East half 7, and 8, in the 6th concession; and the east half lot 3 in the 7th concession of Lyon township, in the district of Thunder Bay.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. J. H. Milway, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, November 29th, 1922.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 24

For Sale

2 Million Feet Timber (Limits) Haliburton. A bargain. Apply O. E. Manning, 99 Pacific Ave., Toronto. 24

For Sale

250 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 250 M—4/4 Soft Elm, 30 M—4/4 Soft Maple, 20 M—6/4 Hard Maple. Also cedar posts. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario. 21-24

ONTARIO

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the 18th day of December, 1922, for the right to cut the timber on the North side of Long Lake, being dirctly North of Timber Berth No. 51 having an approximate area of 4 square miles, more or less, in the District of Rainy River.

Further particulars regarding Sale may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. A. Alexander, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, November 27th, 1922.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 24

ONTARIO

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Saturday the 23rd day of December, 1922,** for the right to cut the timber on an area immediately north of Indian Reserve 25 D., lying north of Douglas Island, in the district of Rainy River.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. A. Alexander, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, November 25th, 1922.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 24

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

12 x 15" Leonard Taugye Engine. Can be seen running at Bothwell. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 23-2

For Sale

Linn Lumber and Logging Tractor. Apply Box No. 60, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24 T.f.

For Sale

Saw Mill machinery, Deal Wagon, Little Giant Water Wheels, etc. Address Denaston Breakey, Breakeyville, Co. Levis, P. Q. 24-1

Planer for Sale

No. 27 S. A. Woods 15" x 6" heavy Planer and Matcher, complete, in good running condition. Now runnning in New Brunswick. Price $1,300.00 f.o.b. S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, Mass. 24-3

For Sale

"D. C. Generator, 250 volts, 160 Amperes C. G. E. also 1 Laurie Corliss steam engine, cylinder 12" x 30", 75 H. P. with brass tube water heater. Two 9 ft. pulleys, one 12" the other 17" face. Box 59, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Linn Logging Tractor for Sale

Comparatively new Heavy duty Linn Tractor for sale. Capacity up to 25 tons for lumbering, mining or any heavy haulage on bad road conditions. Ice and mud creepers and front sleighs complete. Apply Box No. 37, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

Cross Compound Inclined Condensing Engine 24" x 48" x 60" stroke, suitable for 150 lbs. pressure, with shafting and radial paddle wheels. All in first class condition.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Co.,
194 Middle Street,
24-4. Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

One—Length 24", 3 ply leather belt, seventy-seven feet, practically new.
One—Steam Plant, consisting of 100 H.P. engine, and 150 H.P. boiler and accessories.
One—Steam Plant, Consisting of 275 H.P. Corliss Engine, two boilers, pump, heater, etc. Will sell complete or part only.

THE HALL MACHINERY COMPANY,
24 **Sherbrooke, Que.**

For Sale

Stetson-Ross "Ready Sizer",
Wood No. 401 High Speed Matcher,
No. 16 Morgan Nailer (Cleating),
No. 8 Morgan Nailer (Plain),
Hooper 12" Double Color Box Printer,
Berlin No. 201 D. S. Shaper,
Berlin 42" Triple Drum Sander, No. 401,
Lucas (CMC) 8' Belt Sander,
Linderman 8 ft. Dovetail Jointer.

Box 64, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-1

For Sale

One—Used—6"—4-sided "GREENLEE" Heavy Pattern Moulding Machine. Weight 3,650 lbs.
One—Used—No. 65 Combination Extra Heavy Sash and Door Sticker, as built E. B. Hayes Co.
One—Used—8"—4-sided McGregor-Gourlay Moulding Machine.
One—Used—No. 65 OLIVER Self-Feed Rip Saw.
One—Used—24" No. 824 "C.M.C." Buzz Planer.

The above are all to be had at attractive prices. We will gladly send descriptive circular also prices upon request.

WILLIAMS & WILSON LIMITED,
No. 84 Inspector Street,
24 Montreal.

For Sale or Exchange for White Pine, Spruce or B. C. Fir

First class condition complete saw mill machineries:—

3 Boilers with fittings.
1 Waterous Engine 24 x 30.
1 Waterous Band Saw 96 x 12" Blade and carriage complete.
1 Eclipse Gang complete, Live Rolls.
5 Pulp Wood Barkers.
Conveyors, Shafts, Cast Iron & Wood Pulleys, etc.
1 Gould Triplex Plunger Pump, direct motor drive, 30 H.P.
1 Gould Triplex Plunger Pump, direct motor drive, 10 H.P.
1 Canada Iron Foundries Steam Pump, capacity 500 gallons per minute, 14 x 7¼ x 12.
1 White Pine Tank reservoir, 50,000 gals. good for sprinklers.

To be exchanged or sold either in full or separately, delivered on cars.

EDOUARD RUEL LIMITED,
24 Lauzon, Levis, Que.

Situations Wanted

Position wanted by experienced lumber salesman. Best references. Full information by addressing Box 58, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Reliable lumber salesman wants position with manufacturer or wholesaler. Experience covers from stump to marketing of product. Apply Box 62, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Open for engagement—Advertiser age 39, twenty years experience lumber trade in England, U. S. A., South America and Canada. At present with Eastern firm. Thorough knowledge of business, all branches office; selling and handling outside work. Willing to go abroad if terms suitable but would prefer Ontario or Northern States. Write in first instance to Box No. 51, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN—Married, abstainer, wishes permanent position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man. Have had following experience: Six years' banking, two years' assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, London, England; eight years' lumber office experience; have also general store bookkeeping experience. Salary $100-$125. Apply Box 41, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 21-24

Aggressive Young Man with ability, integrity and 5½ years' experience in lumber and mill work offices, desires permanent position with a progressive concern. Accustomed to handling correspondence, orders, sales and bookkeeping, and have always given the highest satisfaction where employed. Always make my employers' interests paramount, and endeavor to do the correct thing by them. Would like to locate around Georgian Bay or Northern Ontario. Excellent credentials. All replies treated confidential. Box 54, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Situations Vacant

Steady work and good pay to experienced steady man who can file and hammer band and small circular saws. Apply immediately. Bissell-Irwin Lumber Co., Sherbrooke, Quebec. 24

Business Chances

Wanted

A good portable sawmill with trimmers to saw lumber this winter and spring. Box No. 66 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit in Algoma District with or without Mill—estimated forty million feet and other timber. Box 53, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Opportunity

Well connected lumberman with $25,000.00 to $40,000.00 cash would like to join an established firm of lumber manufacturers wishing to enlarge their business. All letters will be treated strictly confidentially. Please address your reply, describing your proposition as much as possible, to Post Office, Box 284, Montreal. 24-3

Lath Mill Wanted

Wanted at once: One second hand Lath Machine and one Bolter in good condition. Capacity thirty to forty thousand per day. Pratt & Shanacy, Midland, Ont. 24

Mill Cut to Contract

Parties desiring to contract in advance for all year cut of Portable Mill, cutting Maple, Birch and Hemlock principally. Apply Box 61, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24 T.f.

Business Chance

Advertisers open to contract for several million feet of Maple, Birch and Beech, to be taken out by responsible hardwood operators during the coming winter. Address Box No. 48, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-24

For Sale

Heavy portable Sawmill, Locomotive Boiler on wheels, Centre crank, high speed engine and camp outfit for forty men. First class condition. Will take payment in lumber next spring. Hall Bros. Limited, 300 Crown Office Bldg., Toronto. 23-T.f.

For Sale

Mill and Timber Limits for sale. Timber large proportion Hardwood. Mill twenty thousand capacity. Large cattle and breeding ranch. Will sell with or without ranch. Located in Eastern Ontario. Address Box No. 50, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22T-f.

A Real Bargain

Complete circular sawmill and power, located at Charles, Mich. Will sell complete mill or any part. Mill contains steam feed, log jack, steam nigger, edger trimmer, etc. Property should be seen to be appreciated.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO.,
23-2 Cheboygan, Mich.

Saw Mill Wanted

Good mill to set in woods or at track and cut by the thousand, first job 3 to 4 hundred thousand feet hardwood to be cut during winter at one set, applicant must have good mill and understand cutting hardwood in winter. Box 67, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery; Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber.

also

Small two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

For Quick Sale

Standing Timbers—Black Cherry, Oak, White Ash, and Maple. One mile from Pickering Station on the G.T.R. A beautiful lot of timber; none finer in the Province. 150 Oak best quality, 16 to 30 inches on the stump; 40 to 50 feet clear of branches; several fine Black Cherry; one dozen White Ash and some Maple. To be sold by tender, the highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders received until Dec. 10, 1922. For further information apply to W. V. Richardson, Pickering, Ontario, to whom tenders should be submitted, who will supply conveyance for parties wishing to view timber. 23

Sash and Door Factory for Sale

Duvernay Street, Montreal.—In the heart of the City, within 100 yards of Lachine Canal and both Railway yards. A two-storey brick encased building, mill construction, containing 21,393 sq. ft. floor space, with 12,000 sq. ft. shed storage space additional. Light on all sides. Sprinkler system throughout. Dry Kiln. Elevators. 2—125 H. P. Leonard H. R. T. Boilers, 150 H. P. Wheelock horizontal steam engine. At present equipped as Sash and Door Factory, but suitable for most any manufacturing purpose. For particulars apply to the Ross Realty Co., Limited, Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street, Montreal. 24

To Wallboard Manufacturers

We are desirous of taking an agency for Great Britian for a well manufactured Wallboard. Frank Rosser, 53 Chorlton St., Manchester, England. 24-5

Miscellaneous

LOG HAULERS

FOR SALE

3 large Lombard Steam Log Haulers.
1 small Lombard Steam Log Hauler.
30 pairs Log Hauler Sleds.
1 large Log Hauler Snow Plow.

All equipment in good condition.

Apply to

KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY,
24-3 Long Pond, Maine.

MacLean Reports Cover Canada

MacLean Building Reports will give you accurate, advance information on every building and engineering contract of consequence in the Dominion.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Business in Ontario Keeps Up Well

General conditions in the lumber line continue good although there is a seasonable quietness during December. This is naturally expected and forest products trade is not generally resumptive of activity until about the middle or end of January. The very mild weather has been favorable to building and construction has been carried on more extensively up to the present than in any previous period. The first week in December was the mildest ever known in Canada and was naturally welcomed by those who were behind in structural undertakings.

Prices are quite firm in all lines of lumber and it looks as if they will be well maintained throughout the coming season. Spruce is particularly stiff and advances from $2.00 to $4.00 per thousand on mill run are reported at a number of points. Dry stocks of certain sizes, notably 2 x 10, are very scarce. There is much activity in Quebec and New Brunswick in the production of spruce and many small operators are taking out quantities of a few hundred thousand feet which, in the aggregate, will bulk heavy. From various centres comes word that lumber stocks are getting lower all the while and in fewer hands. From reports received by the "Canada Lumberman" in different parts of Ontario and the eastern Provinces it appears that lumber is a long way from being normal in supply and that stocks, at manufacturing sites, are from 20% to 30% less than they were at this date last year. There has been a hardening of values on lower ends particularly No. 1 culls in white pine.

Production is going on in nearly every logging region on an increased scale and, while the cut will be from 25 to 40 per cent bigger than last year, it is believed that, with a revival of industrial activity and a continued good showing in the building arena there will be no difficulty in disposing of the augmented product. The best evidence a hopeful view is taken of 1923 is that several sawmills are extending their capacity and others, which were burned down during the past season, are being quickly rebuilt and on a larger scale.

The car situation is improving gradually and while embargoes prevail at a number of locations there is not that congestion which was prevalent a few weeks ago. Many mills have been busy shipping out stock during the past few weeks.

As representative of the outlook in various lines the "Canada Lumberman" is appending quotations from letters received from manufacturers who size up the situation from first hand knowledge. It will be noticed that their expressions of opinion are quite unanimous on every point—that stocks are low, the outlook good and production will be heavier than usual.

A Montreal concern writes that all available stocks of eastern spruce are being picked up rapidly by the various wholesalers and, in spite of transportation difficulties, a large volume of stock has moved out of the eastern provinces during the past few months. The result is that the feetage of lumber in mill yards is about the lowest there has been in a number of years. The fact that prices on most items have shown some advance is due to stocks getting scarce and naturally with the demand would seem to increase. This authority concludes "while we look for firm prices for the coming season we do not expect any great change. Logging costs no doubt will be slightly higher than last season due to an advance in wages. On the other hand, supplies are cheaper and the stumpage in some places has been reduced. Notwithstanding this we feel that the law of supply and demand will govern values as a general rule."

A northern Ontario manufacturer remarks "stocks in the mill yards are less this season than they were last year at this juncture, and this applies as a whole to the north and the Georgian Bay district. So far as prices are concerned we may say that we have recently advanced quotations the same as other lumber firms have, and it looks as if there may be a future stiffening including hardwood, B. C. fir, spruce, etc. The cost of taking out stock this season will be somewhat higher than last on account of men being less plentiful.

A large firm operating in the Midland district report that their stock of lumber on hand is lower than a year ago. They have substantially increased their shipping force and are still in arrears with orders. It would appear that there may be a general shortage in certain widths and thicknesses of stock, with the prospect of a substantial advance in price for the coming year.

"Regarding logging costs, while the wage scale is higher than a year ago and men were scarce during the early part of the fall," say the firm, "we have all the help that we require. Many lines of supplies cost less than last year and should offset to a great extent the increase in labor. We think that 1923 will be a year of steady trade and good turnover, but we want no runaway market or fictitious values.

A large wholesale firm with manufacturing connections, in reviewing conditions in Ontario, say they have found a considerable improvement in business this year over 1921, particularly during the last few months. The better stocks seem to be getting very scarce. Spruce has shown a stiffening in price and good eastern stocks are becoming fewer as the New England buyers are purchasing very heavily in the east. "That market seems to have considerably improved during recent weeks. We expect that stocks will be short the first of the year and that prices will be higher. Everything points toward a good year for 1923 and we believe that it will be better than 1922 as every one seems quite optimistic about the lumber trade," they conclude.

Regarding hardwoods a leading organization in Quebec say that the stock they are carrying at the present time is about 40% less than what they had on hand a year ago. Logging expenses this year are in hardwood camps about 25% more than the previous season. This well-known company looks forward to 1923 hopefully and believes that business will be more satisfactory and larger in volume than it was during the last twelve months.

Many other opinions might be quoted from representative lumber firms in Eastern Canada but the foregoing pretty well covers the present situation and encouraging outlook.

Montreal Looks Forward To Strong Market

Business in the Montreal market is brisk. Orders and inquiries, especially for spruce, are coming in at a good rate, and this avtivity, combined with a scarcity of dry stock, has resulted in prices strengthening. Some are inclined to look upon the movement as a merry flurry, which will be short-lived, but other wholesalers are of opinion that prices will advance still more. Their view is based upon general market conditions. The wholesalers point to the shortage and to the higher figures asked by mills for the stocks which are available, conditions which they believe will make for a strong market.

It is significant that some manufacturers have withdrawn their price lists. While this may be partly due to the car shortage, it is also dictated by reasons not altogether unconnected with the rise in values.

The car situation is still far from satisfactory. Many orders for American account have been cancelled, and others are three months in arrears. Tow or three firms are refusing business owing to the fact that they are unable to promise reasonable delivery. With winter weather soon, it looks as if it might be a long time before the situation is straightened out.

The orders and inquiries from over the border have considerably increased, and according to wholesalers there is no difficulty in selling stock at the enhanced values.

The lath market is dropping back. The demand is smaller with more lath coming out. B. C. forest products are moving at a fair rate, although there are reports that prices are being cut. The Montreal Harbor Commissioners are again in the market for timber. The past year has been a good one for timbers, so far as Montreal is concerned, large quantities having been shipped here via the Panama Canal.

Hardwoods have picked up, both demand and prices being better. There have been fair sales of the low ends, which previously could hardly be given away.

Interior trim factories have a considerable amount of work in hand. The planing mills of the province have been busy, the mill of the Gravel Lumber Co., Levis, working to the utmost capacity.

The pulpwood market is hardening. There is more business,and the tendency is toward a better level of values.

Exports for October were 93,403 cords valued at $992,934 compared with 94,351 cords valued at $974,560 in September. In October 1921, the exports were 47,203 cords valued at $587,674. Exports for the seven months period were 599,415 cords valued at $6,222,835 compared with 468,591 cords valued at $6,134,459 for the corresponding seven months of 1921.

The activity in building can be judged from the fact that during November the permits in Montreal amounted to$1,657,370, bringing the total for the eleven months to $19,120,646, as against $20,826,335 in the corresponding period in 1921. This year's permits are even better than appears on the surface as the figures for 1921 include the permit for the Mount Royal Hotel, which amounted to several million dollars.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Quebec Shipments were Better than Expected

The last shipment of lumber for the United Kingdom took place on November 28th when the Steamer Keubane Head, sailed from the port of Quebec with part cargo of 500,000 ft. of deals and 150,000 shipped by W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., and MacLean-Kennedy who shipped 350,000 ft. The official closing of navigation of the St. Lawrence marks an export of wood to the United Kingdom of over 100% better than was anticipated in the beginning of the season and puts heart in the Quebec firms. W. & J. Sharples, Ltd., admit they have done a bigger business by over 125% than during the year 1921. This is principally due to late shipments of orders to Ireland which had not been expected.

The latest reports received of the British agents of Quebec lumber firms are that there seems to be signs of an improvement in the English market. Stocks are becoming low and most assuredly will need replenishing next spring. Everything depends upon the outcome of the Lausanne conference which is being watched with the greatest interest by the Ministry as well as the Government interests of Europe. The world in general does not seem to take the Near East question seriously but the Governments and expert financiers, who circulate the money to carry on the trade of the world, have their vision focused on the Lausanne conference and until they are assured of a guaranty of the world's peace, will take no risks. In the meantime, expert information received in Quebec from British importers of wood say that next year the lumber business throughout the British Isles is likely to improve, not because any large business has yet been done in Great Britain, but because the present attitude and the action of importers will prove a lasting influence on next year's prices.

The factors which will determine timber values for 1923, are so numerous and frequently so conflicting as to require a good deal of courage on the part of an English firm to start purchasing. Under these conditions when each is waiting for the other to give a lead, it is surprising how much can be carried on by an agent to obtain his first good contract.

In the meantime the English importer does not wish to be caught napping. He has his telescope constantly focused on the situation and the firm, who now decides to make a contract for next year, is using its best efforts to establish prices. The views of big importers and shippers are pretty well known in England and expectations for a good year in 1923 are generally predicted. From time to time, however, indications are given of a little fear that values are being advanced too rapidly, for although the chances are for a satisfactory year, they are chances only and there are baffling factors which may entirely alter the complexion of the market.

Various importers for the most part are keeping an open mind. There are a few who have taken a definite view and have purchased for next year, but these transactions are in the nature of precaution and do not indicate a belief in dearer wood. He does not expect, in fact knows in his own judgment that trade will not recover quickly. He looks for a slow return to normal conditions. Big contracts have been placed in continental selling markets in competition with Canadian exporters. In the meantime the British importer is hoping that the ocean freight rates between Canadian and British ports will become lessened to enable Canadian shippers to come in and compete with the Continental wood sellers. Most British firms, in accordance with the review made, will not by their action give any definite view. Most firms have a good opinion in regard to next year's business. They see a better demand but fear that speculation will send up prices too high and render the position unstable.

Building Activity Continues Very Active

The revival of residential construction this year has overshadowed everything else in the building field. But there has also been another revival that is very significant. Industrial construction this year has totaled 23 millions compared with 16 millions in 1921. This increase, although it has not yet assumed large proportions, seems to indicate a substantial revival in this class of building. All types of construction contracts awarded during the eleven months of 1922 amounted to $259,371,400 compared with $221,014,800 in the same period of 1921, being an increase of 17.3 per cent.

During November, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $21,453,900 compared with $16,639,800 in November, 1921. Residential building accounted for 36.6 per cent of the November total and amounted to $7,864,800. Business building amounted to $7,065,700, or 32.9 per cent; industrial building $743,600, or 3.5 per cent; public works and utilities $5,779,800, or 27 per cent. The value of contemplated new work reported during November amounted to $24,902,100.

The cost of building continues to advance slightly. The activity of the past season, coupled with the coal and rail difficulties, tended toward a firming of prices, but it is confidently expected that with the resumption of normal conditions in the building field a greater volume of production will replenish the stock of building material dealers and re-establish prices for spring building activity on a basis comparable with the similar period of 1922.

It is quite certain that many projects are now being overhauled for the 1923 building period, and in every section of the community architects are reporting an increase in planning activity, and every office looks forward confidently to a busy season during the coming winter in preparation for the spring building. The building of moderate cost homes will undoubtedly be resumed actively early next year.

The Load Was Somewhat Magnified

In a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" an illustration in the advertisement of Knox Brothers, Ltd., Montreal, showed the arrival of a vessel with a large cargo of British Columbia fir. Under the cut it was stated the load carried was 300,500,000 feet whereas the figure should have read 3,500,000 feet, the cargo being unloaded in six days. The "Canada Lumberman" regrets the typographical error which was not noticed until too late for correction.

Logging Outlook is Good in Maritimes

G. Wilford Campbell, of Campbell & Campbell, St. John, N. B., writes interestingly and instructively to the "Canada Lumberman" regarding the logging outlook in the east. He says that, in his opinion, operations are being carried on over 100% more than last season so far as New Brunswick is concerned and that the cut in Nova Scotia will be about 50% heavier. This data, he continues, has been arrived at by the urgent demand for his firm's choppers and hammer poll axes which many large operators and lumber companies have been using for upwards of a score of years.

"We are," say Mr. Campbell, "in a position to compare the quantity that these firms use each season and so far in 1922 the requisitions have been so active that we have sold more than double the number that we did during 1921."

"We might state in regard to lumber operations in New Brunswick that there is quite a resentful feeling among lumbermen in general respecting the Government charge for stumpage on Crown lands which is $4.00 while in the Province of Quebec the charge is only $1.60 making a difference of two dollars and forty cents which the lumbermen consider, places them in an unfair competition with the Quebec operators. We know of some large companies who will not cut a log in New Brunswick this year, but have shifted their camps and men to Quebec to make it possible for them to meet the competition from that province. The writer for many years has been personally intimate with the lumbermen and knows they have just reason for complaint, as already stated and, unless the stumpage rates are reduced considerably for 1923, it will be the cause of many more producers leaving New Brunswick to cut logs in Quebec. We keep in close touch with lumber conditions in the Maritime Provinces and it is our opinion that, if a reduction is made in stumpage charges by June or July, the operators will be in a position to look ahead and make preparations for supplies and go to the woods early to get out a normal cut of logs for 1923, which would be considerably more than is being cut this season. Our belief for this statement is that it has taken two years to get clear of the enormous amounts of finished lumber that was all over the country for the British Government and, as this has now been shipped, it makes room for the regular merchantable lumber for domestic and export orders. Our reason for thinking that 1923 will be a good year in lumber industry is that the mills have during the past summer sawn about all the logs in the streams and dams which will necessitate quite a log harvest this winter and a very much larger one next winter to supply the modern type of sawmill throughout the Provinces.

"Regarding lumber conditions in Ontario and the West we are under the impression that there is a considerable improvement as the demand for our axes is far greater than we expected and we find it hard to give the prompt deliveries we would like to. The axe business seemed to come in a rush at the last moment from all sections for immediate delivery which was impossible as we cannot make our quality axes over night and our customers have had to give us reasonable time to complete their orders.

"We might state regarding prices on axes that they are about five dollars per dozen lower than in 1921 but we do not anticipate any further reduction as the cost of steel, coal and labor is higher today than at this time last year. As we employ only the highest skilled workmen to make our goods we have to pay them a price to produce articles of quality to suit our standards."

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St. John Reports Lumber Optimism is Spreading

During the two weeks just past conditions in the lumber trade in the St. John district have still further improved. The general feeling of optimism is spreading all over the province of New Brunswick and practically everyone connected with the lumber line has started operations in the woods.

Wages have still further stiffened until today the average wage of choppers has advanced to $40 per month and in some cases $45 is the prevailing rate. The operators are certainly finding a shortage of real good men for wood's operations. The figures of flour, sugar, molasses, in fact a great many of the heavier supplies have lately advanced in price. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that it will cost more to log in 1922-23 than a year ago. Just how much more will depend upon how the winter acts.

There has been very little cold weather up to the time of writing and the woods are very wet and work is slower than if good frosty weather had frozen the ground so that yarding could be carried on faster and cheaper. So far the extra cost of logging has been overcome by the advance in the lumber market, but should prices not hold firm, this added expense in logging will be a serious set back to the lumber industry all over the Province. Every portable mill available has contracted to cut lumber during the winter, the prices for sawing being from $4 to $5 per M.

So far the majority of operators, who are sawing with portable mills, are manufacturing two inch for the American market. When percentage of logs being taken out this winter that will be sawn during the cold weather is only a guess. One would estimate that, out of five hundred to six hundred million logs being cut in the Province, at least, a third will be portable milled.

The car shortage is the most serious set back that the operators are up against. In many respects it is serious, but the embargo on the N. Y., N. H. & H. helped to a large extent with what cars there were during the last week the embargo on the N. Y., N. H. & H. has been lifted and many carloads of lumber are now on the move. Since the winter ports of St. John and Halifax have opened cars of foreign naming are easier to get at Eastern points and this has helped New Brunswick especially around St. John territory. About seven or eight inches of snow have fallen and in many places logs are being put up to the mill carters and by Christmas if the snow should hold, sawn lumber of this winter's manufacture will be moving.

Prices in the English market and also the Irish market remain unchanged. The demand from Ireland is really good, but the article must also be first class in every respect. Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow spruce business is also beginning to pick up. Freights remain unchanged, a great quantity of grain must go forword and when cargoes such as this are available, lumber rates will no doubt remain stable. Prices in the American market have advanced from $1 to $3 during the last week until the new base is now $48. 2 by 8 is worth $35 to $36 on cars St. John. 2 by 3 and 2 by 4 $27 and $28, St. John. 2 by 6, $26 to $27, St. John. Spruce boards of good dry, well manufactured stock are hard to find and are selling at around $25 on cars.

At St. John, retail business is beginning to lag as is usual with winter months. Factory trade remains fair. The market for cull lumber like everything else has improved and culls are selling around $18 to $19 on cars St. John. No mills, except that of Stetson, Cutler & Co., are running and it will cease operations this week.

Increased logging operations seem to be the general feeling and on the St. John River where it was said no logs would come through the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Co., in 1923, Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. Ltd., have put in an operator on the Tobique for five million feet.

The lath market seems to be a little weaker, but laths are yet worth $6.50 to $6.75 on cars St. John with a fair number of buyers. No one can tell the outcome of the situation, but many mills, which have just started in the woods, will after the first of the year be ready with larger shipments. If trade should at all slow up no doubt lath will weaken, but only time will tell.

The pulpwood trade seems to be improving each month and wood is slowly moving out all over New Brunswick.

Ottawa Experiences Some Price Advances

Substantial advances ranging from two to fifteen dollars per M., were reported by some manufacturing firms in the Ottawa lumber market, during the opening period of December. The increases mostly effected the spruce stocks, while some of the good pine grades were quoted as high as $165, per thousand feet.

The lower grades of good pine shorts were also jacked up about two dollars per thousand, and box boards also figured in the advance. Mill run spruce in several grades was quoted about five dollars per M., higher than it was in November. Spruce, mill run, inch and a quarter lath, also took an advance of one dollar per thousand pieces.

The reason for the increase was hard to get at, for the reason that the price quotations given were not explained in any general or practical way, except, such as the stock was worth the money, the trade was not going to let Western people bump them off, and that stocks as they stood were not altogether too plentiful at present.

Wholesalers reported no price advance, but stated to the "Canada Lumberman" correspondent, that prices were decidedly firm and the immediate outlook was that they would stay so. The wholesalers are fairly well stocked and the retail yards had not began to do much worrying.

The building situation through November continued to be remarkably good, the permits issued at the city hall calling for construction having an estimated value of $332,580 as compared with $107,950 during the corresponding month a year ago.

Orders continued fairly good, both from the United States and also for the domestic demand. The car situation also showed improvement.

One of the most gratifying signs to lumbermen was the improvement in the attitude of labor employed in the woods camps, which it was reported early in December had begun to settle down, and get to work instead of playing the old game of jumping around from camp to camp.

One company in connection with the camp jumping game reported that it had cost it in railway fares alone over $2,000 to bring men in from outside. After getting them into camps, the men jumped a few days later, taking a notion they wanted to be miners instead of woodsmen.

John R. Booth, Ltd., are operating about twenty camps this year which is four less than in 1921-22. They expect to get around an eighty per cent log output.

The woodworking plants are not doing a great deal except cleaning up on old orders and making stock. The plant of James Davidson's Sons it was announced, would close down for three weeks commencing Christmas for the purpose of making repairs.

Halifax Says Desirable Stocks are Scarce

The increasing scarcity of manufactured lumber combined with the steady demand for building stock both dimension and random has created considerably more interest in the lumber business in all branches of the industry in Nova Scotia.

Buyers both from outside the Province and at home cannot any longer shut their eyes to the fact that the stock of good lumber, both old and new is practically exhausted, and it is becoming increasingly difficult from day to day to pick up any quantity of desirable stock. The natural result of this is being reflected in better prices.

Compared with a year ago, or even six month ago, conditions today are much more encouraging. At the beginning of the year stocks were heavy, and were being offered at less than the actual cost of production, and buyers were inclined to discriminate in the selection of what they purchased. During the summer, production was very light and shipments steady at a fair volume resulting in an actual scarcity, which will in all probability become more pronounced as the season advances, and will continue until overcome by the production of new lumber.

Some express the opinion that the recent gain in price is caused by the curtailment of supply, which is temporary, and that when next year's production is available the price will fall off, while others are of the opinion that the present level of prices will be maintained, and predict that new business will be possible at a figure which will leave a fair return to the operator. That the latter is the more general opinion, is evidenced by the more optimistic feeling apparent, and by the resumption of operations on the part of those who a few weeks ago had expressed their intention to close down until market conditions improved.

There has been an improvement in the British market noticeable recently for spruce and hardwood deals, although prices quoted by British buyers are not yet high enough to justify the hope of a very great volume of business. The high rate of liner freight has had a depressing effect on shipments, and although the reduction of 10s. per standard which goes into effect on Dec. 1st., will tend to have a stimulating effect on business, it is not felt among shippers that the reduction is sufficient to remove the handicap under which the business has been conducted.

Until the British market is firmly re-established, it is felt that business in so far as it concerns the lumber industry will not be completely stabilized. It is understood that representatives of some of the Associations of Quebec and Ontario are making an investigation of conditions in the British Isles, as affecting the lumber trade, and the report of these men will be awaited with interest by those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who are engaged in the lumber business.

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Phone Junc. 1598W

Christmas Greetings

"In addition to the usual Christmas Greetings, we also thank our numerous customers for their past patronage and look forward to a continuance and further development of the past pleasing relations we have had with them"

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
205 St. James St. - - MONTREAL

EDGINGS

Athabasca Forest Products, Athabasca, Alta., was recently incorporated.

The Scott Lumber Co, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont., has been granted incorporation.

J. Hutchinson, Gull Lake, Sask., has been succeeded by the Revelstoke Saw Mill Co., Ltd.

The Pontiac Lumber Co., Compbell's Bay, Que., has been granted a charter of incorporation.

The Saskatoon Building and Development Co. Ltd., is a recent incorporation at Saskatoon, Sask.

Nap. Gregoire, Plessisville, Que., lumber manufacturer, was in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

The Security Lumber Co., Gull Lake, Sask., has been succeeded by the Canadian Lumber Yards, Limited.

Over nineteen million feet of British Columbia lumber was shipped to foreign markets during October.

St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que., are putting in the foundations for a two storey office building.

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co., are contemplating erecting an addition to their woodworking factory in Ottawa.

Alph. Le Houiller, Victoriaville, Que., is contemplating building a sawmill. The mill will be 1½ storeys, 80 x 24 feet.

Empire Lumber Co., Saskatoon, Sask., are about to start the erection of an office and lumber sheds to cost about $3,000.

E. C. Plant, of the Plant Lumber Co. Ltd., Montreal, has been appointed Montreal representative of the Rideau Company, Ottawa.

Victoriaville Lumber Co., Victoriaville, P. Q., has recently been registered. Two of the incorporators are John M. Ling and L. E. Baril.

Horace Hartley of the Exchange Lumber Company, Montreal, recently underwent a serious operation. He is now out of the hospital and has recovered.

It is understood that efforts are being made to organize a Montreal Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. L. Gagne is taking an interest in this movement.

The Graddon Lumber Co., Ltd., Montreal, have bought the new cut of pine of the Owens Lumber Co., Ltd., Montebello, P.Q. The cut will be about 3,000,000 ft.

W. B. McConnell, who was formely with the Forestry Department at Cranbrook, B. C., has severed his connection with the department and is now in Vancouver.

Merritt Bros., basket manufacturers, Grimsby, Ont., have started work on their new warehouse to cost $4,000. The new building will be two storeys, 32 x 45, of frame construction.

A. S. Hatfield, of Penticton, B. C., was in Cranbrook recently with a fleet of heavy trucks, having secured a big log-hauling contract for the Lovering Lumber Co. of Wasa.

Acme Trading Co., Bank of Montreal Bldg., Three Rivers, Que., are contemplating the erection of a pulp mill. R. Ryan, Municipal Bldg., Three Rivers, is one of the interested parties.

Associated with the J. R. Booth lumber interests since its infancy, Thomas William Cook, brother-in-law of J. R. Booth, died recently in Ottawa at the advanced age of 79 years.

The erection of a sawmill is contemplated at Rannock, Ont., by Wm. Zurbrigg. The owner has instructed J. H. Jameson, St. Marys Ont., to look after the installing and equiping of the plant.

F. W. Braun, recently of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., Edmundston, N. B., has been appointed plant manager of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, and has started upon his new duties.

Theodore A. Sparks, general manager of T. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man., has returned from the east where he went to bury his father, who died recently at the ripe age of 91 years.

The sawmill of James Duncan, at St. Lambert, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. The mill was of wood and two stories high and had been in operation only a month during the past season.

Moore Bros., manufacturers of sash and doors, Wayland Ave., Toronto, are putting in the footings for a new one storey building 60 x 75. They expect to be housed in their quarters around the new year.

Work on the storage dam in the course of construction for the Donnacona Paper Co. Ltd., on the Jacques Cartier River at Donnacona, Que., has been stopped and will be finished in the spring by day labor.

Ed. Silver has been appointed superintendent of the big paper mill plant of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., at Iroquois Falls, Ont. Mr. Silver has had sixteen years' experience in that line, starting in Augusta, Me.

Up to date the Winnipeg Housing Commission has completed this year 103 houses. At least 40 more were finished last October, while the remaining 82 will be completed and occupied before the end of January.

Ideal Contracting & Building Co. Ltd., Toronto, was recently incorporated under provincial charter with a capital of $300,000 to manufacture all kinds of building materials and build and contract private and public works.

J. A. Bothwell, manager of Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., East Angus, Que., was in Toronto recently and called upon a number of friends in the lumber trade. He is a former president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

Jas. Carr has recently started a planing mill and lumber yard at Alliston, Ont., supplying the trade with all kinds of building materials. He intends installing additional machinery and extending his property to handle his growing business.

Stuart Bros., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., is a new compony with a capital of $40,000 recently incorporated to manufacture and generally deal in all kinds of builders supplies. A. Stuart and J. Stuart, builders, both of Hamilton, are two of the incorporators.

The Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co. have been given judgment for $8,904 against the Hoyle Lumber Co. in connection with 1,272 cords of pulpwood cut by the defendants on the property of the plaintiff. Decision in the case was rendered recently in Toronto.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Company's plant, after making a splendid record in safety in September, slipped back in October. In September there were but 10 accidents with a loss of 232 hours while last month there were 18 accidents with a total loss of 1,265 hours.

John R. Gibson, owner of the Wroxeter saw-mill, has purchased Robert Ballantyne's farm in Turnberry Township in Huron County, Ontario. There are 20 acres of bush on the farm, and Mr. Gibson expects to employ a large number of men this winter removing the timber.

A distressing accident occurred in the plant of the International Paper Mills, at Three Rivers, Que., when an employee named Savaria was fatally injured, his head being cut and crushed in one of the paper making machines. He was oiling at the time and the power was suddenly turned on.

R. B. Elgie, Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Toronto, returned recently from a hunting expedition in the district around Kearney. It was the first outing of this nature that Mr. Elgie had ever taken part in but he managed to kill a deer and thoroughly enjoyed the experiences of the chase.

The Elderkin timberland tract of 5,000 acres owned by Wagstaff & Westmore at Port Greville, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, has just been sold to H. W. Schofield & Co., St. John, N. B., at a price of $20 per acre. Logging operations for long lumber will start on this property immediately.

The new plant of the Fort William Paper Company will soon be in operation at Fort William. The equipment is now installed and the first shipment of a thousand tons of sulphite pulp was recently made by boat from the sulphite plant of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

W. H. Slight, Stayner, Ont., who is well-known to the lumber trade, has recently purchased the interests of Messrs. Robinson & Dobson, consisting of a retail lumber yard and planing mill. He will continue the business and expects to bring the plant thoroughly up to date for the manufacture of sash, flooring, moulding, etc.

The members of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association inaugurated a series of weekly luncheons at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, on November 22nd. These luncheons are to provide a means for friendly intercourse between the members. For the present, at any rate, it is not intended to have speech-making.

McDougal & McNeil, contractors for the construction of the Wigwam Pulp & Paper Co., have received word that the contracting outfit has been shipped from Vancouver to the scene of operations at McNab, B. C., where at present a large number of men are at work on the completion of the quarters to take care of 150 men.

A party of ten woodsmen bound for a camp on the North Shore were all drowned recently at Fifteen mile Lake, Que. The men were employees of the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, and were on their way to take out pulpwood. It is supposed the launch stuck in the ice and sank. On account of the isolation of the spot where the tragedy occurred, difficulty was experienced in getting definite information.

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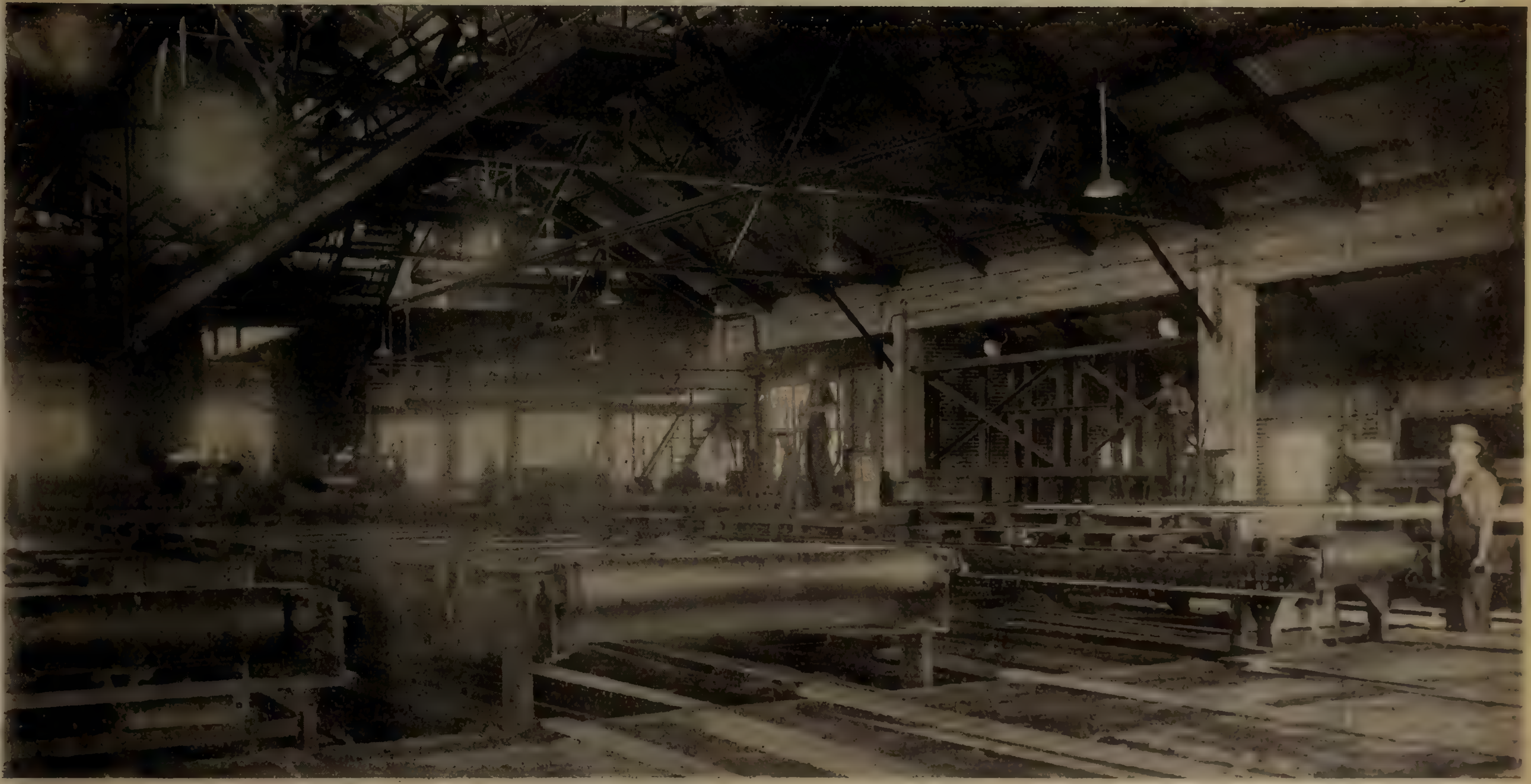

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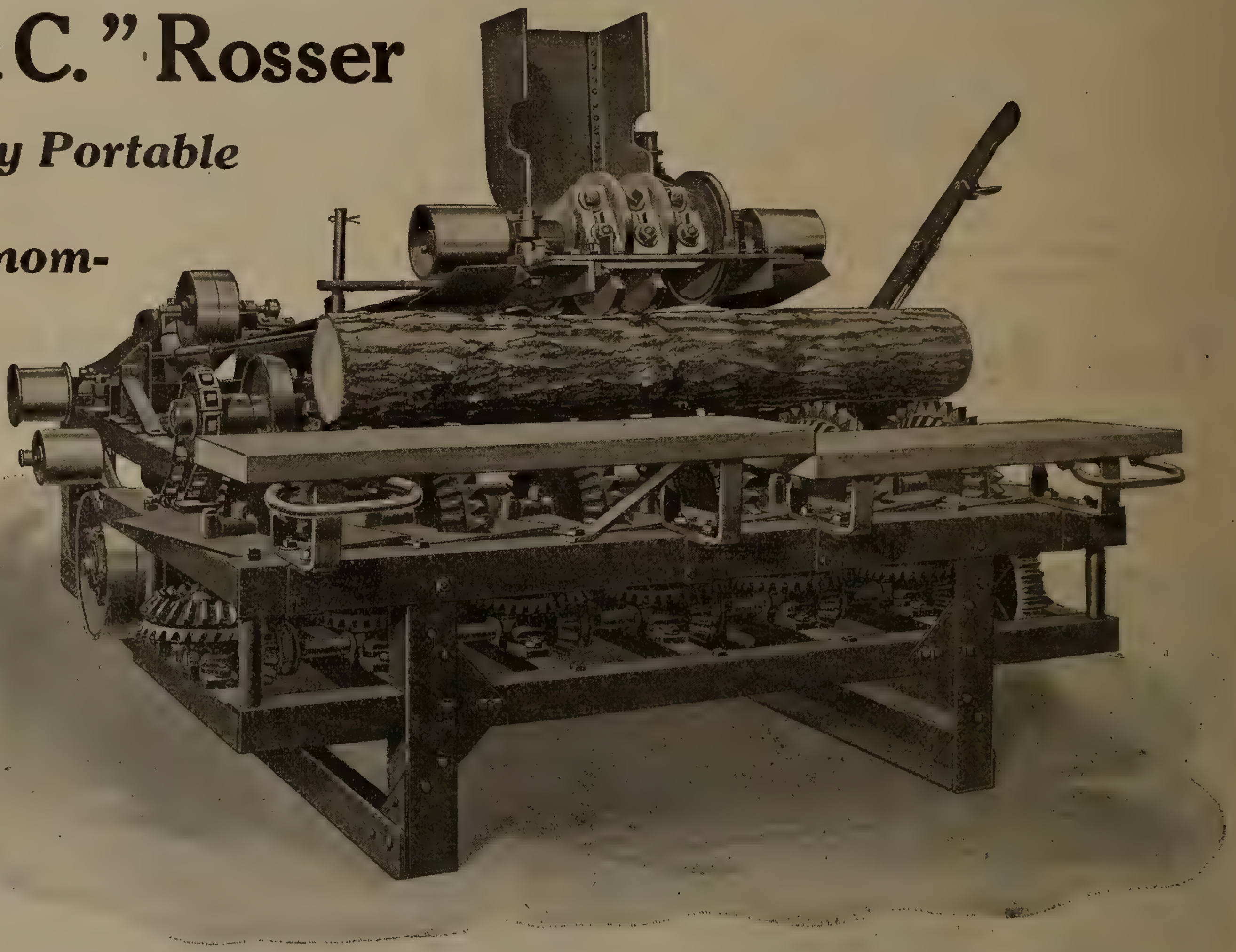

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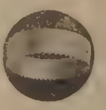

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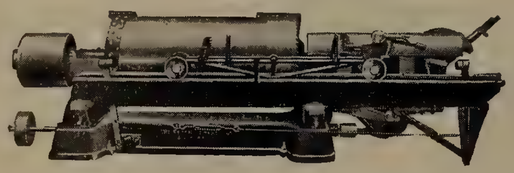

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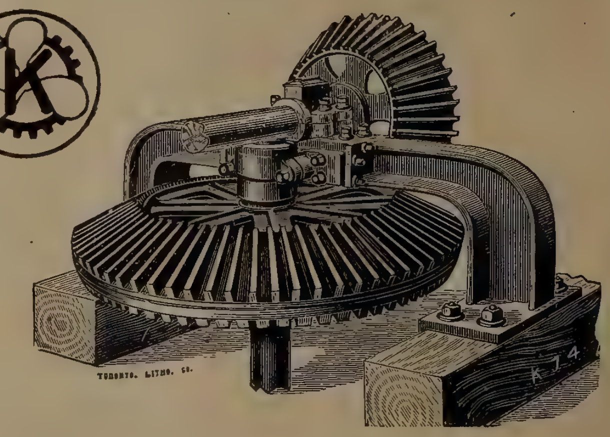
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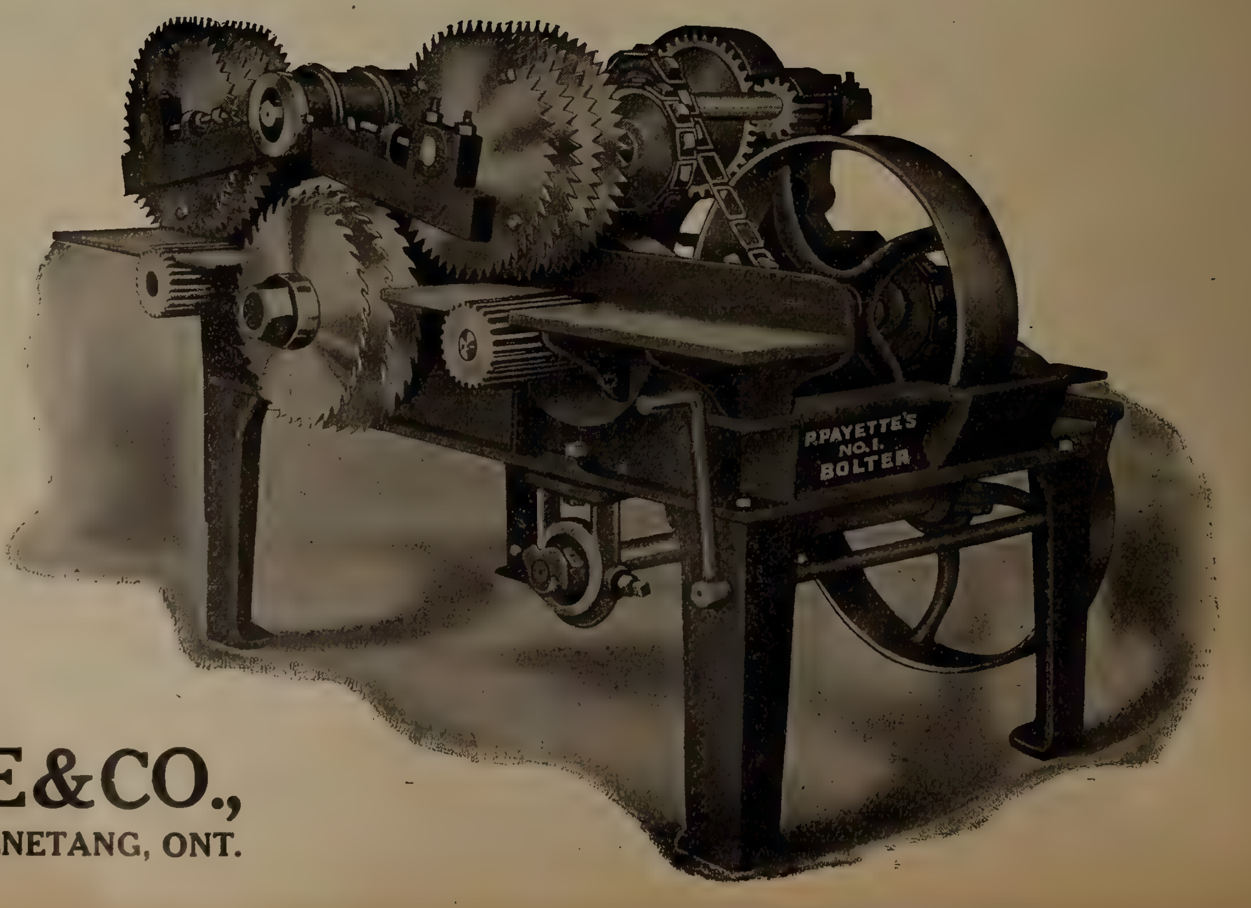
The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Also manufacture lath trimmers tiers and splitters.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE&CO.,
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GREETINGS

MAY the passing of 1922 be marked for you by the joys of a real old-fashioned Christmas. And when we enter another year, let's hope it will prove the best yet—full of piece and prosperity, and everything that goes to make life worth living.

Long Clear Bacon
Sausage
Mincemeat
Fresh Meat
Pure Lard
Barrelled Pork
Eggs
"Peerless" Pickles and Catsup
"Peerless" Shortening.

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have been singularly appreciative of our efforts to help them solve some of their log transportation problems. The Barienger Braking Device has appealed to you men in Canada as a practical, useful, labor-saving invention.

This, therefore, is a message of appreciation, a message in which we extend the season's best wishes

A Merry Christmas
and a
Prosperous New Year

RYTHER & PRINGLE COMPANY
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General Produce and Lumbermen's Supplies

Blankets,
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All classes of general merchandise handled in transit or for storage. Our location enables us to give assurance of excellent service. You will find our charges reasonable.

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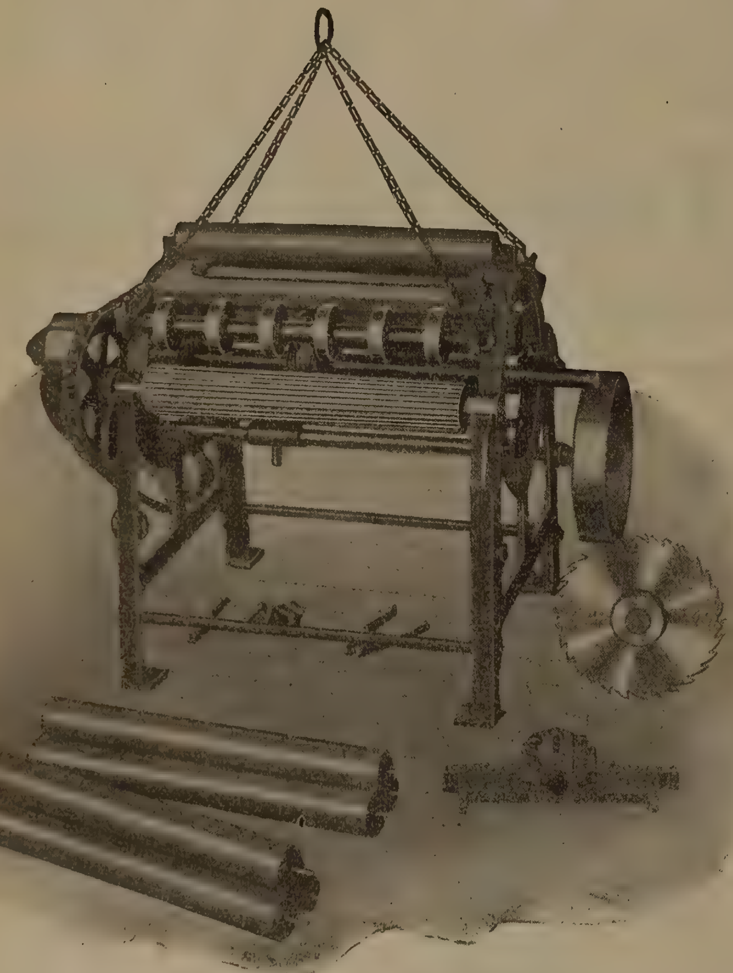
The Ideal Edger for Light Mills



Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

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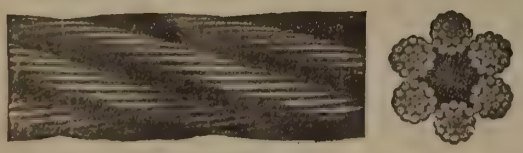

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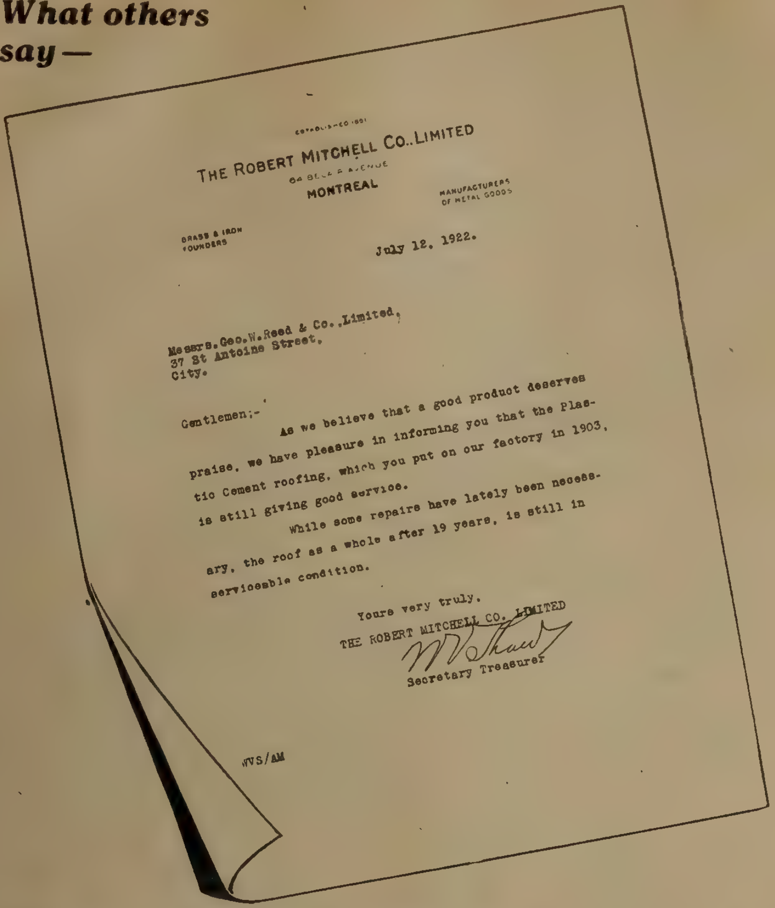

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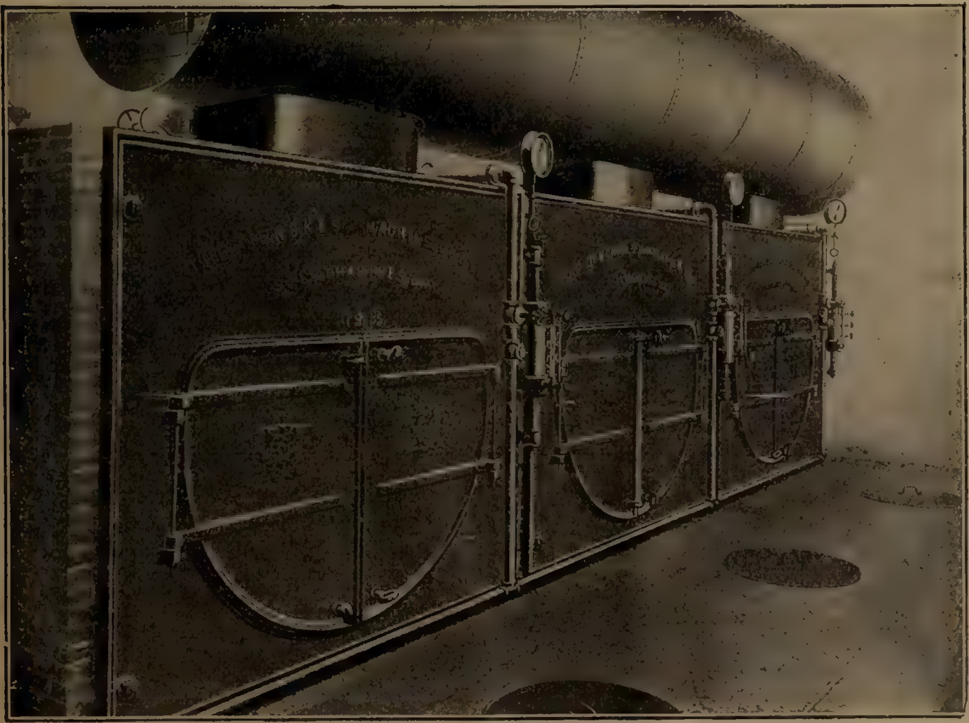

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Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack Lumber Co.
McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Northern Lumber Mills
Power Lumber Co.
P. Q. Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
W. & J. Sharples.
Snowball & Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills, Limited
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

STEAM SHOVELS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

STEEL CHAIN

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES

Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

STEEL DRUMS

Smart-Turner Machine Company

TARPAULINS

Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company Ltd.

TANKS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Horton Steel Works

TENTS

Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

TIES

Austin & Nicholson
Carew Lumber Co., John
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
International Land & Lumber Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS

Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS

Savage & Bartlett.
Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS

Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

TOWING MACHINES

Payette & Company, P.
West, Peachey & Sons

TRACTORS

Holt Manufacturing Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

TRAILERS

Dominion Truck Equipment Co.

Sylvester Manufacturing Co.

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

TRUCKS

Tudhope Anderson Co.

TRUCK UNITS

Dominion Truck Equipment Co.

TURBINES

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES

Crane, Limited

VAPOR KILNS

Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln

VENEERS

Bury & Co. Robt.

VENEER DRYERS

Coe Manufacturing Company

VENEER MACHINERY

Coe Manufacturing Company

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Dr. Bell Vetinerary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WARPING TUGS

West, Peachey & Sons

WATER WHEELS

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WIRE

Canada Metal Co.
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

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Successful New Year

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